

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MYSORE
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY
(BUDGET SESSION)

JUNE 1929



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Government of Karnataka

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
1. New Members sworn in	1
2. Dewan's Address	1-17
3. Questions and Answers	17-19
4. Suggestion of some members that questions without replies and representations may be sent to the members a week before the date of meeting.	19
5. Government Business:—	
General principles of the Bill to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.	19-21
Bill to amend Section 103, Land Revenue Code ..	21-22
Bill to further amend to Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.	23-24
6. Representations	24-27
7. Questions and Answers (continued)	27-44
8. Representations (continued)	44-46
9. Questions and Answers (continued)	47-61
10. Discussions regarding the admissibility of the adjournment motion <i>re</i> the orders of the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore prohibiting the holding of Meetings and Assemblies in the two cities without obtaining licenses from the Magistrates.	61-62
11. Discussions on the Budget	62-80
12. Questions and Answers (continued)	81-91
13. Discussions on the Budget (continued)	91-106
14. Alleged incorrect reporting in the Proceedings of the Dasara Session of the Assembly held in October, and November 1928 and suggestion to appoint Kannada Reporters.	107
15. Questions and Answers (continued)	107-113
16. Discussions on the Budget (concluded)	113-121
17. Adjournment motions (1) <i>re</i> the orders of the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore referred to above, (<i>vide</i> item No/0) admitted, and (2) <i>re</i> disallowance of a large number of resolutions and questions from Members representing special interests and minorities, disallowed.	121-122
18. Resolutions on the Budget	122-132
19. Adjournment motion <i>re</i> the low percentage of passes in the public examinations of the University held in 1929.	133-138
20. Questions and Answers (continued)	139-158
21. Representations (concluded)	158-173

22.	Adjournment motion regarding the Policy underlying the orders of the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore Prohibiting the holding of Meetings and Assemblies in the two cities without obtaining licenses from the Magistrates.	174-179
23.	Questions and Answers (concluded)	180-195
24.	General Resolutions	195-202
25.	Government Business (concluded):— General principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.	202-209
26.	General Resolutions (concluded)	209-214
27.	Dewan's concluding remarks	214-217
28.	Expression of thanks on behalf of the Assembly to the Dewan-President and of loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.	217
	Programme for the Conduct of Business relating to the Session.	219
	Appendix A.—Agenda of business of the Session (except Questions and Representations:— Statement of Government business placed before the Assembly.	220-224
	List of resolutions on the Budget	224-232
	List of general Resolutions and amendments thereto	232-235
	Appendix B.—Questions and Answers not taken up for want of time.	236-252
	Appendix C.—List of Members of the Representative Assembly.	253-265
	Appendices (I to XVIII) referred to in Questions and Answers.	266-319
	Appendix D.—Explanatory memorandum by the Financial Secretary on the Budget for 1929-30. (1) to (69)	
	Index	i-xxvi

Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

BUDGET SESSION—JUNE 1929.

FIRST DAY—10th June 1929.

The Budget Session of the Representative Assembly was held in the Jaganmohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing from 12 NOON on the 10th June 1929.

The names of members present are given in Appendix C.

The Dewan and Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 NOON.

The following new members were duly sworn in:—

1. Mr. A. K. Venkatavaradachar, Chickballapur Taluk
2. Mr. N. Y. Pissay, Bhavasara Kshatriya Sangha, Minority Interest.

Then, the proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following address:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

For the fourth time it is my privilege to address this House regarding the disposal of the finances of the State.

A Retrospect.

The three years that we have just passed through are years which, I hope, we shall be justified at some future period in looking back upon as years of transition from a condition of stringency to one of prosperity and ease. We entered upon them with many arrears of administrative progress to make up, and with every department in the State crying out for advance; and we entered upon them with our treasury depleted and with our prospects of improvement in revenue none too satisfactory. In the budgets that it has fallen to me to present to you, I do not mind confessing that I have been optimistic throughout, and I do not mind admitting now that I have had many anxious moments lest my optimism

should not be justified. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to you that you have shared that spirit with me, and have given me your consistent support throughout.

I am an optimist still, and propose to demonstrate that fact in the budget for next year by an endeavour to translate into permanent conventions some of the arrangements for expansion which we have been carrying out together in a more or less hand-to-mouth way in the past three years. To do this will be in a sense to fetter your discretion and that of the Government in the disposal of the funds, but I feel sure you will agree with me that it is the only sound course, since no head of a department can work out a satisfactory programme for developing his department in the best way if he never knows from year to year what resources he can rely upon.

Of that more anon. Meanwhile, I think, it is well that we should take stock together of our assets and liabilities, as exhibited in the accounts of the period under consideration, so that we may better be able to appreciate the proposals that follow.

I include under the head of material assets the total expenditure on capital works such as railways, hydro-electric works, the Krishnarajasagara works and such other works as are classed as productive, but I exclude the expenditure on irrigation works charged to revenue, such as the Vani Vilasa Sagara and the Bhadra anicut and channels. The total of these material assets at the end of June 1926 amounted to $11\frac{1}{4}$ crores. At the end of June 1930, we expect that the amount will be in the neighbourhood of $14\frac{1}{4}$ crores.

In addition to these, we have cash and investments which three years ago amounted to about six crores, and are expected to remain at almost the same figure in June 1930.

As against these two categories of assets, we have liabilities which amounted three years ago to 11.16 crores, and which are expected to amount, on June 30th, 1930, to 13.94 crores. On these figures, the net result of our assets

	June 1926	June 1930	
	Crores	Crores	Crores
Assets ..	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	3
Cash and investments.	6	6	
Liabilities ..	11.16	13.94	-2 $\frac{3}{4}$

and liabilities account is an increase of material assets by three crores with no reduction under cash and investments. In other words, we have expanded our business by that amount.

I think it may interest you if I supplement this statement of our capital and liabilities by another short comparison showing how our revenue and expenditure have progressed and are progressing in the same period. In the year 1927-28, we had a revenue of 360·81 lakhs. We charged an expenditure of 360·40 lakhs to revenue, and a non-recurring expenditure amounting to 7·99 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 368·39 lakhs, and leaving a surplus of Rs. ·41 lakh. In the year 1928-29, we had

Year	Revenue (in lakhs)	Expendi- ture charged to revenue (in lakhs)	Expenditure charged to reserves (in lakhs)	Revenue surplus (in lakhs)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1927-28	360·81	360·40	7·99	·41
1928-29	369·98	369·68	10·41	·30
1929-30	370·93	370·43	15·17	·50

a revenue of 369·98 lakhs. We expect to charge 369·68 lakhs of expenditure to revenue, and 10·41 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 380·09 lakhs, leaving a surplus of ·30 lakh. For the year 1929-30, we anticipate a revenue of 370·93 lakhs; we expect to charge 370·43 of expenditure against that revenue and 15·17 lakhs to reserves, making a total of 385·60 lakhs, leaving a balance of ·50 lakh in hand.

You will thus see that we are in the position of a Company which is steadily increasing its capital and applying it to a legitimate expansion of revenue-earning assets, and I think, perhaps, you may be interested in some remarks made by one of the world's leading business men, Lord Melchett, when presiding the other day over the annual meeting of one of the largest Companies in the world, in which he had to deal with a similar situation. He said he was glad to think that in only one exceptional case had the Company received a letter from a shareholder who had objected to the programme of expansion, and continued as follows:—

“Far from being happy that he was a shareholder in a Company, who thanked God it was an expanding business and one of the few expanding businesses in the old country, he actually wanted us to confine our attention to the amount we could save out of our annual revenue, which either meant that you would have no dividend at all, or even if you had been denied that dividend, it would be entirely insufficient to carry out the legitimate expansion of a great industry

and manufacture of products which were an urgent call, and without which the country could not go on at all, and which would lead to other people coming in and making the things if we were so foolish or faint-hearted as to refuse to go on making them ourselves."

I think you will agree with me that there is much in his remarks that is applicable to the conditions in Mysore at the present day.

Conventions Proposed for the Future.

Having thus shown you how, though we have been working on very narrow margins, we have been able to find money in a fairly regular fashion for a continuous programme of expansion, I now propose to indicate to you the measures by which we propose to ensure a still more regular progress of expansion by definitely assuring heads of departments, in advance, of the sums that they may expect to receive, and so enabling them to work out with confidence programmes that will cover a series of years.

(1) You have already heard that Government have recently constituted a Road Fund. Into this will be paid all realisations from tolls, and fees levied on motor transport, and these will be supplemented by suitable grants from Government so as to provide a sum of at least 11 lakhs a year for expenditure on roads and bridges. This annual grant will not be allowed to lapse, and any sum that is not expended in one year will be carried forward as part of the fund for expenditure in the next.

(2) In the case of irrigation works, we have already expended vast sums, but these are not adequate to ensure the prosperity of the raiyats, and we have therefore decided to provide, in addition to the sums provided for capital works, an annual grant of at least ten lakhs from general revenues. We propose further, in order to ensure a programme of steady and consistent progress, to have a separate budget covering all irrigation works whether financed from revenue or capital funds or loan funds. This will be presented to you as an appendix to the general budget estimates.

(3) In the interests both of general finance and of the Sandal Oil Factories, which are yielding handsome returns, the Government have decided to adopt a convention of regarding the excess over five years' average net revenue from the factories as not available for the ordinary recurring expenditure of the administration, and of crediting such surpluses to the Special Reserve. I hope that this arrangement will meet with your approval.

(4) It is further proposed, in order to enable the authorities responsible for the University to determine the progress to be made over particular periods, to give them a normal annual grant, which will be determined for periods of three to five years, in addition to which special grants for new and non-recurring expenditure may be made when occasion arises. Thus, for the ensuing year, it is proposed to fix the normal grant at Rs. 10½ lakhs, with an additional 1½ lakhs for the construction and equipment of the Medical College buildings.

Revised Estimate for 1928-29.

Let me now proceed to review briefly the anticipated results of the current year's revenue and capital transactions.

The budget of the year which is about to close was framed on the expectation of a revenue realisation of Rs. 355·91 lakhs, and it provided for an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 365·48 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was chargeable to the Irrigation Reserves. We budgeted for a small surplus of Rs 43,000. You will be glad to learn that the revenue side will show a substantial improvement of Rs. 14 lakhs by the end of the year, and we hope to realise in the accounts a surplus of nearly Rs. 4½ lakhs, of which Rs. 4 lakhs will be credited to the Special Reserve.

Revenue for 1928-29.

The major heads which contribute to this satisfactory position are:—

Forest,	Interest, and Communications,
Excise,	Stamps and Registration.

The budget of net receipts from sandal oil was prepared in the expectation of a sale of two hundred thousand pounds of oil. It is likely that an additional quantity of about fifty thousand pounds, valued at about Rs. 7 lakhs, will be sold before the end of the year.

The auction sales of Excise shops held last year resulted in increasing the annual rentals, and we expect an improvement of about Rs. 4 lakhs in the budget under Excise.

The increase under Stamps and Registration is about Rs. 2¼ lakhs, and is mainly due to satisfactory seasonal conditions. A portion of the increase under Stamps is

accounted for by the levy of Record of Rights fees in the shape of stamps in the Bangalore Taluk.

There is an improvement of about a lakh and a half under Interest, which is due, partly to better realisations on our investments, and partly to a change in the method of accounting of interest realised on Takkavi and Land Improvement Loans recoverable by way of annuities.

Increased receipts are expected under Tolls on Bridges and Roads and Motor License Fees, which will be credited to the Road Fund.

Against these improvements, we expect the realisations under Miscellaneous and Electrical revenue will fall below estimates. At the time of framing the budget, we expected a revenue of Rs. 1½ lakhs from the sale of building sites in the new extension behind the Central Jail, Bangalore. The sales held were not confirmed owing to adequate prices not having been realised. Fresh sales will be held during the course of next year.

In the Electrical Department, we anticipate a falling off in revenue mainly as the result of the power consumption at Metur being less than was expected.

Expenditure for 1928-29.

Turning to the Expenditure side, we find that, against the budget estimate of Rs. 365.48 lakhs, the revised estimate is placed at Rs. 380.69 lakhs, of which Rs. 10.41 lakhs will be debited to the Reserves. The expenditure chargeable to Revenue will be Rs. 369.68 lakhs.

During the year, we have had to meet several pressing demands from departments for additional expenditure, mostly of a non-recurring nature, and supplementary grants have been sanctioned with the concurrence of the Legislative Council. Increase of expenditure occurred chiefly under:—

Forest,	Civil Works and Communications,
General Administration,	Education,
Courts of Law,	Agriculture. Police.

The large increase under 'Communications,' viz., Rs. 2½ lakhs, is accounted for by the forward policy adopted by the Government for the improvement of our roads and the constitution of a Road Fund. In this we have followed the recommendation of the Indian Road Development Committee and have anticipated action in British provinces,

The bulk of the increase of about Rs. 2 lakhs under Agriculture represents grants made for the purchase of serum and for the manufacture of the product locally. This experiment has been a great success, and we shall now be able to carry on a more active campaign against rinderpest and other diseases of cattle.

Full details in respect of the rise under each of the other heads are given in the Financial Secretary's Memorandum (Appendix D) and I do not wish to trouble you with them here.

Capital Expenditure

The budgeted programme of capital expenditure not charged to Revenue was Rs. 89½ lakhs. The Irwin Canal Works are in full swing. During the course of the year, an additional grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was sanctioned for expediting the work. The total outlay on all capital works at the end of the year is expected to be about Rs. 95 lakhs.

Closing Balances.

The surplus of the year is expected to be Rs. 43 lakhs, and a sum of Rs. 4.13 lakhs, representing the improvement in the sandal oil net receipts, will be transferred to the credit of the Special Reserve, in accordance with the new policy to which I have already made reference.

The balances at the credit of the Special Reserve and the Irrigation Reserves at the end of the year will then be as follows:--

		(In lakhs of Rs.)
Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure		10.51
Irrigation Capital Reserve	.. ..	4.04
Irrigation Cess Fund	.. ..	4.00
Total		<hr/> 18.55

Budget Estimates, 1929-30.

The budget for the year 1929-30, as now framed, anticipates a revenue realisation of Rs. 370.93 lakhs, thus showing an increase of about a lakh over the Revised. The Expenditure programme contemplates an outlay of Rs. 385.60 lakhs, of which about Rs. 15 lakhs will be drawn from the Reserves. The year's transactions are expected to result in a position of equilibrium, with a surplus of Rs. 50,000.

I shall now indicate the main features of the next

year's revenue estimates. With the exception of the Nanjangud Taluk, which will be taken up next year, the resettlement of land revenue assessments in the State has been completed, and the budget of Land Revenue for the coming year is based practically on the Revised Estimate.

The sales of sandal oil have been exceptionally good during the current year. The condition of this market is, however, very uncertain, and it would not be prudent to budget for a larger revenue than the actuals of 1927-28, *viz.*, Rs. 23 lakhs. Meanwhile, the creosoting plant installed at Bhadravati is in full operation, and we hope to realise a revenue of about half a lakh from this source, and this accounts for some improvement under Forest Department proper.

The Excise sales recently held point to a tendency towards decrease in the consumption of excisable articles. We have accordingly budgeted for a revenue of Rs. 67 $\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, which is about Rs. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs less than the Revised.

As I have already stated, it is expected that the sites in the Bangalore Central Jail Extension will be sold during next year, and a revenue of Rs. 2 lakhs is anticipated from this source.

The traffic receipts under Railways have been exceptionally low during the current year, and normal expansion is anticipated. The Shimoga-Ragihosahalli line will be opened for traffic early next year. We have budgeted for an increase of Rs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh in 1929-30.

The Electrical revenue is expected to show an improvement of Rs. 1.81 lakhs. According to the agreement with the Madras Government, the minimum power contracted for at Metur should be consumed and paid for with effect from June 1929. This factor and larger consumption of power by the mills in Bangalore and electrical installations in mufassal towns account for the anticipated increase.

Expenditure.

On the expenditure side, we have budgeted for an increase of about Rs. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs over the revised estimates, and this is mainly due to the additional grants allotted for Irrigation Works and for expansion in the Education and Agricultural Departments.

I have hopes that the Public Works Department will be able to give good value for the 15 lakhs provided for Irrigation Works and will even ask for more grants. No effort will be spared to provide them with the necessary funds.

The University.

I have already referred to the proposal to give a fixed annual grant to the University. The Government fully recognise that the University requires ample funds for maintenance and development.

The amount that could be spent usefully is practically unlimited, but unfortunately the resources of Government are very limited indeed. What we are endeavouring to do therefore is to give the authorities as much as we can, and at the same time to give these grants a greater value than has attached to them in the past, by giving with them a guarantee of continuance for a period of years. At the same time, the authorities will no doubt continue to look for other means of increasing their resources, and in this connection I would ask them to consider whether the time has not arrived when the University could with reason call upon those who enter its portals to contribute a larger share towards its expenditure. It would seem desirable, for instance, for the University to re-examine its scales of tuition fees and examination fees and to consider whether, having regard to the scales of fees prevailing elsewhere, a suitable increase might not be made.

The Agricultural Department.

The budget of the Agricultural Department includes a sum of Rs. 1·80 lakhs, being the annual cost of running the Serum Institute, as well as a special provision of Rs. 1 lakh for establishing a Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur.

Live Stock.

One of the most important problems connected with agricultural development in Mysore is the improvement of our live stock. Mysore cattle have deservedly a high reputation throughout India, and very large numbers are annually exported to the neighbouring provinces. It has been variously estimated that our export of cattle has a value of anything between fifty and a hundred lakhs of rupees a year.

His Highness's Government realise fully the present and potential wealth of our live stock and the necessity for taking measures towards its improvement. They have appointed during the year a strong committee, consisting of representatives from all the districts, with experts, to go into the whole question of agricultural improvement, including

the control of epidemic diseases. The Serum Institute, which was organised during the year 1927-28 has been brought to a high pitch of efficiency. The production of serum during the year will amount to about 18 lakhs of doses, as against 5 lakhs in the previous year. This will provide material for the inoculation of over two lakhs of animals, and in fact it is anticipated that about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of animals will have been inoculated by the end of the year. The financing of this Institute is one of our most important agricultural commitments.

It is not enough, however, to save our animals from epidemics. We must take measures to improve them by the provision of better breeding stock. To this end, Government have decided to organise a modern Cattle Breeding Station on which there will be breeding under scientific control from selected animals from our Amrut Mahal herds. A sum of Rs, 1,00,000 is included in the budget of the Agricultural Department for this purpose. It is hoped that in the course of a few years we shall be able to supply first class breeding bulls from this station, at the rate of from 150 to 200 per annum, to individual breeders, co-operative breeding associations and village panchayets. The cumulative effect of this upon our live stock industry and upon our agriculture in general is certain to be very great.

Crop Improvement.

If we turn to crop improvement, two measures recently sanctioned are calculated to have far-reaching effects. The first is the conversion of the Nagenahalli Farm into a paddy breeding station where work on the improvement of this important crop will be actively pursued. The second is the organisation in the Agricultural Department of a section to control the distribution of pure seed of the new varieties of crops originated on our various farms. This section will supervise the organisation of seed farms and the distribution of seed from the farms to the villages. The Royal Commission on Agriculture lay stress in their report on the importance of providing an agency such as this, and the Mysore Government will, I believe, be the first in India to take action on their recommendation.

Agricultural Colonies under the Bhadra Channel.

Another important and interesting scheme for which money will probably have to be provided this year is the

formation of Agricultural Colonies under the Bhadra Channel.

The interests of the State require that the agricultural potentialities of the State should be fully developed, and if in securing this object, we could also give an opportunity to our agriculturally trained young men to prove their mettle, and the practical value of the training they have received, we would have taken an important step towards solving another of our urgent problems—that of unemployment.

The details of the scheme have been fully set forth in the order which was recently published but Government, in giving their general approval to it, have thought it desirable, in view of the importance of the principle involved, to give this House and the Legislative Council an opportunity of discussing it fully before any expenditure is actually incurred.

My only regret is that it not possible to give the department a much larger grant, for I feel that this is a department on which too much money cannot be spent by the State.

Other Activities and Developments.

I will only make a brief reference to some of the other activities and developments for which provision has been made in the next year's budget.

Revenue Department.

The reorganisation of the Land Revenue Department establishment is long overdue, and in the interests of the administration, it is desirable that some encouragement should be shown to the junior officials of this department. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is accordingly provided as a first instalment of the cost of this reorganisation. The scheme of Record of Rights introduced as an experimental measure last year is being extended. This measure, while benefiting the agricultural population, has been self-supporting. The receipts during the past and current years have amounted to Rs. 1½ lakhs against Rs. one lakh spent.

Forest Department.

A special grant of Rs. one lakh will be allotted as in the current year, to the Forest Department for the

supply to the Electrical Department of balagi poles, for exploitation of timber on a large scale, and for other development works. Provision has been made for the working expenses of the timber creosoting plant. This expenditure is productive and will be covered by increased receipts.

Excise Department.

In the Excise Department, we have provided a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs for the purchase of the machinery and other plant in the Central Distillery. The arrangement hitherto in vogue was that at each change of contract for the manufacture of arrack, the incoming contractor was bound to take over from the outgoing contractor the plant and machinery at a fair valuation. The working of this system has not been satisfactory. The prices at which spirit were sold to Government were put up by the contractors so as to cover interest on capital and depreciation charges with a wide margin. Government will now take over the entire plant and machinery and recover from the contractor for the time being interest and depreciation. A sum of Rs. 12,500 is anticipated as additional revenue under Excise against this investment.

Interest on Debt.

The rise of a little over Rs. 2 lakhs under Interest on Debt and other obligations is accounted for by the deposits received under the new Five Year Fixed Deposit Scheme.

Pensions and Allowances.

Our pension scheme, which is modelled on British service regulations, is defective in that it provides for no relief in cases where officers die before or soon after retirement. Government have decided to remedy this defect and have sanctioned a scheme of compassionate gratuities for the families of officers dying in harness or soon after retirement without enjoying the benefits of their pensions, and provision has accordingly been made for this new item of expenditure.

Police Department.

The pay of the constabulary is low. There is also need for improving the strength of the police force. We

have provided a sum of Rs. 50,000 towards the reorganisation of the Police Department. It is hardly adequate, but it is not possible to give more at present.

Irrigation Works.

The grant for Irrigation Works charged to Revenue is fixed at Rs. 15 lakhs. Of this, Rs. 10 lakhs will be the grant from General Revenues, including the interest on the Famine Fund, and Rs. 5 lakhs will be drawn from the Irrigation Reserve.

Capital Outlay.

The grant for Capital Works during the next year has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 92·73 lakhs as follows :—

	Lakhs of Rs.	
Railways and Tramways	18
Irwin Canal Works	41·86
Krishnarajasagara Dam and other works..	..	8·96
Electrical Department	15
Industrial or other works	1·55
Iron Works	7·36
Total	92·73

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu line up to Ragihosahalli is expected to be completed by the end of this year. It is proposed then to undertake the extension of the line up to Arasalu, and a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for this work is included in the capital grant for Railways in addition to the amount of Rs. 13 lakhs required for open lines.

The construction of the Irwin Canal is being speeded up, and it is expected that 30,000 acres of land will be brought under irrigation by June 1931. It is proposed to take up the construction of the masonry works at the Krishnarajasagara Dam according to the sanctioned estimates and the erection of gates for storing water up to +124 at the reservoir so that full supply may be available when irrigation commences under the Irwin Canal. An aggregate sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is accordingly provided for all these works.

The grants allotted to the Electrical and other departments are for the completion of sanctioned works already in progress.

The new Bangalore water supply scheme is, as you are aware, under the active consideration of Government. It is a big undertaking, and the technical and financial aspects of the scheme require to be very carefully examined. As soon as the special committee finally send up their proposals, Government will consider the question of financing the scheme.

Report of the Indian States' Committee.

I may appropriately conclude by a brief reference to the financial aspects of the report of the Indian States' Committee.

In my address to this House in 1926, I referred to the problem of the Indian States in the following words :—

“ I now come to a question of supreme importance to our State, namely, the position of the Indian States in the constitution of the future. This, as you are aware, formed with other matters of common interest, the subject of discussion in August last at Bikaner, when His Highness the Maharaja invited a number of ministers from different States to an informal conference.

“ I do not propose to enter into details here of the subjects discussed, but as regards the future position of the Indian States, I may perhaps say a few words, as it is an issue that exceeds in importance almost any other at the present time. With the gradual development of self-government in India, the problem of the position of Indian States enters upon a new phase and India's prosperity and progress depend, in a large measure, upon a right solution of this problem. In Mysore, we desire no voice in the internal affairs of British India, and seek for ourselves complete autonomy in such affairs, subject to the suzerainty of the British Crown. Details of relationship will change with changing times.

“ Economically, however, no Indian State can stand in isolation. Economic union is becoming a world-policy, making for the mutual understanding of nations and their co-operation in all things. In this world-wide movement, India is destined to play an important part, and one of increasing responsibility and power. She cannot but develop the same policy within her borders, gradually breaking down both barriers and distinctions in economic matters. I believe that such an effort will work more strongly towards political unity than the immediate planning of any political federation. For it will bring a living unity of purpose and action, out of which political unity will naturally and fitly arise.

“ Prominent among the conditions of economic unity is the formation of an Indian Customs Union with adequate representation of the Indian States, and the determination of the share of Imperial customs, and other Imperial receipts (as from salt, posts and telegraphs and coinage), which should be paid to these States or accepted definitely as their share of payment for services by the Imperial Government. There can be no doubt of the justice of this claim, since these receipts are contributed by our people precisely as by the people of British India. To

Mysore, as to other Indian States, this matter is of the most critical importance, not only as a matter of immediate finance, but also because the real economic unification of India is impossible under present conditions."

The Committee's report more than confirms the views expressed in that statement.

The Committee makes no definite pronouncement as regards the constitutional side of the question. It has left its adjustment to the future, while keeping the door open to a closer union between the two Indias. I feel myself—and that I believe is the general view—that the spirit of the times and the inexorable logic of events will inevitably bring the two parts of India together, both economically and politically.

It is doubtful wisdom to force the pace in such matters. A step at a time, a firm and sure step, is likely to be productive of more lasting good than precipitate action against the wishes of many of those concerned. There is no doubt that the trend of events is towards a political federation, but such a federation can only endure if it is based on the sure foundation of common ideals and mutual interests. I dare say the Statutory Commission will have something to say on this subject.

While Mysore is quite prepared to join in any well-devised scheme of federation which would ensure her legitimate share in the settlement of common questions, she can it seems to me, well afford to wait upon events. What we do desire, however, is that the economic and financial relations of our State with British India should be placed on an equitable basis as soon as possible. It was chiefly with that object in view that the appointment of a Committee was urged by us. The views that the Committee has expressed on these questions and the recommendations which it has made to give effect to those views seem, on the whole, very fair to all concerned; and if its recommendations are carried out, Mysore can reasonably expect to be a gainer financially.

The Committee recognises that the adoption of the policy of discriminating protection, which has raised the revenue from maritime customs from five to nearly fifty crores of rupees, has reduced the taxable capacity of the subjects of the States and created a situation in which they are entitled to relief. It adds, however, that, if the States are admitted to a share in the customs revenue, British India may legitimately claim that they should bear their full share of imperial burdens, and it accordingly proposes

that a committee of experts should be appointed to work out a debit and credit account in the case of each large State or group of States.

Other items which are to be reckoned to the credit of the States in this account are any balance of receipts arising from the States' subjects in respect of income tax, customs, excise licenses, sale of grass and the like in railway areas ; an allowance on account of the profit on paper currency ; and a share of the profit derived from the Post Office Savings Banks established in the States. The Committee has somewhat unaccountably failed to provide for a share of the excises on salt and petroleum, which are a corollary of the customs duties, and this is a point to be further pressed, with one or two minor ones. Still, on the whole, I think we may be fairly content that our contentions on these heads have been accepted so far as they have been.

The Committee has also recommended the retransfer of jurisdiction both civil and criminal on all railways, except strategic railways and important non-strategic railways, and a periodic conference and rendering of accounts with the Post and Telegraph authorities with a view to ensuring to the States a full share of the benefits to which the profits of the Post and Telegraph Department are devoted.

I feel sure, gentlemen, that you will agree with me that these are all practical conclusions, which indicate that the authors of the report have approached their task with the single desire to contribute something of real value to the solution of a most complex problem. As I have indicated above, I do not think it would be wise to attempt to force the pace in respect of the creation of a federation, or any other radical change : and while the Committee agree in that, they have emphasized the fact that there is nothing in their proposals to prevent the adoption of some form of federal union as the "two Indias" of the present draw nearer to one another in the future ; or to prevent a big State or a group of States from entering now or at any time into a closer union with British India. I have indicated my opinion that that closer union will be economic in the first instance. When once a real economic union comes about, a political union will naturally follow. I look to the day when Mysore will be the centre economically and intellectually of the Karnataka country, and I feel that the Report of the Butler Committee tends to bring that day nearer in so far as it holds out to Mysore the promise of a fair deal, which is the beginning of the economic agreement.

(The Kannada translation of the address was read by Mr. K. H. Ramayya.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. B. L. BYANNA (Bangalore City Municipality).—

Q.—1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they will place on the table the names of papers and the addresses of persons who have applied to the Government for permission to edit, print and publish English, Kannada and Urdu dailies, bi-weeklies, weeklies and monthlies together with the date of their application, the date of Government sanction or otherwise, as the case may be, from 1925-26?

(b) Whether they will place on the table the names of papers and addresses of persons whose permission was withdrawn under the orders of Government from 1925-26 up to date?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—1. (a) *Vide* statement A annexed (Appendix I).

(b) List B annexed gives the names of such papers. The addresses of persons are not readily available. (Appendix II).

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

MR. B. L. BYANNA.—

In regard to (b) it is stated that the addresses are not readily available. Are there no records relating to these cases?

Chief Secretary.—

No. We cannot get the records beyond 10 years.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI (Bangalore City Municipality).—

Q.—2. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of original cases filed in the First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City, from 1921-22 to 1927-28?

(b) The number of cases disposed of in each of the years referred to in (a).

(c) The number of cases pending undisposed of, each year?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—2. (a), (b) and (c) A statement is placed on the table (Appendix III).

MR. K. NAGANNA SETTY (Minority Interest).—

Q.—5. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to casualties due to electric current that have recently occurred in important cities?

(b) Whether they will adopt suitable measures for their prevention?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, KRISHNARAJASAGARA AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—5. (a) Yes.

(b) In each case of accident that happened, a thorough enquiry was made, causes ascertained, and all possible measures to prevent accidents have been taken.

MR. J. S. THIMMARAYA SETTY (Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board).—

Q.—8. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware of the several motor bus accidents in the State?

(b) If so, whether any arrangements to prevent such accidents have already been made or will be made?

(c) Whether they have made it a rule to insure the motor buses plying for hire in respect of injury to passengers?

(d) If so, the districts in which such a rule is in force and the number of buses insured therein?

(e) If no such rule is yet in force, whether they will immediately enforce such a ruling with a view to avoid accidents in future?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—8. (a) Accidents of a serious nature are reported to Government.

(b) The Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules are intended to prevent such accidents. The question of improving the arrangements for preventing such accidents is receiving continuous attention.

(c) and (d) No such rule has been made.

(e) The suggestion will be considered.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

With reference to answer (e) are Government going to dispose of the matter without reference to the bus owners?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot say. Such cases have not come to our notice.

At the request of the members, the President agreed to take up further questions after lunch.

Before proceeding to the Government business on the agenda, MR. H. C. DASAPPA and other members suggested that copies of Interpellations with answers might be supplied to them at least a week in advance to enable them to think over and ask supplementary questions, if any.

THE DEWAN replying said that the practice in vogue in Madras and elsewhere was being followed in Mysore. It was usual to supply Interpellations with answers only on the opening day of the meeting and a departure from this long standing arrangement would cause inconvenience.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA, H. C. DASAPPA and others suggested that at least the questions without answers, and representations might be supplied to the members a week in advance.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the suggestion would be considered.

BILLS.

I. General Principles of the Bill to amend the Designation of the Chief Court of Mysore.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained that a resolution was tabled more than once for discussion in the Legislative Council suggesting that the Chief Court might be designated as the High Court of Judicature. It was proposed to accept this suggestion. In British India and

in some Indian States, the highest courts of civil and criminal appeal, reference and revision were called High Courts. The name "High Court" was more suitable to the Chief Court in Mysore also, it being the highest court of appeal, reference and revision. It was accordingly proposed to introduce a Bill for substituting "High Court of Mysore" and "Chief Justice" respectively wherever the words "Chief Court of Mysore" and "Chief Judge" occurred in any Regulation or law in force in Mysore.

MR. DASAPPA said that if it was proposed to change the present name of Chief Court into High Court and of the Chief Judge to Chief Justice, the designation of the Government Advocate might similarly be changed into Advocate-General as in British Indian Provinces.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that did not require any amendment of the Regulation.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH suggested that as in Madras and elsewhere, the Judges of the Chief Court might be recruited from different communities, as the customs and the social laws of the communities were not all alike.

THE DEWAN replied that it was an altogether different matter and did not arise for consideration on the present occasion.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO was of opinion that if it was proposed to change the name of the Chief Court into High Court the powers of the Court should also be enhanced so as to be in keeping with the practice in British India. His own view was that the proposed change was more a matter of sentiment than a necessity. He also thought that it was necessary to limit the term of a Judge and also to fix his salary definitely so that he might not have to look forward for further promotion from the Executive. This arrangement would tend to maintain the independence of the Judiciary.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO supported Mr. Narasinga Rao in his views and said that what the people cared most was that the Chief Court should deal out justice in an even-handed manner and that they did not concern themselves at all with questions about changing its name or raising the pay of the Judges, and so on. To realise this object, the Judges should be independent of the Executive ; their pay, pension, gratuity, etc., should be fixed definitely and no sort of inducement should be placed in their way. Such means alone were conducive to the maintenance of unimpaired judicial independence. He suggested the postponement of the Bill to a later session, the interval being

utilised to examine its provisions closely in the direction indicated by him.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question before the House was only about altering the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore. Other matters like the recruitment of Judges, fixing their term of office, their salary, etc., were not germane to the issue. These were purely matters for His Highness' consideration and a discussion upon them would be inappropriate.

The Bill was thereupon put to vote and carried by a large majority. Only three members were against it.

II. Bill to amend Section 103, Land Revenue Code.

THE LAW SECRETARY explained the general principles of the Bill as follows :—

“Section 103 of the Land Revenue Code is an independent and fundamental provision applicable to all delegations of powers to superior holders, whether under Section 99 proper, or under the last proviso thereto.

“It is found necessary to permit a relaxation in the case of both the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs, of the restriction contained in Section 103.

“The extension of the period for the adoption of the summary process from two to six years would be an adequate recognition of the special standing of these two Jahgirs and affords a reasonable solution of the difficulty under which they would otherwise be placed. Hence the necessity for the amendment.”

He then proposed the following amendment :—

“The power conferred by any such commission shall extend only to the enforcement of the payment of the revenue or rent of the current revenue year and, in the case of the Jahgirs of Sringeri and Yelandur, of five revenue years and, in other cases, of one revenue year, immediately preceding the current revenue year.”

The majority of the House were not in favour of the changes proposed. MR. YELANDUR SRINIVASIENGAR contended that the Jahgirdar was giving little or no attention to the welfare of his raiyats. Though taxes in various forms were being collected by the Jahgirdar by holding out promises to the raiyats, yet none of the promises were carried out. The raiyats were put to untold misery and hardship. If it was not possible for the Jahgirdar to collect taxes due from the raiyats, he was at liberty to resort to civil courts. If,

on the other hand, the period of 2 years was extended to 6 years, the Jahgirdar would keep silent for 5 years and then take coercive steps to collect the accumulated arrears in one lump which it would be impossible for the raiyats to pay with the result that their lands would be lost to them. As it was, the condition of the tanks in the Yelandur Jahgir was anything but satisfactory. The Jahgirdar paid visits to the Jahgir very rarely and he was not acquainted with the condition of the people. The tanks were not kept in proper repair. While the water in the tanks was not sufficient for the lands under them, atchkat would be increased on the promise of improvement of the capacity of the tank. But nothing would be done while the raiyats would be compelled to pay full assessment although they could not get any crop. It would have been right on the part of Government to interfere in cases where the raiyats had refused to pay land revenue but the present case was one in which the raiyats were paying taxes regularly while the Jahgirdars were not at all discharging their obligations in the matter of keeping a permanent staff for the timely collection of assessment. This would be obvious if the records were gone into. In the face of these facts, it was not sound policy to invest Jahgirdars with enhanced powers.

MR. NILGIRI SANJIVIAH suggested the appointment of a Commission to go into the whole question and make suggestions. He further said that if Government were bent on giving additional powers to Jahgirdars, they should be made subject to certain conditions to ensure that the powers were not wrongly exercised and that the raiyats were not oppressed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that if the Jahgirdars were not able to restore tanks, etc., it was because the raiyats did not pay their contributions. He thought that if the members wished that Government should retain discretionary powers for interference in the administration of the Jahgirs, it was quite a different matter.

MR. DASAPPA said that it was a surprise why this subject was brought up for discussion when justice could be easily had in civil courts. No explanation of this point was given, and after all there was no difficulty in continuing the existing practice.

As the House appeared to be against the measure, the Bill was dropped.

III. Bill to further amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926, in certain particulars, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

In Section 35 of the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926, (1) the word “and” occurring after the words “the District Inspector of Schools” shall be substituted by a comma and (2) between the words “Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies” and the word “shall,” the following shall be inserted:—

“and the District Economic Superintendents and such other officers as may be notified by the Government from time to time in this behalf.”

Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Under the duties assigned to the District Economic Superintendents in Government Order No. D. 4175-234—E.C. 28-28-1, dated 11th December 1928, they have to attend, as far as possible, all meetings of the District Boards in their District and furnish information regarding the progress of Economic Development work in the District and prepare and investigate any scheme that might be referred to them. The Superintendents are already on the Economic Committee of the District Boards and with a view to make themselves felt there and give a statutory recognition to their relation with the District Board, it is considered necessary to include the District Economic Superintendents in the list mentioned in Section 35 of the Mysore District Boards Regulation, of Government officers entitled to attend and speak at any meeting of the District Board or Committee thereof as specified in the said Section. It is also considered desirable to provide for the inclusion in the list of any other officers who may be notified by Government from time to time. The present Bill to amend Section 35 of the District Board Regulation is accordingly prepared.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was considered necessary to require District Economic Superintendents to attend and speak at any meeting of the District Board or Committee and also to provide for the inclusion of any other officer or officers who might be notified by Government from time to time. Such officers would however have no power to vote.

The Bill was passed unanimously.

The Mines Regulation was postponed for consideration on the last day of the Session.

REPRESENTATIONS.

No. 1.—Conversion of Muzrai Investments in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government of India Pronotes to Fixed Deposits of Mysore Government Savings Bank.

Messrs. Soorappa, Sidlaghatta Municipality and B. M. Suryanaranappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

No. 2.—Interest on Charitable endowments.

Mr. A. Srikantappa, Doddballapur Municipality.

These were not discussed as the movers were absent.

No. 3.—Abolition of the levy of Irrigation Cess.

Messrs. M. S. Dyavegowda and Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk; K. T. Satyanarayana Setty, N. M. Sivalingappaiya and K. Thimmegowda, Kadur Taluk; G. Kariyanna, Minority Interest; M. Siddalingappa Setty, Chikmagalur Taluk; Dyavappagowda, Mudigere Taluk; B. P. Basappa Setty and Bagamane Devagowda, Chikmagalur Taluk.

MR. SATYANARAYANA SETTY said that irrigation cess was introduced only after the introduction of re-survey settlement. He considered it as a double levy and urged for its abolition.

MR. DYAVEGOWDA said that there was no necessity for the levy of irrigation cess in malnad parts as there was no difficulty felt for water in those parts. When a similar subject was brought up for discussion in the previous year, Government had promised to consider the question favourably. He urged that that promise might be given effect to.

MR. VENKATAPPA said that irrigation cess had already been included in land revenue and as such it should be abolished as a separate levy.

MR. NARASINGA RAO was also of the same opinion.

MR. C. NARASIMHAH said that during the re-survey, land revenue was fixed for a period of 30 years and irrigation cess was levied as a separate cess. But in some taluks irrigation cess was merged in land revenue and the Settlement Officer did not take note of this fact.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that when this subject was brought up during the Dewanship of Sir Albion Banerji, it was admitted by Government that the separate levy of irrigation cess was unjust and a promise was held out in the Assembly that a favourable reply would be given in the Dewan's Concluding Remarks. This was not only not done but when the subject came up before the Legislative Council shortly thereafter, the Government took up a different

attitude and stated that it was not possible to do away with the cess. The raiyats were feeling it very hard to have to pay the cess twice over.

MESSRS. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY and B. KESAVIAH also said that there was no reason to levy the irrigation cess in the malnad when the Government did not afford any special water facilities in those tracts.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government had, after careful consideration, come to the definite conclusion that it was not practicable to abolish the cess.

No. 4.—Application of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation to cardamom also.

Messrs. Manjegowda and Dyavappagowda, Mudigere Taluk.

MR. DYAVAPPAGOWDA represented that the provisions of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation might be made applicable to cardamom also.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it was not possible to consider the request.

No. 5.—Reducing the upset price fixed on coffee, wet and dry lands, disposed of in *malki* sale.

Mr. B. M. Dyavegowda, Belur Taluk.

MR. DYAVEGOWDA represented that the practice of granting coffee lands at an upset price of Rs. 10 has been in force from a very long time. Of late, the upset price ranged from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per acre and consequently, *bona fide* applicants who were poor had no chance whatsoever of getting these lands. To remove this hardship he urged that the practice of disposing of these lands as of old might be restored.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY also expressed the same view.

MR. B. KESAVIAH said that good lands had already been taken up leaving only a small extent of indifferent land. He was of opinion that this should be given to poor raiyats at concession rates.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that while framing the rules, Government would consider whether some concessions could not be shown to small owners of 5 or 10 acres.

No. 6.—Fees under Record of Rights to be recovered from those moving for the recognition of their *hisse*.

Mr. Bhaskarappa, Srinivasapur Taluk and Mr. K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Kolar Taluk.

MR. BHASKARAPPA prayed that in introducing the Record of Rights system, fees should be recovered only

from those who move for the recognition of their *hisse* and not from *khatedars* or *shikmidars*.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not possible to consider the request.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER added that if this were done, the very object of the Record of Rights would be frustrated.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA suggested that the fees might at least be reduced.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL promised that the point would be considered.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

MESSRS. RAMAKRISHNA IYER and B. NARASINGA RAO said that when a man sold a portion of his land to another, it was sufficient if the portion so transferred was measured and the required fee levied thereon. They did not think that there was any reason why the *khatedar* or the owner of the remaining portion of the land should be charged at the same rate as the *hissedar* whose land was measured.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and KESHAVAIYA also agreed with the above view. They urged that the *khatedar* should be exempted altogether from any payment.

MR. B. DEVAGOWDA brought to notice that at Bagamane there was a *khatedar* whose land was actually in the possession of another. In such a case, he enquired what reason there was to ask the *khatedar* to pay.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that what was intended was not merely a record of the measurement, but also a record of right.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that in that case, it was sufficient if only a fee of 8 As. was levied instead of Rs. 2 as at present.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL did not agree with this view.

THE SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT said that if one portion of the land was measured, it meant that the other portion was also fixed, as the extents of both the portions had to be tallied by the Survey Department.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that if a man owned 50 acres and he sold one acre of it at a time, he would have to pay at the rate of Rs. 2 on every acre sold. He did not think that that was just.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the *khatedar* could not be exempted from payment altogether.

No. 7.—Reduction of phode charges.

Messrs. Soorappa, Sidlaghatta Municipality; and H. M. Surinara-nappa, Sidlaghatta Taluk; Bhaskarappa, Srinivasapur Taluk.

As the phode charges on gomal and kharab lands now recovered at Rs. 2 per acre were heavy, it was prayed that the same rate be levied on whole number instead of per acre.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the question would be considered.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—(contd).

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO (Bowringpet Taluk).—

Q.—9. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) When and in what year the following tanks were silted up with cyanide dust:—

1. Sonnakuppa, 2. Mallampalli, 3. Ryagadahalli, 4. Oorigathubukere, 5. Nagisettihalli, 6. Lakshmisagara, 7. Gowdanakere, 8. Pothanakere, 9. Keelukemballi, 10. Bal-lagere, 11. Gangadoddi, 12. Sivasagara, 13. Hosakere, 14. Chinnakere, 15. Kammasandra?

(b) Whether wet cultivation is going on below those tanks ; if so, the names of such tanks ?

(c) Whether remission of wet and bagayet assessments has at any time been refused for the atchkat lands of those tanks? If so, the atchkat of the tanks and the years may be kindly specified?

(d) The number of petitions presented by the atchkatdars of these tanks during the last 20 years praying for the remission of wet assessment and grant of compensation and the result of such representations?

(e) Whether it is a fact that the Mining Board have agreed to give compensation to the atchkatdars ; if so, when and what amount?

(f) Whether it is a fact that the Mining Board were asked to give crop compensation at the rate of Rs. 60 per acre for the total extent of 14 acres and 33 guntas below Sonnakuppa tank in the year 1923; if so, what was the reply given by the Board ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—9. (a) The silting up process is a slow one. It may be generally stated that it has been going on for the past 20 years or more.

- (b) The answer is in the negative.
- (c) Information is not available.
- (d) The question is vague. It is not possible to give the number of petitions presented during such a long period.
- (e) No.
- (f) No.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao.—

With reference to answer to part (a) of the question, may I know what the reason is for not giving remission of assessment although the silting process was going on for the last 20 years?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

As far as possible, remission of wet assessment is being given under those tanks.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao.—

When there was no cultivation for the last so many years, why should the kandayam be paid?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

The question of affording some relief is under the active consideration of the Government.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Rao.—

Are there any more tanks under which wet cultivation has not been going on for so many years like the one under discussion?

Second Member of Council.—

Not likely.

MR. CHIKNANJAREDDI (Bagepalli Taluk).—

Q.—10. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware that the capacity of many of the tanks in villages has been reduced, due to their being silted up long after the construction of such tanks?

(b) The additional extent included in the original atchkat after resurvey?

(c) The number of such tanks the atchkat of which was increased with the permission of the Public Works Department and the number under which the atchkat was increased on the initiative of the Revenue Department?

(d) The result of action taken by Government to investigate into the question of the inadequacy of water-supply in such tanks to irrigate both the old and new atchkat?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—10. (a) The question is vague.

(b), (c) and (d) The information is not readily available. No useful purpose will be served either by the proposed compilation of statistics. The standing orders provide for the conversion of the tail end lands on the merits of each case.

MESSRS. VENKATAVARADACHAR (Chickballapur Taluk), and J. S. THIMMARAYA SETTY (Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board).—

Q.—12. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether drinking water wells were sunk in any of the villages at the cost of Taluk Boards and District Boards?

(b) The number of such wells that have now dried up in spite of heavy outlay incurred on account of them?

(c) Whether it is possible to improve such wells to make them useful for the public?

(d) The expenditure incurred either by Government or the Board to sink these wells? (A list containing these particulars to be kindly furnished.)

(e) The districts in which there is difficulty for drinking water in villages?

(f) The number of Government villages in Kolar District?

(g) The number of villages in which drinking water wells were sunk at the cost of Government; of these, what is the number of Adikarnataka wells?

(h) The number of petitions received for the last three years for sinking of wells and the names of taluks from which the petitions were received?

(i) The number of such petitions pending disposal and from when, and the number relating to Adikarnataka wells?

(j) The amount sanctioned yearwar for the last 15 years both by the Government and the District Board for the sinking of drinking water wells?

(k) Whether they are aware that in spite of the above expenditure, the requirements of all the villages are not met?

(l) Whether it is not possible to sanction sufficient grants from Government for sinking drinking water wells in all the villages in Kolar District?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A—12. (a) to (l) Government are aware that there is water difficulty in several villages, that both the Taluk Boards and District Boards have provided several villages with drinking water wells including wells for Adikarnatakas; that as regards villages which have yet to be supplied, a programme has been ordered to be prepared of wells to be taken up with funds to be contributed by Panchayets, District Boards and Government and that the needs of the villages will be attended to according to this programme; that it is not possible to give a list of representations received for water wells from time to time or pending disposal and that the needs of the Kolar District will receive due attention.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Venkatavaradachar.—

May I point out that the answer given does not contain the information that I required? I wanted information in regard to the expenditure incurred by the Government or by the Boards to sink drinking water wells and what they would be going to incur hereafter.

Second Member of Council.—

You wanted information for all the districts for the last 15 years. It is very difficult to give that information. It will take years to collect it.

Mr. Venkatavaradachar.—

I wanted information in regard to Kolar District only.

Second Member of Council.—

If you had asked information for that particular district only, it could have been given.

Mr. Siddalingappa Setty.—

With reference to answer to part (i) to the effect that it is not possible for the Government to give a list of representations received for water wells from time to time or pending disposal, who else can give the required information when the Government are unable to give it ?

Second Member of Council.—

It is impossible to furnish the information as to the number of petitions that were received during so many years.

Mr. Siddalingappa Setty.—

Cannot the officers of Government who tour round such parts furnish the information?

Second Member of Council.—

If you ask for information in regard to a particular well, then it may be possible for us to give it.

MR. ANJANEYA SETTY, (Pavagada Taluk).—

Q.—16. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of regular appeals and revision cases on the file of Government for the past three years?

(b) How many of these cases were disposed of after hearing the arguments of both the parties ?

(c) How many were disposed of *ex-parte* ?

(d) Whether or not the regular cases are disposed of after issuing notices to both the parties and what is the rule ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

<i>A.</i> —16.	(a)	1925-26	..	..	130
		1926-27	..	..	155
		1927-28	..	..	186
	(b)	1925-26	..	..	22
		1926-27	..	..	7
		1927-28	..	..	41
	(c)	1925-26	..	..	108
		1926-27	..	..	148
		1927-28	..	..	145

(d) Rule 14 of Council Rules runs as follows:—

“ 14. (1) No appeal shall be entertained unless it satisfies the requirements of Section 210 of the Land Revenue Code and involves a real and not merely a colourable point of law or usage having the force of law.

(2) No revision application under Section 217, Land Revenue Code, shall be entertained unless the applicant can show flagrant irregularity or injustice.

(3) The Member of Council in charge of the Revenue Department may reject an appeal or revision application. If it is proposed to reverse the order appealed against, the case shall be heard and decided by two members, due notice of the hearing being given to the parties affected.”

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

It is said in the reply that out of 155 regular appeals and revision cases on the file of Government, only 7 were disposed of after hearing the arguments of both the parties and that the balance of 148 cases were disposed of ex-parte. What is the reason for a large number of cases being disposed of ex-parte ?

Second Member of Council.—

There were no points involved.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Who will have to settle that ?

Second Member of Council.—

The Member in charge.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Will not “ ex-parte ” suggest also the meaning that the parties were absent and hence their cases were disposed of as such ? And are notices requiring the parties to attend issued ?

Second Member of Council.—

If there is anything requiring elucidation then notices are issued.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Cannot the party presenting a petition be heard before it is rejected? Cannot the Government allow an admission stage, as is done in the Chief Court?

Second Member of Council.—

That is done in many cases where applications are presented by the parties personally. But, very often, they send applications by post and they are rejected.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

What I ask is that when you reject a petition, at least notices might have been issued to the parties. That is not being done at present.

Second Member of Council.—

Many petitions are received against orders on which there can be no appeal at all. In such cases, where is the necessity to hear the petitioners? Simply because a man sends an application by post, are we to take cognisance of it? In the Chief Court, they do not admit petitions if they are not presented in person either by the party or by the pleader on his behalf.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

If it is contrary to law or usage having the force of law, then reject it; but, give him an opportunity to be heard.

Second Member of Council.—

We are quite prepared to give him a hearing provided that he presents the petition in person. On the other hand, if he sends it by post, it is very inconvenient to issue notices, send for the men, and so on.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—

Even when petitions are received by post, why not issue notice to the parties asking them to show cause why their appeals should not be rejected?

Second Member of Council.—

No doubt it can be done. But, Government is the highest authority in such matters. Anyhow, we will consider that point.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA (Tiptur Taluk), G. K. MALLAPPA (Tiptur Municipality) and M. BASAVIAH (Tiptur Taluk).—

Q.—17. Will the Government be pleased to state—

The number of appointments in each of the following grades of appointments in the year 1918 and on January 1929 and the number of appointments held by members of each community:—

Departmental Heads, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Amildars, District Sheristedars, Taluk Sheristedars, Sheikdars, Forest Assistants, Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Forest Rangers, Surveyors, Foresters, Excise Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries in the Secretariats, Superintendents and other subordinates of more than fifty rupees salary in the Secretariats, Assistant Comptrollers, District Judges, Sub-Judges, Munsiffs and Magistrates, Police Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Jamadars, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons, District Inspectors of Education, Assistant Inspectors and Inspectresses of Education, High School Head Masters, Middle School Head Masters, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Inspectors and Technical Assistants of Agricultural Department, Veterinary Inspectors, Co-operative Inspectors, District Engineers, Assistant Engineers, Sub-Assistant Engineers, Surveyors, Overseers and Sub-Overseers of Engineering Department?

Among Assistant Commissioners, all officers belonging to civil and non-civil service departments may be stated.

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—17. The information asked for is not readily available. It has been proposed by the Central Recruitment Board that complete information in respect of the appointments of various grades held by members of the several communities should be collected and compiled every year. This suggestion is under the consideration of Government.

Supplementary Question and Answer.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Complete information in respect of appointments of various grades held by members of the several communities, as required in the question, may be collected and compiled every year as proposed by the Central Recruitment Board.

Third Member of Council.—

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY (T.-Narsipur Taluk), M. C. LINGE GOWDA and S. C. MALLIAH (Mandya Taluk), PATEL LINGE GOWDA (Krishnarajapete Taluk), K. V. VEERANNA (Chamarajanagar Taluk), CHICKKE GOWDA (Malavalli Taluk), LINGE GOWDA (Heggadevankote Taluk), CHIKKEGOWDA *alias* ANNE GOWDA (Mandya Taluk), B. CHENNAPPA (Yedatore Taluk), H. C. DASAPPA (Special Interest), T. S. ALIKHAN, (Minority Interest), V. BANDAIYA (Nanjangud Taluk), H. C. RAYAPPA (Minority Interest), PUTTANANJIAH (Malavalli Taluk), THIMMEGOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYAGOWDA (Krishnarajapete Taluk), *Dharma-prakasa* D. BANUMIAH (Special Interest), SANGANA BASAPPA (Chamarajanagar Municipality).—

Q.—19. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What is the number of Executive Engineers working on the Irwin Canal? Castewar particulars to be furnished. Among Brahmins details of Smarthas, Vaishnavas and Sri Vaishnavas to be furnished.

(b) What is the number of Assistant Engineers and Sub-Engineers castewar as detailed above?

(c) What is the number of Overseers and Sub-Overseers castewar as detailed above?

(d) What is the number of head coolies and temporary maistries castewar as detailed above?

(e) What is the pay that is paid to a temporary maistry and a head cooly?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, KRISHNARAJASAGARA AND ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—19. (a) to (d) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table (Appendix IV).

(e) Pay of temporary maistry ranges from Rs. 20 to 35 and of a head cooly from Rs. 15 to 35.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

From the information furnished in the Appendix, it will

be seen that the representation of non-Brahmins in the cadre of Sub-Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Overseers is very low when compared with that of Brahmins in those cadres. May I know what the reason is due to?

Third Member of Council.—

There were no suitable persons available for appointment.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

How was this ascertained?

Third Member of Council.—

Certain qualifications have been prescribed for appointment in those grades and if there were qualified non-Brahmin hands available, they would have been appointed.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Have you appointed men in the grades of Overseers and Sub-Engineers recently?

Third Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are the backward communities adequately represented therein?

Third Member of Council.—

As many as possible among them are being appointed.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are the Government aware of the fact that the Chief Engineer, Krishnarajasagara, has filled up certain appointments in the Overseer's cadre without duly advertising the vacancies in the Gazette?

Third Member of Council.—

I think the appointments in that cadre are filled up by promotion.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are those vacancies not filled up by direct recruitment?

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—

Some of them are advertised.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Is no percentage fixed for promotions in this Department?

Third Member of Council.—

I require notice.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

What steps have been taken for increasing the proportion of non-Brahmin element in that Department?

Third Member of Council.—

The Chief Engineer says that every non-Brahmin Engineering graduate who applied for such posts was appointed.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

May I know for what cadre or cadres they applied?

Third Member of Council.—

I want notice.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are the Government aware of any case of non-Brahmins not being appointed in the Overseer's cadre?

Third Member of Council.—

We are not aware. If you give particulars, we will enquire into the matter. As far as we know, no qualified non-Brahmin applicant was refused appointment.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

In the Sub-Overseer's cadre, there are as many as 72 Brahmins while there are only 6 non-Brahmins. What is the reason for such a low representation of backward communities in that grade?

Third Member of Council —

The reason is the want of candidates. We were obliged to take even retired men after taking every available man passing out of the Engineering School.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Who is the appointing authority?

Third Member of Council.—

The Chief Engineer.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Is he the appointing authority both in the Public Works Department and Krishnarajasagara?

Third Member of Council.—

Yes.

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—

The whole establishment is in my charge. But the appointments in Krishnarajasagara are made in consultation with the Krishnarajasagara Secretary.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are all appointments filled up by the Chief Engineer?

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—

Only up to Rs. 100.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Were the vacancies referred to above duly advertised in the Gazette?

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department —

Yes.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Are the Government aware that the Chief Engineer applied to the Recruitment Board for exemption from advertisement?

Third Member of Council.—

I may tell you that every non-Brahmin candidate who was fully qualified and who applied for the post was appointed. The trouble is that we have not got a sufficient number of qualified men, whether Brahmins or non-Brahmins.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

If the vacancies are not at all advertised, how is it possible for the people to know whether there are any vacancies?

Third Member of Council.—

I do not think you are correct in saying that the vacancies were not advertised.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Were they then advertised?

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—

Yes. But the difficulty was that we could not get qualified men.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Are men for the Sub-Engineer's cadre directly recruited?

Third Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Have you appointed non-Brahmins in that cadre?

Third Member of Council.—

Every one of the applicants was appointed.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

My point is that, after the vacancies in both the Overseer's and Sub-Engineer's cadres were duly advertised, were not only the vacancies in the Overseer's cadre given to non-Brahmins? If there are B.E.'s, are they qualified for being appointed in the Sub-Engineer's grade, or, are they not?

Third Member of Council.—

I cannot understand your question. It is so misleading. Ordinarily direct recruitment of ordinary B.E.'s is to Overseer's grade. There have been some cases of direct recruitment to Sub-Engineer's grade also. I understand from the Chief Engineer that those who had qualified themselves formerly and gained some experience have been appointed

directly as Sub-Engineers and both Brahmins and non-Brahmins were so appointed.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

When you made promotions to the Assistant Engineer's grade, why no non-Brahmin was promoted to that grade?

The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.—

Promotion is given according to seniority.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

It is said in the statement that while 31 posts of head coolies were given to Brahmins, only 29 were given to non-Brahmins. May I know what the reason is due to? May I know also whether any qualifications are necessary even for appointments to the posts of head coolies?

Third Member of Council.—

If you ask what are the qualifications necessary, I want notice.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Has it come to the notice of the Government that even though there were many applicants among the non-Brahmins available for such posts, their applications were rejected?

Third Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter and terminate the services of men that were appointed in preference to non-Brahmins, if they want to be thoroughly just?

Third Member of Council.—

We will enquire into this matter. But we cannot promise you that the services of such men would be terminated, if instances are shown.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Then what is the use? Why should there be preferential treatment even for appointments of temporary maistries and head coolies?

Third Member of Council.—

As regards temporary maistries and head coolies, Government called upon the Chief Engineer to see that as many non-Brahmins as were available are appointed and the Chief Engineer has promised to do that.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

If any discrepancies are pointed out, will the Government rectify them ?

Third Member of Council.—

We shall consider the matter.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Will the Government be pleased to promise that in the higher grades of Engineering, non-Brahmins would be appointed and sufficient encouragement shown to them ?

Third Member of Council.—

We shall give them every possible encouragement. But, I want to know whether you mean that they should be appointed straightaway as Sub-Engineers?

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Yes.

Third Member of Council.—

That is rather a doubtful matter. We cannot have differential qualifications for different communities.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Have you not appointed before people passing B.E. Examination as Assistant Engineers ?

Third Member of Council.—

This was done previously when some guaranteed appointments existed. After all the number of such cases is not more than 2 or 3.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Do not the figures furnished in the statement support the fact that there is no adequate representation of the backward communities in the Engineering cadre ?

Third Member of Council.—

That is a matter of opinion. But, what is the point you wish to elicit from me ?

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

My point is whether you will show special encouragement to non-Brahmins newly passing from the Engineering College by appointing them to the grade of Sub-Engineers?

Third Member of Council.—

We will note your recommendation.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Has it come to the notice of Government that no promotion was given to non-Brahmin Engineers and Sub-Engineers ?

Third Member of Council.—

No cases have come to the notice of the Government. If you give a list of such instances we will enquire into the matter.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

I wish to point out that some difficulty is experienced by us in giving such information.

Third Member of Council.—

If you do, I will personally enquire into such cases.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswami.—

10 or 15 years ago, were not graduates in Bachelor of Engineering of the Madras University being directly recruited to the posts of Assistant Engineers ?

Third Member of Council.—

No. They were taken only as Sub-Assistant Engineers.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswami.—

Why not do the same thing now ? Is the qualification derived from our own University anything less in value than that of the Madras University ?

Third Member of Council.—

Now B.E.'s are recruited to the Overseer's grade.

Mr. V. Venkatappa.—

It is said that the pay of temporary maistries ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 and that of head coolies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35. Are there any who were appointed on higher pay?

Third Member of Council.—

I want notice.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda.—

For the lower cadre of head coolies, were there not enough applicants from the backward communities ?

Third Member of Council.—

I have no information.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa Gowda.—

May I know whether such appointments were advertised?

Third Member of Council.—

I do not know. But, I may tell you, however, that there is an order to the effect that even such places should be advertised. I will look into this matter again.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

May I know how many years it will take for reaching the 50 per cent contemplated in the Miller Committee Report?

Third Member of Council.—

You can calculate it yourself.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

Among temporary maistries, how many are now taken as cooks in the houses of officers ?

Third Member of Council.—

I have no information. But, if you make a specific statement to that effect holding yourself responsible for it, I will enquire into the matter,

Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda.—

Will disciplinary measures be taken against the officers who have violated rules of recruitment ?

Third Member of Council.—

We are not aware of the violation of the rules.

REPRESENTATIONS—(contd).

No. 8.—Record of Rights.

Mr. K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Kolar Taluk.

It was prayed that the present charge of assessment for every *phode* of land under the Record of Rights Regulation being very high, it might be reduced by at least one half.

There was no discussion on this subject, as it was already discussed in connection with Subject No. 6.

No. 9.—Appointment of a Committee to examine Resettlement of T.-Narsipur, Chamarajnagar and Nanjangud Taluks.

Messrs B. S. Puttaswami, T.-Narsipur Taluk; M. C. Linge Gowda and S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk; Chikke Gowda, Malvalli Taluk; Linge Gowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk; Chikkegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk; B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk; H. C. Dasappa, Special Interest; T. S. Alikhan, Minority Interest; V. Bandiah, Nanjangud Taluk; H. C. Rayappa, Minority Interest; Puttananjiah, Malvalli Taluk; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammayya Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk; *Dharmaprakasa* D. Banumiah, Special Interest; Sangana Basappa, Chamarajnagar Municipality.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI represented that T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar Taluks were re-settled in the previous year and that the rates had been increased very much over the previous rates. He said that the matter had been brought to the notice of the Dewan during his tour in the Mysore District, that the Revenue Commissioner was also present and that the Dewan admitted that the rates were very high. He therefore prayed that a Committee consisting of Government officers and non-officials be appointed to investigate into this question.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that in the statement furnished to the Assembly on the last occasion, it might be seen that the rates were very high in the T.-Narsipur Taluk and that if adequate relief were given to the raiyats, there was no necessity for the appointment of a Committee.

MR. VEERARAJ URS said* that the villages in the T.-Narsipur Taluk were divided for purposes of resettlement into various portions and each portion was

assessed differently from the rest. He pointed out that many lands were inundated during the last floods and that before enhancing the rates, Government should have taken into consideration this fact. He, therefore, urged that a Committee should be appointed as proposed.

MR. BANDIAH pointed out that in spite of the fact that the Nanjangud tank had very little water for cultivation, people were compelled to pay the full kadayam and in the re-settlement even that kadayam was increased. He thought that there was no justification for such a high increase.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the Mysore system of land revenue was based on the Bombay system which was found to be defective in connection with the Bardoli affair. He urged that the Mysore Land Revenue system should also be thoroughly revised so as to give better facilities to the raiyats for the cultivation of their lands.

MR. RAMASWAMY said that the raiyats had already lost interest in their lands and that by the abnormal increase in the assessment of land they would be losing interest more and more, as it would not be possible for them to pay more assessment.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU pointed out that when the rates were enhanced at Seringapatam Taluk during the re-settlement, the people held a mass meeting and protested against the enhancement. The result was that the Government reduced the assessment by one rupee all round. He desired that a similar thing should be done in the case of the taluks mentioned in the representation.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to appoint a Committee as suggested.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH urged that when a concession had been shown to one taluk, it was not right to deny that concession to the other adjoining taluks also.

THE DEWAN said that the matter referred to by Mr. Siddalingadevaru happened about 5 years previously and that there was not much use talking about it at this distance of time.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that if the Government would only take into consideration the heavy cost incurred by the raiyats from time to time and also the further expenditure they would have to incur, it would be found that the enhancement of the assessment was quite undeserved.

THE SURVEY SUPERINTENDENT observed that whereas at Seringapatam there was difficulty of labour, there was no such inconvenience at T.-Narsipur Taluk where means of communication had been also recently improved by the

sanction of two bridges costing nearly 10 lakhs of rupees. Further, whereas Seringapatam suffered from malaria, T.-Narsipur was healthier and quite free from malaria. The wet maximum for T.-Narsipur was only Rs. 12-8-0 whereas the maximum of Seringapatam even after reduction as a result of representation, was Rs. 14-4-0. Under these circumstances, he did not think that the enhancement of the rate was unjustifiable.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH pointed out that while the Government took into consideration the improvement in the means of communication and other matters, they did not consider what the expenditure of the raiyats of the localities would be on account of the establishment of tolls.

MR. E. KRISHNAPPA observed that the Survey Superintendent did not appear to have made enquiries of the raiyats before recommending the increase.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to appoint a Committee. He pointed out that already an annual reduction of as much as Rs. 7,000 had been made in the assessment of the T.-Narsipur Taluk and that nothing more appeared to be possible.

No. 10.—Grant of remission of wet assessment.

Mr. Venkataramiah, Sira Taluk.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH said that the present rules for grant of remission of wet assessment were not at all advantageous to the raiyats as they laid down that the raiyats should present petitions in the month of November. He observed that raiyats were generally illiterate and that they would not be expected to wait for that month. He, therefore, prayed that the jamabandi officer might be ordered to definitely ascertain and decide as to the tanks under which remissions should be granted and as to those under which remissions should not be granted.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that if the raiyats were illiterate, it was the business of the leaders to educate people in such matters.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA thought that the remission rules of the Mysore Government were in any case very defective.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER pointed out that although seasonal conditions were very favourable for cultivation during the current year, yet, a sum of as much as Rs. 40,000 had been remitted.

THE DEWAN said that no change in the existing rules was called for.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day.

SECOND DAY—11th June 1929.

The House re-assembled at 12 NOON precisely.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY (T.-Narsipur Taluk), M. C. LINGE GOWDA and S. C. MALLIAH (Mandya Taluk), PATEL LINGE GOWDA (Krishnarajapete Taluk), K. V. VEERANNA (Chamarajnagar Taluk), CHIKKE GOWDA (Malvalli Taluk), LINGE GOWDA (Heggadadevankote Taluk), CHIKKEGOWDA *alias* ANNE GOWDA (Mandya Taluk), B. CHENNAPPA (Yedatore Taluk), H. C. DASAPPA (Special Interest), T. S. ALIKHAN (Minority Interest), V. BANDAIYA, (Nanjangud Taluk), H. C. RAYAPPA (Minority Interest), PUTTANANJIAH (Malvalli Taluk), THIMMEGOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYAGOWDA (Krishnarajpete Taluk), Dharmaprakasa D. BANUMIAH (Special Interest), SANGANA BASAPPA (Chamarajnagar Municipality).—

Q.—21. Will the Government be pleased to furnish the following information (in the form attached), of the detailed statement of establishments (both permanent and temporary, both gazetted and non-gazetted) of the different departments as mentioned below as it stood on the 1st July 1928, and as it stood at the beginning of the year 1928-29?

NAMES OF THE REPORTING OFFICERS.

1. Chief Secretary.
2. Comptroller.
3. Revenue Commissioner.
4. Excise Commissioner.
5. Conservator of Forests.
6. Stamp Commissioner.
7. Inspector-General of Registration.
8. Survey Superintendent.
9. Government Advocate.
10. Inspector-General of Police.
11. Chief Commandant.
12. Senior Surgeon.
13. Sanitary Commissioner.
14. Inspector-General of Prisons.
15. Inspector-General of Education.
16. Director of Agriculture.
17. Secretary, Railways.
18. Meteorological Reporter.

19. Chairman, Trust Board.
20. Muzrai Superintendent.
21. Director of Archæology.
22. Inam Superintendent.
23. Registrar of Chief Court.
24. Secretary, Life Insurance Committee.
25. Superintendent, Amrit Mahal Department.
26. Secretary, Economic Conference.
27. Director of Industries and Commerce.
28. Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
29. Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.
30. Chief Electrical Engineer.
31. Director of Mines and Geology.
32. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council.
33. President, Mysore City Municipal Council.
34. Superintendent, Government Press.
35. Superintendent, Government Stationery.
36. Superintendent, Government Gardens.
37. Superintendent, Government Museum.
38. Registrar, Mysore University.
39. Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore.
40. Do Mysore.
41. Do Tumkur.
42. Do Hassan.
43. Do Kadur.
44. Do Kolar.
45. Do Shimoga.
46. Do Chitaldrug.

	Government orders creating posts				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Appointment to Government service</td><td rowspan="3">Present incumbent's date of</td></tr> <tr> <td>Appointment to present post</td></tr> <tr> <td>Promotion to present pay</td></tr> </table>	Appointment to Government service	Present incumbent's date of	Appointment to present post	Promotion to present pay
Appointment to Government service	Present incumbent's date of				
Appointment to present post					
Promotion to present pay					
	Name and section of post				
	Date of incumbent's birth (as near as possible on 1st of July 1928)				
	Name of incumbent				
	Qualification of incumbent				
	The community of incumbent				
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maximum</td><td rowspan="2">Pay of incumbent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Minimum</td></tr> </table>	Maximum	Pay of incumbent	Minimum	
Maximum	Pay of incumbent				
Minimum					
	Pay of present incumbent and total of each section				

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

4.—21. Particulars regarding gazetted officers are printed in the Civil List corrected up to 1st July 1928 to which the attention of the members is invited.

As regards the non-gazetted officers the collection of these details will involve very heavy labour and entail an unduly large expenditure of public funds.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

With reference to answer (a) the Civil List does not give all the particulars required.

Chief Secretary.—

Please see the reply to the Question No. 17. The information referred to will be given to you when it is compiled.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Is it not possible to give the information showing the name and section of post under the different departments they worked?

Third Member of Council.—

The name of the incumbent is given. The expression "the section of post" is not understood.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

The community of the incumbent is not stated.

Third Member of Council.—

It is not readily available. I would invite the attention of the member to the answer to Question No. 17. This suggestion is under the consideration of Government and if it is adopted, the desired information would be available in future.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

About the answer given as regards the collection of the details of the non-gazetted officers, will the Government be pleased to state whether that information was not available in the Comptroller's Office?

Chief Secretary.—

All the particulars are not available in that office.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Are they not given in connection with the proposals for insurance?

Chief Secretary.—

I want notice.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If you give all these particulars, will they not be beneficial to the interests of the several communities?

Chief Secretary.—

Very probably.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

Can you make the schedules of establishment available for sale?

Chief Secretary.—

This suggestion is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah.—

Is the Civil List available for sale?

Third Member of Council.—

It is available to the public.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah.—

Is it supplied to the members of the Assembly?

Third Member of Council.—

Everybody can get it.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah.—

Is it not the duty of the Government to supply all the Government records to the members?

Third Member of Council.—

That question does not arise.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah.—

If a member of the Representative Assembly were to live in a corner of the taluk and to put an interpellation and if his attention were drawn to the Civil List, is it available in a taluk headquarter?

Third Member of Council.—

When information on any point is available to the public, it must be sought where it is available.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah.—

Government gives every time an answer asking the member to see this and that list. Will the Government be pleased to state if they are going to print the name of the community also as in Madras?

Dewan.—

I do not think that is necessary. It is not possible to follow Madras in this respect.

(MR. K. T. SESHAIYA wanted to know if questions of this sort served the general interests of the State and if it was not time for the Government to put a stop to further questions of this kind.)

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA replied that it served the interests of the 90 per cent of the population of the State.)

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

If the schedules of establishment are sent annually to the Comptroller's Office, will the Government be pleased to state what difficulty there is to give this information?

Third Member of Council.—

If you look at the form that is given, you will notice that you want the name of every incumbent and this would number several thousands. The preparation of such a statement would entail heavy labour and an unduly large expenditure of public funds.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the opinion of the Government that to supply an information of this sort every time would mean a new appointment to be created and large expenditure of public funds? I would like to know how much money would be spent if a question of this sort were to be answered in this Assembly?

Third Member of Council.—

Government are unable to give the information in the form that is asked for. To prepare that statement and to print it will take a very long time and it all means money. It practically means printing of schedules of establishments of all the offices and it would go to several volumes. It cannot therefore be given.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

When the Civil List is not supplied to the members, why should the Government ask them to refer to it?

Third Member of Council.—

Why not, when it is available to the public?

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—24. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware of the fact that the Visvakarma community (goldsmith classes) are adepts in all artisan works?

(b) Has it come to the notice of the Government that experts from this community are prepared to render honorary work in the Industries, Commerce and Economic Departments of the State and thus enable the Government to earn lakhs of rupees?

(c) Whether the Government are prepared to encourage enterprising men by advancing suitable loans without interest so that the staple industries like the metal industry may prosper?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—24. *Vide* answer to Question No. 57.

*Supplementary Questions and Answers.***Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—**

With reference to the reply to (b) and (c), can you not publish the names of such artisans who are prepared to work honorarily, in the Gazette, for information?

First Member of Council.—

If any offers are received, they will be considered.

Second Member of Council.—

When you work honorarily, why do you require loans ?

Mr S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

It is for the improvement of the industries.

Second Member of Council.—

If applications are made individually, Government will be glad to consider them.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

When a limit has been fixed for the number of questions that can be received from a whole district, why has not a similar limit been fixed in the case of the Special Interests ?

Mr. S. V. Gurumurthiacharya.—

It is because the Special Interests represent backward classes.

Dewan.—

This is a matter which requires the consideration of Government.

MESSRS. NARASIMHEGOWDA and S. B. JOGANNAGOWDA
(Chennarayapatna Taluk).—

Q.—25. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of villages in each district which have a population of above 200 ?

(b) How many of these villages have neither a tank nor a katte ?

(c) How many villages which have no natural supply of water are provided with drinking water wells?

(d) Has it come to the notice of the Government that much trouble is caused for want of facilities for water supply ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to state what arrangements they propose to make to provide each of such villages with a well at least within a period of three years ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—25. (a) to (c) *Vide* Appendix V.

(d) Yes.

(e) A programme has been ordered to be prepared of well works to be taken up with funds to be contributed by the Panchayets, District Boards and Government and the needs of the villages will be attended to according to this programme.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Narasimhegowda.—

With reference to the answer (e) will the Government be pleased to state when the programme was ordered?

Second Member of Council.—

Sometime ago.

Mr. Narasimhegowda.—

Has any action been taken on the programme?

Second Member of Council.—

It is being done in the various districts.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

Do the Government consider that the present grant for sinking drinking water wells is sufficient?

Second Member of Council.—

We are trying to give larger grants as far as possible.

MESSRS. PATEL BASAPPA (Sorab Taluk), MANGESH RAO (Sagar Taluk), HALAPPA GOWDA and SRINIVASA UDAPA (Nagar Taluk), and GURULINGAPPA (Honnali Taluk).—

Q.—27. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware of the fact that many children are becoming victims to Infantile Cirrhosis?

(b) If so, the number of children who died of this disease?

(c) The preventive measures taken by the Government?

(d) If no measures are taken as yet, to propose measures as early as possible?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A—27. (a) Government have no definite information, but probably several children are dying of this disease.

(b) Figures are not available as deaths from Cirrhosis of the liver are not being separately classified in the Mortuary Returns.

(c) and (d) The cause of the disease being unknown it is not possible to take preventive measures. The disease is, however, reported to be neither infectious nor contagious.

The result of the investigations into the causes of the disease has so far not been encouraging. Further investigation is however proceeding.

*Supplementary Questions and Answers.***Mr. Basappa.—**

In reply to the answer to the interpellation (a), it is stated that the Government have no definite information. Will the Government be pleased to state the total number of deaths from Infantile Cirrhosis ?

Senior Surgeon.—

No one has yet been able to determine the causes of Infantile Cirrhosis. The disease prevails also in Bengal and other parts of India and many doctors outside are investigating its causes. In the Victoria Hospital, fifty cases were recorded and all of them were carefully studied. But we were not able to find out the cause of nor the remedy for this disease. Further investigation, however is proceeding.

Mr. Mangesha Rao.—

Has it not come to the notice of the Government that this disease is more prevalent in the Malnad ?

Senior Surgeon.—

It is believed that the disease is more prevalent in the malnad than in the maidan. A proposal will shortly be submitted to Government for undertaking a survey.

MESSRS. B. GOPALACHAR and TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk).—

Q.—31. Will the Government be pleased to state the financial working of the Badanval Khadi centre under the following heads:—

(a) The amount spent by Government in this khadi centre ?

(b) The quantity of khaddar produced ?

(c) The quantity of khaddar produced in the centres and the quantity purchased by Government or by the public.

(d) The profit realised in the khadi centre ?

(e) Whether it is not advantageous to establish a few other such centres of khaddar production in the cotton growing tracts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—31. (a) Rs. 2,022 towards establishment and contingent charges from 1st July 1928 to end of April 1929.

(b) 28,750 yards during the above period.

(c) *Vide* answer to (b).

About half the quantity produced was purchased by Government and the balance by the public.

(d) This will be known after the accounts for the official year are closed.

(e) The question of establishing similar centres at other suitable places is under consideration.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. B. Gopalachar.—

With reference to the answer to section (d) will the Government be pleased to state whether this industry was worked for profit ?

First Member of Council.—

Profit is not the object of this business.

Mr. B. Gopalachar.—

With reference to reply to (e), do the Government know that there are facilities for starting similar centres of khaddar production in the cotton growing tracts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts soon ?

First Member of Council.—

If the District Boards concerned are willing to co-operate in starting such centres in their jurisdictions and send up proposals, Government will be glad to consider them.

Mr. B. Deva Gowda.—

Are these centres meant to be worked at a profit ?

First Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Is it not possible to work them for profit ?

First Member of Council.—

Not in the early stages.

MESSRS. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO (Koppa Taluk), K. T. SATYANARAYANA SETTY (Kadur Taluk), G. KARIYANNA (Minority Interest), N. M. SIVALINGAPPAIYA and K. THIMMEGOWDA (Kadur Taluk), and M. S. DYAVEGOWDA (Koppa Taluk).—

Q.—33. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The names of newspapers the licenses whereof were cancelled by the Government ?

(b) The date or dates on which the orders cancelling licenses were issued.

(c) Whether the orders were communicated to the parties affected and the press ?

(d) What were the reasons that actuated the Government for taking such steps ?

(e) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table of this House the copies of such orders issued from time to time ?

(f) Whether they did not hold out a promise in the Legislative Council that the Press Law in Mysore would be repealed and that this had also obtained the consent of our beloved Sovereign ?

(g) Have the Government taken any action in the direction of the repeal of the Press Regulation ? If not, why not ?

(h) How many newspapers have been permitted to be edited recently and what are they ?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—33. (a), (b), (d) and (e) The following Government Orders are laid on the table (Appendix VI):—

(1) 4372-80—C-B. 183-22, dated the 16th February 1923.

(2) 3093—C.B. 177-28-21, dated the 21st May 1926.
 (3) 1941-50—P.P. 114-27-17, dated the 17th October 1928.

(4) 2936-44—P.P. 44-28-13, dated the 18th December 1928.

(5) 3104-6—P.P. 44-28-14, dated the 3rd January 1929.

(6) 3107-9—P.P. 44-28-15, dated the 3rd January 1929.

(7) 3110-2—P.P. 44-28-16, dated the 3rd January 1929.

(8) 3862-3—P.P. 44-28-33, dated the 26th February 1929.

(9) 4013-7—P.P. 44-28-36, dated the 15th March 1929.

(10) 4388-91—P.P. 44-28-42, dated the 11th April 1929.

(11) 5244-46—P.P. 44-28-63, dated the 4th June 1929.

(c) The orders were placed on the Press Table and the District Magistrates of Districts were asked to communicate them to the persons concerned.

(f) The attention of the members is invited to the discussions at the Legislative Council meeting held in March 1928 when a resolution on the subject was moved.

(g) A Draft Bill is under the consideration of Government.

(h) *Vide* reply to Question No. 1 (a).

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Messrs. Satyanarayana Chetty and Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.

Please see Page 18, Appendix I, Annexure A, 1928-29, No. 5.—Mr. H. Srikantiah, Mysore. The date of receipt of this application is 3-9-28 and the date of its disposal is 10-12-1928.

Again as regards Nos. 14 and 15, the date of application is 8-11-1928 and date of disposal is 9-11-1928.

Similarly, in regard to Nos. 19 and 20, the dates of the applications are 29-11-1928 and 2-12-1928 respectively and the date of disposal is 13-12-1928.

It would be seen therefrom that Government disposed of certain cases in one day and in other cases it took 4 months. Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons for the delay in the disposal of such applications?

Chief Secretary to Government.—

Reports have to be received from the District Magistrates concerned. In certain cases the information was readily available. Wherever there was delay, it means that it was due to the non-receipt of the reports.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

In certain cases Government offered reasons for refusal of permission and in others they did not do so. Why?

Chief Secretary to Government.—

In cases in which Government considered it necessary, reasons were given and in cases in which they deemed it unnecessary they did not.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

Government have stated that a quasi-judicial enquiry would be held before the cancellation of the license. Will the Government be pleased to state if any such enquiry was held before the license granted to Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah was withdrawn?

Third Member of Council.—

No quasi-judicial enquiry was held in this case.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

What was the cause for that decision?

Third Member of Council.—

It was considered unnecessary. Government have passed the order under the powers vested in them under the Mysore Newspapers Regulation. The law does not require such an enquiry, although Government passed proceedings with a view to minimise hardship that an enquiry would be made. In certain other cases also, Government considered it unnecessary to hold a quasi-judicial enquiry. For instance, the case of the late *Prajamitra* and *Chennabasaveswara*, Government thought it unnecessary to hold any such enquiry.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

In the year 1916 a quasi-judicial enquiry was held in the case of one newspaper. The *Mysore Patriot* was a long-

standing paper. Was it not desirable as such to hold a quasi-judicial enquiry?

Third Member of Council.—

There is no more information that I have to give you. The reasons are known to the Editor.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

Was it not necessary that the public should know them?

Third Member of Council.—

It was considered unnecessary.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

It is stated that there is a Draft Bill under consideration. When will it come? What is the form in which it is? Is it not possible to give that information?

Third Member of Council.—

A draft was prepared some time ago. Government find it necessary to modify it further. It is only a draft which is under consideration. It has never been published.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

What is the form?

Third Member of Council.—

It is only in a preliminary stage and is a substitute for the present Newspaper Regulation.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

Are you going to substitute an amending Bill?

Third Member of Council.—

The whole thing is under consideration. It is not possible to say anything further.

Mr. H. Krishna Rao.—

Is it possible to expect it in the next Assembly?

Third Member of Council.—

We cannot give that assurance.

Mr. B. L. Byanna.—

Government passed an executive order for holding a quasi-judicial enquiry some time back. Was it not meant to form the policy of the Government for the future?

Third Member of Council.—

You can form your own opinion.

Mr. B. L. Byanna.—

Is it not the duty of the Government to abide by that order?

Second Member of Council.—

We are not bound to follow it.

Mr. K. T. Seshaiya.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if any period was fixed in the order dated 3rd January 1929 withdrawing the permission granted to Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah to edit the *Mysore Patriot*?

Second Member of Council.—

No period was fixed.

Adjournment Motion.

At this stage, MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI invited the attention of the Dewan to the adjournment motion proposed by certain members to be moved in the House and requested that a time might be fixed for discussing it.

The motion read as follows:—

“ That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss the propriety of the orders passed by the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation prohibiting the holding of meetings and assemblies within the local areas of the said cities, without obtaining licenses from the above Magistrates.”

THE DEWAN explained that this was a matter which concerned the Judicial Department, that this Assembly could not decide the correctness or the incorrectness of the orders passed by the City Magistrates and that if anybody felt aggrieved there was nothing to prevent him from taking the matter to the Chief Court and having the order tested. He said that this motion was opposed to Rule 5 and that he could not therefore allow it.

MESSRS. PUTTASWAMI, NARASINGA RAO, KRISHNA RAO and others said that the matter was of an urgent and public importance, that the Chief Court had in their previous decisions expressed the view that they had no power to set aside such an order, that if the District Magistrate had passed an order under Section 46 it was illegal, but that the City Magistrate did it under the powers vested in him in Section 45 of the Police Regulation, that as such if this order was not set aside, even a co-operative meeting could not be held in the city and that the Assembly could not be deprived of its right to discuss this motion.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT invited the attention of the members of the House to the discussion on Page 1 of 13, Mysore Law Reports, on the authority of which the Chief Court had cancelled an order passed by a certain District Magistrate under Section 27 of the Mysore Police Rules (Section 45 of the Police Regulation) after issuing a notice and hearing arguments.

It was contended by MR. PUTTASWAMI and others that in the case referred to above, the District Magistrate acted without jurisdiction and that in the present case the City Magistrates had issued the order under Section 45 of the Police Regulation.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the Assembly might discuss the propriety or the impropriety of the policy behind that order, but not the correctness of that order.

MR. PUTTASWAMI was prepared to amend the motion accordingly.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the motion, as it stood, had to be disallowed.

DISCUSSIONS ON THE BUDGET.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA stated that although the Dewan's Address expressed great satisfaction on the increased revenues of the State with the prospect of considerable addition thereto as a result of the recommendations of the Butler Committee, he could not share that satisfaction unless the burden of taxation on the people was appreciably reduced. He was of opinion that, if the people should be satisfied, land revenue should be reduced, toll gates abolished and the Court Fee and Stamp Fee should be brought to their former level. At the present rate of the expenditure to the Government, he thought that any amount of increased

revenue would not be of real benefit to the people. The first duty of the Government was, in his opinion, to reduce the expenditure on establishments. He observed, for instance, that the Saklespur and Chikmagalur Sub-Division Officers had hardly an hour's work a day and if their work was an index of the work generally expected of all Sub-Division Officers in the State, he thought that a large reduction in the number of Sub-Division Officers was possible. Similarly, the posts of Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner might be held by a single officer.

If the Administration Report could be any guide for judging the prosperity of a country, he thought that Mysore was growing poorer and poorer. The last Administration Report said that there were 1,000 insolvents in the State, 55 decrees wholly infructuous, and a large number of small cause decrees which could not be executed on account of the poverty of the people. As if this were not enough, there were 50,000 applications for 2,000 appointments. All these pointed, to his mind, that the country was suffering from the effects of unemployment and that the people were not getting adequate return from the large expenditure incurred by the Government. If, on the other hand, responsible Government were introduced immediately, this question would be the first to be forced on the attention of the Government for solution, and that was what the Labour Government had undertaken as soon as they took charge of the Government in England. He complained of the delay in the restoration of the minor tanks, sinking of the drinking water wells and the disposal of the darkhast applications. He pointed out an instance in his own case in which though the Dewan during his last visit to that part of the District issued an order for the restoration of a tank, nothing had been done. He thought in those circumstances, that if the administration should be efficient, the system of Government ought to be changed. He did not think that the economic condition of the country would improve until then.

He was of opinion that if the Police and the Judicial Departments should be kept efficient, recruitment rules should not be applied to these departments. The judiciary particularly should be quite independent of the executive. Appointments therein should not be on the communal basis and so long as communal squabbles prevailed, both the Judicial and the Police Departments which were primarily meant for the protection of life and property should be under the direction of Europeans. He emphatically thought that

fitness and efficiency alone should be the principle of recruitment and not communal considerations.

He brought to the notice of the Government that in some places in the Malnad there were toll gates practically for every 9 miles. He said that the toll gate at Chikenahalli should be abolished.

(Many other members from other districts also said that there were tolls even for 3 and 6 miles and that it was a great hardship to the people.)

Mr. K. T. Ssshaiya next pointed out that the Village Improvement Funds that were collected must be shown districtwar. Every officer from the Dewan downwards must take interest in the improvement of the villages and that every executive officer in the district should be made to see that he attempted to make at least one model village within his jurisdiction.

In regard to water supply to Belur town, he said that the municipality required about Rs. 20,000 and that, unless the Government came to their rescue, they could do nothing as the municipality had no other resources.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA stated that the prosperity of the budget must be judged from the condition of the villages. The price of foodstuffs was very high, land-tax was on the increase, after the introduction of the Village Panchayet Regulation although taxes were collected, no perceptible improvement was visible in the condition of the villages and the Government grant for village improvement was hardly sufficient.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs had to be collected by the Panchayets but that they collected only Rs. 8 lakhs this year and that if they had fully collected that amount, there would have been a larger allotment for this purpose.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA complained of the unduly large grant of one lakh of rupees that was being granted annually for the Mysore City Improvements, quite disproportionate to the small grant given for the Village Improvements in the whole State. He pressed for a more liberal allotment for the Village Improvements and for *hulbanni* and *amarayi* collections being made over to the Panchayets.

There were 5,000 villages with a population of 200 in each and in nearly 2,000 of them there were no drinking water wells. He therefore prayed that the provision for drinking water wells should be enhanced.

He further said that instead of increasing the grant for primary education, the Government had reduced it.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that his statement was incorrect, as the actual provision in the budget was Rs. 83,000 more than that of the previous year and included a special grant of Rs. 25,000 for the expansion of primary education.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, however, thought that there was no material increase to the provision under primary education.

He observed that while the Government sanctioned as much as Rs. 6 lakhs for steel manufacture and Iron Foundry in the Bhadravati Iron Works, in addition to the writing off of the assets to the extent of Rs. 1½ crores, there was no reason why such an important department like the primary education should not have merited more considerate treatment.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that increased provision had also been made under primary education as already stated.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the increased amount referred to came from the education cess funds and not from the general revenues.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA continuing said that instead of increasing the number of primary schools the department was reducing it. In spite of the fact that the Government got Rs. 10½ lakhs rebate from the Subsidy, they had not made material provision for nation-building departments. He enquired what the Government would have done if such a relief had not been received.

THE DEWAN replied that progress in certain directions would have had to be suspended.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA thought that such a contingency would not arise more especially as in addition to the 10½ lakhs referred to above, there was an improvement of revenue to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Even with such a large recurring addition to the income, he failed to see why costly schemes like the Bhadravati should get more provision and primary education less and less. He also referred to the increasing expenditure on establishments in the railway department. He thought that there were too many officers in the local railway department than those in British India.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the pay of the officers of the Railway Department were much lower than those of officers with corresponding designations elsewhere.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA replied that the pay could not be the criterion, as Mysore was a small State and that it did not require so many costly officers.

Referring to the Irwin Canal, he said that there were Overseers and Sub-Engineers for every 5 miles. He did not think that such a large establishment was really necessary.

THE DEWAN replied that that was because the work was done on the *amani* system.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that compared to the grant, the percentage of expenditure on establishment was very small. He added that it was not the intention of Government to give unnecessary establishment.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA also urged for better representation of backward classes in the Police and Judicial Departments and opposed the policy of importing foreigners for the charge of these departments as suggested by Mr. K. T. Seshaiya.

He next suggested the planting of cocoanut trees all along the Canals where the conditions were suitable for the growth of these plants. This would bring an increased revenue to the State. He was of opinion that this would be more lucrative to Government than planting honge trees.

MR. MANJIAH said that the Dewan and the Members of Council should tour through the entire parts of the districts and know at first hand the requirements of the villagers. He thought that the staff of the Agricultural Department was quite insufficient and that arrangements should be made to see that Sericultural Inspectors gave all available help to the villagers interested in the sericultural industry.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH also referred to the inadequate provision for primary education. He was of opinion that there should be a Financial Member whose business should be to adequately distribute grants according to the importance of each department. In regard to the anticipated income from the sale of sites behind the Central Jail in Bangalore, he said that it had been put down at Rs. 1½ lakhs which was not however realised in the budget under consideration, and that the same had again been put down at Rs. 2 lakhs. He enquired whether there was any probability of this higher sum being realised.

Speaking about the budget in general, he said that it was based on mere anticipations and that if these anticipations were not realised there must be something to fall back

upon. In the present budget, he saw no provision for such a contingency. For instance, the Kolar Gold Fields might fail at any time. Many such incomes of a temporary nature might also fail. In these circumstances, he thought that there was absolute necessity for maintaining a large reserve to be used whenever required. He also thought that such reserves might come in handy when there was difficulty to meet urgent commitments of Government. He was emphatically of opinion that no large commitments should be made by the Government without consulting the Assembly.

He criticised the policy of the Government in making an enhanced provision in the budget for the University.

THE DEWAN replied that it was mainly on account of the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH pointed out that, on a former occasion, Government had stated that there would be no very appreciable expenditure incurred on account of such transfer.

THE DEWAN replied that if the College had been located at Bangalore, the cost would have been even more than what was proposed to be incurred at present.

Referring to the Land Mortgage Bank, MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH observed that instead of appointing a separate officer for the work of the Land Mortgage Banks, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should have been first consulted whether it was impossible for him to do the work himself. He failed to understand whether the Registrar himself had demanded the help that was given by the Government. He also observed that the necessity for such a new appointment had not been explained even in the explanatory memorandum.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government, on the other hand, had carried out the wishes of the Assembly in that matter.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH again failed to see what necessity there was to grant an addition of as much as Rs. 3 lakhs to the University.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the University sent a demand for Rs. 15 lakhs. It was however cut down to the figure shown in the Budget.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH pointed out that while the demand coming from the Director of Public Instruction for the increased grant for primary education did not meet with favour, the request of the University was readily granted. He invited the attention of Government to the comparative cost per head of University education and primary education.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that University education was necessarily expensive.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH referred to the comparative cost incurred by the Mysore University and other Indian Universities. He thought that Mysore University Professors had hardly a few hours work a week. He thought that University grant should be reduced. He also complained that the University budget which was used to be given to the members had not been given in the present session.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the original budget that was received from the University was returned for revision on the basis of the total grant proposed to be given and that the revised budget had not been submitted to Government yet.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that the Assembly should be given the usual privilege of criticising the University budget. He also wanted to know how the University could have provided for Rs. 15½ lakhs without previously consulting the Government.

THE DEWAN replied that the budget submitted to Government was the one discussed and passed by the Senate during the absence of Dr. Seal and on Dr. Seal's return the question was discussed and it was decided to reduce the grant.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH did not favour any large expenditure on the Agricultural Colony.

THE DEWAN replied that it was only an experimental measure proposed to be undertaken in the interests of the relief of unemployment.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH was of opinion that the scheme would not relieve unemployment at all. He criticised the scheme on the following grounds:—

(1) It provided for only 10 people with certain definite educational qualification.

(2) It is proposed to advance a sum of Rs. 10,500 to each candidate; if within a few years he left his job, there would be no guarantee of the repayment of the loan advanced to him.

(3) If the colony was established in one corner of the district, it would not materially benefit the people of other districts.

(4) There was no reason why the raiyats' money should be spent so largely for benefiting only a very small number of people.

(5) It could not be stated that Inspectors trained in the Agricultural College alone would be fit to take advantage of the colonisation scheme.

If, on the other hand, the candidate was prepared to invest Rs. 10,000 and Government promised to advance an equivalent amount after the former was spent, the scheme would have better chances of work. In these circumstances, he opposed the scheme.

At this stage, THE DEWAN invited Dr. Leslie C. Coleman to explain to the Assembly the main principles of the scheme.

SIR,

May I inform the members of this House that the scheme of an Agricultural Colony in Mysore should, in my opinion, be looked upon as a first instalment of many such colonies in the State? This scheme did not originate in my brain. It was first brought forward by the Agricultural and Experimental Union which is a body of leading agriculturists in the State associated with the Agricultural Department in carrying on agricultural experiments.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Which is that body? How many non-officials are there?

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—I think Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda can give information on these points. I may say that there are no official members, in the sense of their being appointed by Government. All the members pay entrance and annual fees and the large majority are not employed in any Government department. I may say again that this scheme was formulated by the Experimental Union. It was then placed before the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, and was there thoroughly discussed. It was later on discussed by the Standing Committee of the Economic Conference.

The object of the scheme, in my opinion, is not primarily to relieve unemployment. The object of the scheme, as it seems to me, should be in the first instance to ascertain whether the type of education we are giving in our Agricultural School is calculated to fit men better for the occupation of agriculture.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.—Is not the education now given suitable?

THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.—We do not know definitely whether the education given here—not only education given here but also the education given in the agricultural schools all over the world—to young men is the very

best type of education to fit them for work as practical agriculturists and the only way we should test them is to ask them to go back to land. Unfortunately in the past we have, through the expansion of the Agricultural Department, been compelled to absorb a great majority of young men who have come out from our Agricultural School. Comparatively few of them have gone back to the land and of these, I must admit that some at least of them have not made a success though others, I am glad to say, have. I should be very glad to find out from a study of a number of these young men working more or less in close touch with me how their education could be improved. This appears to me particularly important at the present moment when there is an increasing demand for the establishment of an Agricultural Faculty in the University. The establishment of an Agricultural Faculty in the University will mean a considerable increase of expenditure of money and I for one would be averse to launching on any large expenditure on higher agricultural education until I was more or less sure that the type of education we are giving was really suited for fitting men for the real work of agriculture.

The second point I wish to urge is this. We have in the malnad especially large areas of land uncultivated. We have in the malnad also, unfortunately, conditions such that the development of agriculture is distinctly retarded. I can tell you that in one of the malnad districts—I give one example only—during the last year we have been able to sell only 25 ploughs while in one taluk of one maidan district, a Co-operative Society has sold 300 ploughs. So you will see a very marked difference in the development of agriculture in different parts of the State. That is not due to the difference in the staff that is in charge of the work. I think that the Agricultural Inspectors in the malnad districts are just as efficient as those in the maidan districts. In fact, they are interchanged. Invariably we find the work in the malnad taluks slowed down as compared with the work in the maidan taluks. I am particularly anxious to have intelligent young men in the malnad who are prepared to serve to create centres for the spread of agricultural improvement.

The third point is this : as you know we have a large number of irrigation schemes from which it is desired to derive the greatest benefits possible and I take it that the only way to derive greatest benefits from these schemes is by the development of the highest type of agriculture that

the conditions allow. Naturally we want to know what type of agriculture we can introduce. If we could, in connection with the Irwin Canal and other larger irrigation projects, set aside a certain area of land which could be devoted to this purpose, I think we shall have done a great deal towards the development of such tracts. These are the primary objects which lead me to support the scheme. I may say that in other parts of India somewhat similar schemes are being introduced. I was recently told by the Director of Agriculture in the Punjab that he proposed introducing a similar scheme in the canal areas of that province to test the ability of the young men trained in their agricultural colleges to stand on their own feet and to see whether the education they have obtained is of real value.

Now a question has been raised by Mr. D. S. Mallappa as to whether we do not know that our agricultural education is good. If you ask an average raiyat in Mysore, he will tell you that it is not practical and this view is by no means confined to Mysore or to India. I am myself the son of a farmer and I know when I was a boy these "book farmers," the men who went to agricultural colleges, were looked upon by the practical farmers with a certain amount of contempt. In recent years, conditions in Canada have changed very much. Gradually the "book farmer" has shown that he has obtained a training which will make him a much better agriculturist than he otherwise would have been. Personally I am not entirely satisfied with our agricultural education. I want to see in what way it could be improved. If we put our young men on their land and see actually how they use the knowledge they have gained, we can find out the mistakes that they are likely to make and can correct them.

A question has been raised as regards the concessions that are to be given to these young men; and the suggestion has been made that these concessions are too generous. Unfortunately, I cannot take the members of this House to the area where it is proposed to establish this colony. If I could take you there, I believe, your opinion would be considerably altered. I may say that the area is covered with jungle and one who has had experience in clearing jungle will realise that the task ahead of these young men will not be an easy one. While the area is not in the heart of the malnad, Dr. Sweet's survey figures show that it is highly malarious. They will have climatic and malarial conditions to fight against. To induce our young men to

settle in such an area, we shall have to give them what some of you may call generous conditions.

A suggestion has been made that these young men are likely to run away and Government will not get their money back. I am not prepared to say that there is absolutely no risk whatever in the experiment. I take it that Government has run considerable risks in connection with concessions given for industrial development and it seems to me that they may well take some risks in connection with agricultural development also. In the first instance, I may point out that one of the conditions is that these young men must put down a certain sum of money. It is a question of Rs. 1,500. One of the conditions will be that, if at any time they do not fulfil the conditions that are laid down with regard to clearing the jungle and cultivating the land, the land can be resumed and they lose their Rs. 1,500. It seems to me the chances of losing that amount will act as a deterrent.

As regards the return of the money, I have made fairly careful local enquiries as to the value of lands in that area if it is cleared and brought under paddy cultivation. I find that the land at the present moment is selling anywhere from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 an acre. If you multiply the area of about 300 acres by Rs. 300 the land is already worth Rs. 90,000. Moreover, it is proposed to give the money only gradually. Therefore by the time the land is cleared it will be worth approximately as much as the amount of the loan that has been advanced. I may say that the probabilities are that the land will go up in future years to a value of at least Rs. 400 per acre.

It has been suggested that the number of men, it is proposed to take into the colony, is too small. I should be personally glad to increase it. From the sort of applications I have received up to the present moment, I am doubtful if we can get even 10 suitable men. I therefore think that it is useless to think of increasing the number in the colony. As regards the area, there are two things to be considered. In the first place the land has to be cleared and special inducements must be held out on that account. In the second place we have to consider the possibilities of co-operative effort more especially in connection with the utilisation of machinery. If we take, for example, sugarcane crushing machinery, the most economical unit for working such machinery would be about 100 acres of cane. To provide this amount of sugarcane per annum it would be necessary

to have 300 acres under irrigation. A co-operative scheme of this kind successfully worked would represent a very distinct step forward.

There is another question in connection with the colony scheme I should like to discuss. That is the use that could be made of this and similar colonies in the improving of the health conditions of malarial tracts.

We have at present an expert who is engaged in investigating the possibility of control of malaria. He wants to establish various centres where these measures can be tried. I am very anxious to have a centre where we can control people of the villages. It is very difficult to introduce control methods in an ordinary village in Mysore. In an agricultural colony we shall have the young men absolutely under our thumb and one of the conditions will be that we shall insist that the measures proposed by our expert should be given a good trial.

I approach a quasi-political point with much reluctance as I have always eschewed politics. I may point out however that I shall make every endeavour to see that different communities are represented in this colony. I am extremely anxious that this colony should not consist of any one community. And if through special concessions, there is hope of drawing in men of other communities, I shall be the first person to recommend such concessions to Government. I shall only be too glad to have associated with me non-official gentlemen in the settling of the details in regard to the colony. I do not think I am an unreasonable individual that if the Government should decide that more than one non-official should be associated with me I shall be personally delighted. I shall be glad to share the responsibility with any gentleman of this House.

(THE DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY gave a gist of Dr. Coleman's speech in Kannada.)

The House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS —(*Contd.*)

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that he was thankful to the Financial Secretary for issuing the Budget Memorandum giving a concise account of the budget position. But, in regard to the utilisation of reserves he said that the Memorandum showed that only 15 lakhs had been taken to balance the budget. Last year the Government said that

they had taken Rs. 10 lakhs and that figure was easily verifiable; but, from the budget presented this time, it looked to him as if the amount was much more than 15 lakhs.

In respect of the present budget, he said that the opening cash balance of Rs. 68·92 lakhs had been reduced to Rs. 51·81 lakhs. That showed that the Government were going to utilise a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs more. Again under Interest on Page 5 of the budget, while the Government budgeted for 5·90 lakhs, this year, they budgeted for only 4·73 lakhs during the previous year which showed that they had taken about a lakh for current expenditure. In addition to this, they had taken Interest on Famine Insurance Fund to the extent of a little over Rs. 3 lakhs. Hence it was clear to him that the Government had utilised over 33 lakhs in addition to about 3 lakhs out of Interest on Famine Insurance Fund.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the member had taken into consideration cash balance also which could not be said to be Reserve Fund.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH replied that it might mean anything. His point was that if the Government had stated the facts as they were, there was no kind of objection.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that what Mr. C. Narasimhiah called Reserve Fund had a definite signification, but that cash balance might not be called Reserve at all as there might be corresponding liabilities on it.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that the Government had only two items on hand; namely, ready cash, *i.e.*, cash balance and also temporary deposits. It looked to him that the Government had utilised money from both these items.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT drew the attention of the member to the classification of transactions into main divisions, Revenue, Capital, etc., mentioned on the first page of the Budget Memorandum. Revenue comprised all that was realised during the year on revenue account, as well as the expenditure chargeable to it, while Capital connoted the outlay on productive works financed from different sources. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs was proposed to be drawn from Reserves for revenue expenditure. The point under discussion was that money was to be taken out of the cash balance. He admitted it, but said that it was not specifically for revenue purposes. The cash account was all one, the resultant of several transactions. He referred the member to Page 25 of the Budget Memorandum in which the top figures on the right hand side

represented expenditure against total revenue which included 15 lakhs taken from the Reserve. The entries lower down represented the amount of expenditure on capital works for which a sum of Rs. 93 lakhs was provided during the year and the net outgoings under Debt, Deposits and Advances. The capital expenditure would be financed from different sources, such as Interest on Mysore Railway Loan, Sinking Fund Investments, accretions to Savings Bank Deposit, Insurance Fund, Reserve Funds, etc., and possibly from the cash balance, if in excess of treasury requirements. The cash balance could not be taken as representing the revenue of the year at all. It might be drawn for purposes of capital or revenue or for payment of a debt. To give a homely example, in a household a man might get money from the sale of his land, from the cultivation of land and from various other sources; but, it would not be possible to say exactly what portion of his cash balance on any particular date came from which source unless he kept each item of receipt and the expenditure to be met out of it separate. This was not practicable in any family. The cash would be all one and the ledger, if maintained, would show the receipt and expenditure under the individual items. The same was the case in State finance also.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH did not appear to be satisfied with the above explanation and was still putting some questions.

THE DEWAN said that it was a matter which the general body of members could not readily understand and it would be well if Mr. C. Narasimhiah could have a talk with the Financial Secretary and if he was not still convinced, bring the matter again before the House the next day.

MR. NARASIMHIAH next pointed out that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs from the Interest on the Famine Insurance Fund had been included under Revenue, against the policy hitherto adopted by the Government who always said that Famine Insurance Fund and its interest was sacred and was not available for revenue expenditure. He therefore thought that the Government had adopted a different policy during the year.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the object was to bring it to the Irrigation Fund by first transferring it to the revenue account.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH was inclined to think that the Government resorted to this procedure to cover up the deficit in the Interest account. He thought that this was a wrong policy.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained that the budget involved no change in the policy of utilising the Interest on Famine Insurance Fund for irrigation expenditure. The receipt was proposed to be directly transferred in the budget to the Irrigation Fund. The transaction was hitherto shown as a deduct entry under Irrigation Works; *i.e.*, by charging a portion of the outlay to the current interest on Famine Reserve. Under the new arrangement a minimum annual provision of Rs. 10 lakhs had to be made for outlay on irrigation works from General Revenues including the interest on the Famine Reserve and it was considered that there was no need for showing separately the portion of the expenditure chargeable to the interest on Famine Insurance Fund.

He repudiated the statement that the procedure was adopted to cover up the deficit under Interest. This was not borne out by facts. The rise under interest receipts in the current year (1928-29) was partly due to a change in the system of accounts in regard to the exhibition of the equated payments of land improvement loans, adopted on the advice of the Comptroller to Government with a view to a clearer presentation of the receipts on account of principal and interest. Short-term deposits of surplus cash balances yielded interest better than the budget anticipations. The budget is framed on the usual basis not taking into account the two special features above referred to.

MR. PUTTASWAMY enquired whether such a presentation would not give an idea that there appeared a loss under Interest and in order to cover it, the new procedure was resorted to.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the object of the Government was not so, as explained by him already.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the Birur-Shimoga line, MR. C. NARASIMHIAH thought that the proposal to use 50 lbs. rails instead of 60 lbs. would not be profitable in the long run when heavy engines would be required to run on that line.

THE AGENT, MYSORE RAILWAYS, said that there was no difficulty in running heavy engines with 50 lbs. railway.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH said that, in any case, the Government should not be guided by a shortsighted policy and that it was better to spend a larger amount if it would be useful in the long run.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government

thought that 50 lbs. rails were quite sufficient, considering the traffic on that line.

MR. C. NARASIMHAH observed that there were no suitable roads in Hunsur, and Heggaddevankote, more particularly from Gaddige to Bhimanahalli and another from Hampapura, that the District Board had prepared a budget for Rs. 32,000 and that if the Government could give Rs. 20,000 more, the work could be taken on hand. He also wanted provision to be made for the construction of the bridge at Akkihebbal.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the District Board had agreed to float a loan for financing the Government share of outlay and make over that money including its own quota to Government for the construction of the bridge and that as soon as the money was placed at their disposal Government would take up the question.

MR. B. P. BASAPPA CHETTY pointed out that reserves were getting thinner and thinner every year and that a good financial policy required that they should be increased every year, for being utilised only in times of stress and absolute necessity.

Referring to the Excise Department, he observed that the grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,000 for the Bangalore Temperance Federation should be increased to at least Rs. 10,000 in view of the necessity for temperance reform, and that greater facilities should be given by the Government for eradicating the drink evil in the State.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that greater facilities would be given if there should be propaganda work in that direction.

Referring to the new plantations of date trees, MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that it did not show that the Government were anxious to stop the drink evil.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that until the day for prohibition arrived, the activities of the Department could not be stopped.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that a beginning should be made to reduce the income from Excise and that a separate fund should be started to which a certain amount should be credited every year, so that in time, the interest therefrom might go towards the loss of revenue from the abolition of the Excise Department.

He deplored the fact that no adequate grant for expansion of primary education in rural areas was provided in the budget, in spite of the reiterated demands of the members

both in the Assembly and in the Legislative Council. He pointed out that expenditure on primary education should be the first charge on the revenues of the State.

He next observed that the provision for rural education was very inadequate and that it should be increased to at least Rs. 2,00,000.

Referring to the provision of Rs. 90,000 made for equipment of primary and middle schools, he pointed out that in the absence of details for the distribution of the grant, he had to construe that only very meagre sum went towards the equipment of primary schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that it was not so and that nearly a sum of Rs. 80,000. went towards the equipment of primary schools.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY said that the provision of Rs. 1,54,000 for rural reconstruction was very meagre in view of the fact that every Village Panchayet would get only a few rupees after distribution and that it was hardly sufficient to make any reconstruction work. He therefore desired that the grant should be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs.

He considered that the provision for Malnad Improvements was very inadequate. As most of the money was spent towards establishment, only a sum of about Rs. 50,000 would be left for being utilised towards improvements. He further pointed out that there was no adequate supply of quinine in malnad parts, such as Mudgere Taluk, and as most of the people in the malnad suffered from malarial poison, it was highly desirable that the provision should be increased by at least Rs. 50,000.

Referring to the grants for the Bhadravati Iron Works, he pointed out that there was no necessity to incur any more expenditure on the development of the foundry and steel manufacture in view of the fact that there was no market for the kind of steel produced there and that the expectation of any profit from the Works was a far-fetched idea. He wanted that the concern should be converted into a Joint Stock Company.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the conversion of the concern into a Joint-Stock Company as proposed was not possible, as he doubted whether any private persons would be forthcoming to purchase the concern.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY pointed out that in the matter of promotion to the Amildari grade, no adequate representation was given to the non-Brahmin community. He desired that there should be at least 75 per cent representation of the

non-Brahmin community in the Amildari. If this was not possible by means of promotions, at least by direct recruitment the required percentage should be reached.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that it could not be done.

MR. BASAPPA CHETTY opposed the idea of importing foreign officers into the State for higher appointments, and said that it should be the duty of the Government to protect the children of the soil and not to give them over to foreigners.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO pointed out that there were 4 salient features in the present year's budget, namely, the constitution of a Road Fund to provide adequate funds for carrying on ordered programmes of road maintenance and development, the fixing of the Government grant for Irrigation Works at Rs. 10 lakhs per annum from 1929-30, the formation of a special reserve fund for stabilising the sandal revenue and the introduction of the scheme of compassionate gratuities, which especially was a very laudable one.

He was of opinion that the provision for the improvement of minor municipalities was very inadequate. He was supported by Mr. Banumiah who also pointed out that even if Rs. 4 lakhs were provided for the improvement of minor municipalities, the amount would not be sufficient.

THE DEWAN replied that he wished he could give more grants towards the improvement of minor municipalities.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO observed that, consequent on the establishment of a court at Mandya recently, there appeared a necessity for building more houses there, and in regard to this, he desired that only the actual cost of the sites should be taken from intending builders of houses.

THE DEWAN said that the Government would be glad to look into the matter.

Referring to the provision for increased pay to the Chief Judge, MR. B. NARSINGA RAO observed that, on principle, the idea of increasing the pay of the Chief Judge after appointing him first on a lower pay was open to objection. He desired that if it were considered that he should be given a larger salary, once for all the pay of the post might be fixed, as also the term. This was not the first time he dwelt on the subject. He remarked that the policy of enhancing the pay now and then was not consistent with the principles of judicial independence.

MR. VEMA REDDY observed that the introduction of the system of Record of Rights should be speeded up and that the system should be extended to Malur Taluk this year alone.

He reiterated his request for granting remissions in the Kolar District. Finally he said that as much relief as possible should be given to the raiyats and their difficulties minimised.

He wanted that the Education Cess levied for the spread of primary education should in entirety be given away for expenditure in that direction as that was the original object with which the cess was levied.

Referring to the provision of University Education, he was of opinion that it should be curtailed inasmuch as no practical benefit was derived therefrom by the raiyats whose money it was that was spent so lavishly. He pointed out that there were a good number of graduates without employment and that it was not necessary to spend more money on higher education. He desired that as much money as possible should be given for primary education for girls.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that although the object was a laudable one, yet he thought no girls would be forthcoming to receive primary education.

Continuing, MR. VEMA REDDY said that Malur should be provided with electric lights.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day.

THIRD DAY—12th June 1929.

The House re-assembled at 12 NOON precisely.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVEGOWDA (Chikmagalur Taluk).—

Q.—35. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) What is the estimate of expenditure—itemwar—likely to be incurred for the special establishment to be entertained for the measurement of coffee estates?

(b) How long will this survey be continued?

(c) What were the reasons that necessitated the undertaking of this special arrangement?

(d) Whether it was not possible for the Survey Establishment attached to the District Head-quarters to have been entrusted with this work?

(e) Whether instances of encroachments and unauthorised cultivation could not have been noticed in time through the village officials if Amildars had taken sufficient interest?

(f) Whether the estate-holders are required to defray any part of the cost involved in the survey; if so, how much?

(g) When the coffee districts were re-surveyed—talukwar?

(h) What extents of unauthorised cultivation were detected during such re-survey and in what taluk?

(i) What is the period of such unauthorised cultivation and under what circumstances they were discovered?

(j) What action has been taken against the officers responsible in this behalf and the result thereof?

(k) What is the number of such cases disposed of on the takarar lists apart from the cases discovered during re-survey?

(l) What is the amount that has been recovered by way of fine and other compensation (to be given separately) in respect of cases detected as referred to in parts 8 and 11 *supra*?

(m) In what taluks there was reduction in the acreage of coffee during re-survey and how much in each ? and

(n) What is the reduction of land revenue on this account—talukwar?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—35. (a) to (n) Government have no idea of having any extensive re-survey made of these coffee estates. What is proposed to be done is simply to examine a few representative estates with a view to detect encroachments, if any. There are no grounds for the apprehensions entertained by the member.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Devegowda.—

Though I have put 11 questions, Government have given only one answer. Will the Government be pleased to give a suitable reply to each question ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

We had no time to collect all the details you have asked for. If you are keen on having them, we shall collect and let you have them in due course. The object is only to see if there are any encroachments and if there are, to take proceedings under the Land Revenue Code.

Mr. Devegowda.—

What penalty is levied in the case of encroachments ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Penalty is levied according to rules. The rules have been framed not with a view to inconvenience the public but to regulate things satisfactorily.

Mr. Devegowda.—

Are not all estates measured ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No, only representative estates.

Mr. Devegowda.—

Are not Hiduvalidars put to any expense ?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Nothing except provision of labour according to rules. I may, however, say that there need be no apprehension. It is only those who have encroached that will have to pay. Moreover, encroachments will not be taken away from them, but they will be confirmed subject to certain conditions specified in the Code.

Mr. Basappa Chetty.—

If only certain estates are surveyed, where is the need for a special establishment? Cannot the District Surveyor do it?

Survey Superintendent.—

He has other work.

MESSRS. K. T. SATYANARAYANA SETTY, N. M. SIVALINGAPPAIYA and K. THIMMEGOWDA (Kadur Taluk), G. KARIYANNA (Minority Interest), HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO and M. S. DYAVEGOWDA (Koppa Taluk).—

Q.—36. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) To what extent the fraud in the sandal oil sales has occurred?

(b) How long it is since the fraud occurred?

(c) Whether it is a fact that Mr. N. Madhava Rao will be deputed to England to investigate into the said fraud?

(d) What is the cost of his tour to England?

(e) Whether the Government have in view any other purpose in deputing Mr. N. Mahadva Rao to England?

(f) Whether the Government will lay on the table a statement of details of the fraud so far known to them?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.—

A.—36. (a) About £65,000.

(b) Fraudulent transactions commenced in 1923 and were going on since then till detection.

(c), (d), and (e) He has been deputed to England to see to the recovery of the amounts due to the Government and also for suggesting arrangements for the sale of sandal oil in future.

He will be given first class passage for both journeys

and daily allowance at £2 per day. Actual cost can be given only after his return.

(f) No details can be furnished at present.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

With reference to (b) why were not the fraudulent transactions that had been going on since 1923 detected in time?

First Member of Council.—

The accounts submitted were incorrect. It was only recently that our suspicion was roused; and an investigation was ordered and it led to the detection of the fraud.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Without details how could the fraud have been detected?

First Member of Council.—

Suspicion was felt and the enquiry led to the discovery of the fraud.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Was not the Member of Council in charge of the portfolio aware of this?

First Member of Council.—

No, the fraud was found out only recently.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Will it be possible at least to furnish the details later on?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Basappa Setty.—

Was not the Director of Sandal Oil Factories taking interest in the sale of oil? If so, was he not aware of the fraud?

First Member of Council.—

The accounts showed that the amounts were due from customers. When doubts were felt as to the correctness of the accounts, an investigation was ordered.

Mr. Basappa Setty —

Was there no audit till now?

First Member of Council.—

There was audit but it was of the accounts furnished by the agents which were wrong and this was only recently found out.

Mr Basappa Setty. —

How was it found out since?

First Member of Council.—

Suspicion was felt and an investigation was made.

Mr. Basappa Setty.—

Who detected it?

First Member of Council —

Government.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay.—

What was the limit of oil sent for sale ?

First Member of Council.—

There was no limit.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay.—

According to the terms of contract were you not entitled to know how much was due from the agents periodically ?

First Member of Council.—

Yes, but it was shown as due from customers.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay.—

Who is responsible for this ?

First Member of Council.—

The matter is under investigation.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Did not the Director of Sandal Oil Factories keep Government informed of it?

First Member of Council.—

He did not know it himself on account of the wrong accounts furnished by the agents.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—

Would not these replies prejudice the proceedings before the court?

First Member of Council.—

These particular points are not before the Court.

Mr. Bandiah.—

Is there any possibility of recovering the money ?

First Member of Council.—

The matter is under investigation.

Mr. Bandiah.—

What is the cost of Mr. N. Madhava Rao's deputation to England?

First Member of Council.—

It will be known after the deputation is over.

Mr. S. N. M. Razvi.—

Who was the Member of Council in charge of the Sandal Oil Factories in 1923?

First Member of Council.—

I cannot say now.

Mr. Razvi. —

Will you hold the several officers responsible for the loss?

First Member of Council.—

It depends upon how far they can be held responsible.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjeeviah —

Was there any provision made in the agreement that money should be paid at a prescribed period after delivery?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

Will there be any departmental inquiry into the matter?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—

How long will it take?

First Member of Council.—

It is not possible to say.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Does Mr. Madhava Rao possess the qualifications required for the work on which he has been deputed?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Has he qualification in accountancy? If so, what are they?

First Member of Council.—

Yes. He has held responsible positions in a large commercial concern.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Perhaps, it would have been better if the Director of Industries and Commerce had been sent?

First Member of Council.—

Government did not think so.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Was any other qualified man appointed in England to look into the accounts?

First Member of Council —

Yes.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Has not the Government attached the properties of the persons involved?

First Member of Council.—

The necessary action has been taken.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

If the properties have not been so attached, what is the reason?

First Member of Council.—

The necessary action has been taken.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

Have you taken any security from the agents in America and Europe?

First Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

You have not stated who is responsible for the frauds.

First Member of Council.—

That point is under investigation.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

How can Mr. Madhava Rao recover the money lost to Government?

First Member of Council.—

The best attempt possible for recovering the amount will be made.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

By what means is he going to recover the amount?

First Member of Council.—

By all means possible.

Mr. Gurumurthiacharya.—

It is also stated that Mr. Madhava Rao has been asked to suggest arrangements for the sale of sandal oil in future. Considering the simple nature of the matter was it necessary to send a high officer of the State for the purpose? In any case, one conversant with account matters should have been deputed.

Mr. S. Venkatesiah.—

Have the accounts of the sub-agents ever been audited ?

First Member of Council.—

I don't think it is advisable to go into details now. The connected case is now sub-judice.

Mr. Puttuswamy.—

Do the sub-agents send their accounts direct?

First Member of Council.—

No. The agents send them.

MESSRS. K. T. SATYANARAYANA SEITY, N. M. SIVALINGAPPAIYA and K. THIMMEGOWDA (Kadur Taluk), G. KARIYANNA (Minority Interest), HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO and M. S. DYAVEGOWDA (Koppa Taluk).

Q.—37. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it has been brought to their notice that the cost of petrol in Mysore has been increased by two annas per gallon as a result of the increase of the same in British India ?

(b) Whether they are aware that the money collected in the shape of extra cost on petrol will be utilised for the maintenance of roads in British India ?

(c) Whether the British Government have agreed to pay to the Mysore Durbar what is collected in our State ?

(d) Whether the Government have estimated how much this extra cost on petrol collected in the Mysore State amounts to ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is engaging attention. The Government have constituted a Committee to go into the several questions arising out of the levy of this surcharge on petrol by the Government of India and their proposals are awaited.

(d) About a lakh and a half rupees,

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

In regard to the reply given by Government to question (c) will the Government be pleased to state the names of the gentlemen who compose the Committee?

Development Secretary.—

Orders are under issue.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Are there any non-official members on the Committee?

Development Secretary.—

Yes; Messrs. N. S. Nanjundiah and B. Abdur Rahmon.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

What benefit is going to be derived by the raiyats from this petrol tax?

First Member of Council.—

The proceeds of the tax will be utilised for the maintenance of roads.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Is it the object of Government to abolish toll-gates ultimately?

First Member of Council.—

As far as possible.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Is it Provincial toll-gates or does it apply to all?

Chief Secretary.—

The Committee will examine all these matters.

Mr. Satyanarayana Chetty.—

Is it with the object of abolishing toll-gates that a sum of two annas per gallon is levied in British India?

Revenue Commissioner.—

It is not with the object of abolishing the toll-gates but to improve the roads.

Mr. Nagappa Chetty.—

Toll-gates are introduced with a view to improve roads out of the money collected. Can the Government hold out a promise to abolish all toll-gates when the petrol tax is introduced?

Dewan.—

Frontier toll-gates and bridge toll-gates are necessary.

Mr. Sanjiviah.—

Does the Government know that the non-officials on the Toll-Gate Committee are interested parties in virtue of their office?

Dewan.—

The policy of Government is to reduce the number of toll-gates as far as possible.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Has not the British Road Committee recommended the abolition of toll-gates and has it not been accepted by the Government of India?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No. They have said that a road fund should be created. On the question of the abolition of toll-gates, the Government of India have passed no orders.

DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—(Contd).

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that though there had been improvements in the State in every respect, yet Government had not bestowed adequate attention on the question of the wide diffusion of education. In all administrations, University education was only optional and not obligatory, whereas in Mysore it was quite the reverse. He made this statement because the University grant had increased by 50 per cent during the last 10 years, which was not the case with regard to primary education, in spite of the levy of education cess. In Travancore and Cochin, 60 per cent of the State revenues was being set apart for education and no education cess was levied; whereas in Mysore not even 30 per cent of the State Revenue was being spent on education even with the education cess.

Another defect was that though the cess was collected throughout the State, only 5,000 villages out of 16,000 were given schools. He did not also see the reasonableness of Government demanding half the contribution for each school building in addition to the cess and spending a part of the cess funds on other than primary education. He insisted that arrangements should be made forthwith for opening a school in every Village Panchayet in the first instance and later to give a school to every village. He also said that the cess collected from a Panchayet should be spent only within the jurisdiction of that Panchayet for education, and Government should start the schools first and then ask for contribution from the people, if funds were inadequate.

With regard to grants for school buildings, he deplored that large sums had been allowed to lapse year after year, the chief reason_t being inordinate delay in the selection of sites and cons_ctruction of buildings. It was a pity that for a mere techni_cal objection, grants graciously sanctioned by His Highness's Government should be allowed to lapse. Government were quite aware of the fact that in several places schools were held in chattrams and mantaps and that there was much inconvenience felt for want of suitable buildings. He hoped that Government would issue suitable instructions in the matter.

As regards the Inspectorate for primary education, he said that the members of the backward communities were not adequately represented on it. There might be one or two men of these communities in the whole cadre but they too, according to recent orders, would be placed in charge of schools, their places being occupied by senior men of the forward community.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Government were endeavouring to increase the strength of the non-Brahmin Assistant Inspectors in rural areas.

Continuing, MR. MALLIAH said that the present grant for Village Panchayets was quite inadequate and suggested that the posts of Panchayet Inspectors might be abolished and their work transferred to Sheikdars under the supervision of District Economic Superintendents who had not at present sufficient work. The savings thus effected might be utilised for village improvement works.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the Panchayets had their own resources to the extent of 16 lakhs and that the Government contribution was merely as an aid to the better working of the Panchayets.

MR. MALLIAH replied that out of Rs. 16 lakhs, more than 50 per cent remained uncollected and that the Panchayets were in a bad way in consequence.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the question of releasing the Panchayet Inspectors and utilising the savings as grant to the Panchayets was under the consideration of Government.

Under Excise, MR. MALLIAH said that the grant of 2,000 rupees made for temperance work was quite insufficient. Unless a certain jurisdiction was prescribed for vending liquor and the shops in the rest of the area abolished there was absolutely no use of temperance propaganda. The location of the shops near residential quarters and in the jattras, places a temptation in the way of men, women and even children to take to drinking. It is therefore necessary to remove these shops far off from residential limits. Though the request for the abolition of the shops was repeatedly pressed for consideration, nothing had been done so far in that direction. He cited Adichunchungiri as an example and said that though the Dewan had promised to abolish the shop there, license had been issued for it in the current year also.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY expressed his thanks to Government for the more satisfactory and clearer presentation of the budget than was the case last year. The Government had declared, he said, that the next year's budget was a surplus budget. But some held the view that it was not so since the Government had drawn upon the Reserves for meeting the Capital expenditure. To this charge Government might perhaps reply that instead of having cash reserves they were having Irrigation Reserve, Famine Reserve, and so on. What he would submit was that instead of drawing upon the Reserves, Government might endeavour to reduce expenditure under some heads and use the savings for improvement works. Moreover, it was not wisdom to draw more funds from the Reserves than were actually required to balance the budget. He said that the interest on the Famine Interest Fund to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs had been credited to the receipt side just to show that the deficit was only Rs. 15 lakhs whereas it was actually 18 lakhs.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that the actual position was in no way affected by a change in the presentation. The Government decided that 10 lakhs of rupees including the interest on the Famine Reserve should be granted

annually from general revenues for irrigation works. If the receipt of three lakhs had not been brought on the revenue side, the Government grant from the ordinary revenues would have been shown as only seven lakhs and the outlay of 3 lakhs chargeable to the interest on Famine Reserve shown as deduct expenditure from Reserves. That did not make any difference in the actual grant.

MR. PUTTASWAMY said that this position could have been made clear instead of showing the interest first on the revenue side and then presenting it to the irrigation works. It could have been straightaway taken to the irrigation side.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO said that the interest in question should have been shown under interest on investments and not in the revenue account.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH observed that the figures given on page 6 of the budget showed that interest on Government Securities had gone down by 35 lakhs and that on other securities by 26 lakhs. The Financial Secretary did not state what these securities were that disappeared from the assets.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY said that a statement of the assets had been given on page 54 of the Memorandum from which it could be seen that no securities had disappeared.

MR. C. NARASIMHIAH still maintained that interest on securities had been shown as having gone down, and that there was no adequate explanation for it. He also failed to understand why the income from these should be nominal when the Government was concerned only with cash.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY replied that the reduction in the interest was due to reasons already stated by him and also to the fluctuation in the money market.

MR. PUTTASWAMY continuing said that his object in referring to these matters was that the accounts should have been shown as they were and not manipulated to suit particular ideas. If the interest on Famine Insurance was taken to the revenue side it meant, so far as he could understand, that it could be utilised for any purpose.

In regard to the Mysore University, it was stated that a definite provision was promised to them. The speaker was afraid that such a procedure on the part of Government would fetter the discretion of the Legislature in the voting of grants.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY explained that there was a misconception of the point. This was only a convention. Although a fixed grant was made in the case of some

departments for a term of years, the necessity for the Legislature to vote upon it every year could not be dispensed with. This was the practice in British India also in regard to dealing with block grants. Even if the grant of the University was fixed for 5 years, the grant was subject to the vote of the Legislature every year.

MR. PUTTASWAMY further remarked that the education cess was being levied on poor raiyats though their income was very low but that a similar cess was not being levied on Government servants who were in receipt of salaries of Rs. 100 and above. The Government servants commanded more facilities and enjoyed more privileges than the raiyats. The present system of taxation was not equitable and it was also defective in that it weighed heavily on one section of the population while the other section got all the benefit.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the education cess was at present levied almost entirely in district areas. The Municipal Regulation contained a provision for levying it in the municipal areas also. If the cess was made compulsory in municipal areas, the objection raised by Mr. Puttaswamy would disappear.

On the subject of primary education, MR. PUTTASWAMY said that the grant made for it was totally inadequate. In Travancore they were spending a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs on primary education out of an income of $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores and that without the imposition of a cess. But in Mysore the sum of Rs. 17 lakhs incurred on primary education included Rs. 10 lakhs raised from education cess. At the time of introducing the income-tax and education cess, Government committed themselves to use the proceeds for diffusing primary education which had not been kept up. When every country was providing more and more funds for the spread of primary education the case was the reverse in Mysore.

Touching the salaries paid to teachers, he remarked that it was anything but adequate for the teachers had to maintain themselves on a petty salary of Rs. 17 whereas even the motor drivers were earning 40 rupees a month. It was absolutely impossible for a teacher to make both ends meet with his small salary and this could not but produce an adverse effect upon the quality of instruction he imparted to the pupils.

The money that was being spent on University education was increasing year after year, though comparatively a small proportion of the population was benefited by the University. There was no necessity, in his opinion, to

have two colleges at Mysore, the Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges. The girls might as well attend the Maharaja's College as was the practice some years before. In these days when equal rights were claimed by women, there was no reason why they should not read with boys.

In the University budget a grant of Rs. 25,000 was provided for the Vice-Chancellor but the present Vice-Chancellor's term would expire within a few months. He did not think that a highly paid Vice-Chancellor was required any longer in Mysore.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the grant was provided in the ordinary course as there would be a Vice-Chancellor in any case. In regard to the Vice-Chancellor, he said that almost all modern Universities had full time Vice-Chancellors.

MR. PUTTASWAMY pointed out that the Bombay University had not.

THE DEWAN said that the Vice-Chancellor in Bombay was only an academical head whereas in Mysore he was the executive head of all the colleges in the State, with several other functions to perform. The University, he said, was fortunate in its present Vice-Chancellor. He was a very eminent person and had an international reputation and that the salary of Rs. 2,000 paid to him was by no means too much.

MR. PUTTASWAMY did not doubt it but thought that under the present financial condition of the State a highly paid Vice-Chancellor was too much of a luxury.

He also said that there was not much use to the raiyats in locating the Central Sericultural Farm in Mysore. In his opinion, more grainages should be established so that the raiyats could procure the seed nearer at hand.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was the policy of Government to have as many grainages as possible and that there were already proposals for locating such grainages at Sidlaghatta and Mugur.

MR. PUTTASWAMY put in a strong plea for increasing the representation of non-Brahmins in the public services. He said that there was an impression that if the non-Brahmins were appointed efficiency would suffer. He emphatically protested against any such impression gaining ground. Continuing further, he said that certain minimum standard qualifications should be fixed and wherever such qualifications were found among non-Brahmins, appointments should be given to them.

He pleaded more particularly that duly qualified non-Brahmins should be entertained in the higher grades of the Public Works Department so that the representation of non-Brahmins in that department might improve.

Referring to the Dewan's statement that political development would inevitably follow economic development, Mr. Puttaswamy thought that it was also possible for economic development to follow political development.

In his opinion when Swaraj for India materialised, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that Indian provinces would be classified on a linguistic basis and that Mysore would become the centre of Karnataka. It was the business of Mysore, therefore, to see that the system of Government was gradually altered to prepare for the consummation of that goal. As a preparation for such a consummation, he thought that a convention should be established under which constitutional Assemblies of the State should be recognised as definite entities of Government and that their resolutions should, as far as possible, when they are not prejudicial to the best interests of Government, be given effect to.

MR. M. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA, while congratulating the Government upon arranging for the oath of allegiance being taken by the non-official members of the Assembly, said that arrangements should also be made for the officers of Government to take an oath that they would in all their actions not go against the wishes of the people and that they would serve the raiyats who provided for their salary, truthfully and faithfully.

In regard to the solution of the problem of unemployment in the State he advocated a scheme similar to the Carnegie scheme and suggested that a committee should be appointed to make suggestions in the matter.

With reference to the statement made by a member that certain officers had not got sufficient work, he said that a retrenchment committee should be forthwith appointed to suggest measures of retrenchment and that their conclusions should be brought up for discussion in the Assembly. He wanted Government to give more consideration to the criticisms in the press, and to increase the facilities of the press rather than cut them down.

He was of opinion that permission should be freely granted to start newspapers in Mysore without any impediment and that no newspaper should be stopped without a judicial enquiry.

Referring to the observations of several members

regarding the grant to the Mysore University, MR. MIRLE LAKSHMINARANAPPA said that, as a matter of fact, the University grant had not on the whole been increased and that even if it had been increased, it was not at the expense of primary education.

He added that while the grant for primary education from 1921 to 1927 had increased three-fold, the grant for the University during the same period had, on an average, been really reduced. If, granting for the sake of argument the University should be forthwith abolished, the State would have in any case to bear the expenditure on the existing colleges and also provide for seats for Mysore students in other Universities at considerable expense. If to this expenditure the charges for the Oriental Library, Intermediate Colleges, and Archæological Department were added, the total expenditure would not, in his opinion, exceed the amount now provided for the University.

With reference to the argument that University education benefited only towns and not villages, he said that Medical and Engineering Colleges contained only very few students. They could not get entrance in the outside colleges and that even at some expense to the State they had to be provided for in Mysore.

He did not see how college fees could be enhanced when it was repeatedly stated that the Mysore people were very poor. He feared that if grants to the University were curtailed, efficiency might be affected and there would be danger of the recognition of our University being withheld by other Universities on account of inefficiency.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA did not agree with Mr. Narasinga Rao in his opinion that the term of employment and the pay of the judges of the Chief Court should be fixed in the Regulation in order to guard against the danger of the judges looking forward to higher favours from the Executive. He thought there was absolutely no reason for any such suspicion. The subordinate judiciary was under the existing system dependent upon the Government. They were still expected to be judicially independent. In the provincial High Courts the puisne judges would have their aspirations to be promoted as Chief Justices, etc., and there was no reason to entertain any suspicions of the kind stated by Mr. Narasinga Rao.

Mr. Dasappa vehemently pleaded for substantially increased grants for primary education. When Mysore was called a Model State everywhere, it behoved the Government

to see that it was a model even in the matter of education. As a matter of fact, it was a misnomer to call Mysore as a Model State when about 95 per cent of its people are steeped in ignorance. He failed to understand how the budget could be prepared without taking into consideration the real interests of the people. He also failed to understand how certain departments alone got more grants while important departments like the education could be denied them. When the general revenue of the State had increased to the extent of 15 lakhs, it was incumbent on the part of Government to allot a major portion of that increase towards primary education.

Comparing the expenditure on primary education in Mysore with that of the other South Indian States, he said that there was a very great disparity between the two.

With reference to the courses of study in the Engineering and Medical Colleges, he said that the Inter-Science courses leading to these colleges were a great impediment to the boys. He was of opinion that the committee that was going to be appointed to enquire into the question of admission in these two colleges should also investigate the question of revision of the courses of study.

He did not agree to the provision made for the agricultural colony. He was of opinion that the provision made therefor should more appropriately be given for primary education. He also complained that the scope for the backward communities to enter the Engineering Department was much too restricted for one reason or another. While formerly the B.E.'s were entertained as Sub-Assistant Engineers they were latterly being appointed as only Overseers in the first instance. He feared that this would be a great impediment to the backward classes.

He also pleaded for better representation of Vokkaligars in the Amildari grade. He was of opinion that promotions to the grade should be more by direct recruitment than from the lower ranks.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the object of Government was not to fill up these appointments merely on communal considerations.

With regard to the Bhadravati Works MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that Government had already spent 4 crores of rupees of which 1.29 crores had been written down in addition to the loss so far incurred. He suggested that with this experience Government should be more careful in spending over schemes of that kind.

At this stage, the House adjourned for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO observed that the budget on the whole, as presented, was satisfactory, particularly in regard to the development of Irrigational Works and the formation of a Road Fund, and thanked the Government for the same.

He urged for more provision under malnad improvements, since a considerable portion of the grant now provided under it was being spent towards establishment and other charges, leaving only very little for improvements of roads, etc. He stressed the necessity for improving inter-village communications in the malnad and for the inclusion of an extra grant in respect of the same in the current year's budget. In particular he desired that the roads between Shimoga and Thirthahalli and between Shimoga and Sagar should be re-made to facilitate traffic.

In regard to the opening of a general hospital at Shimoga, he observed that a large sum of money was actually collected from the people and that only the Government share was awaited. Shimoga being the centre of malnad, he said that the need for a general hospital was keenly felt by the people. He therefore requested that a general hospital be opened as early as possible.

He pointed out the necessity for opening a Land Mortgage Bank in the malnad early as the raiyats felt it very difficult to get loans at lower rates of interest even though the Agriculturists' Relief Act had come into force. He requested the Government not to wait for the shares being subscribed for by the people but to work it with the Government contribution.

He next said that a Science section in the Intermediate College at Shimoga was necessary and that it should be sanctioned.

He pointed out that although the building for a Maternity at Thirthahalli was completed one year back, no recurring expenses for starting it were provided and that, as neither the District Board nor the Municipality could give anything towards its maintenance, the Government themselves should come forward and provide funds for it. He therefore requested that the entire cost should be met from the Malnad Improvement grant which should be suitably enhanced and that arrangements made to start the Maternity as early as possible.

He brought to notice that the pay of the teachers, especially in the malnad, was very inadequate and that the

scheme stated to have been submitted to the Director of Public Instruction in regard to the fixing of the minimum pay of the teachers of 140 schools at Rs 20 each should be sanctioned as soon as possible. He thought that that scheme did not cost the Government more than Rs. 8,000.

He pointed out the desirability of opening a primary school in the Agricultural Farm at Marthur as the cost in that direction would not be more than Rs. 1,000, and that a scheme had been sent by the Deputy Director of Agriculture in that connection. It appeared, he said, that there was no necessity for a building and that the workmen themselves would agree to serve as teachers.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that there was no suitable place for opening a school there, that if the Deputy Director said that the building attached to the Farm might be utilised for the school also, it might require improvements to the extent of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO suggested that, at least, half the cost might be borne by the Government, the remaining half being borne by the District Board.

He next desired the opening of a separate district lock-up at Shimoga as the present building was a dilapidated one and afforded chance for the prisoners to escape.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that, whereas in Madras, the receipts under tree rent and tree tax were more or less the same, in Mysore, there was a large difference in receipts which showed that what was due to Government was going out and that the Government stood to lose about Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

He said that the water pumps recently supplied could pump only 2,000 gallons which was hardly sufficient. As there was a large demand for even 4,000 gallons pump, he wanted that such pumps should be made available to the people requiring them.

He suggested that a tax should be levied on each Mysore cattle sold to outsiders so as to discourage large selling and pointed out that it would indirectly bring large revenue to Government.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH and other members opposed the suggestion.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that there was a great difference in the rates for the maintenance charges of district roads and provincial roads. In some cases, for example, near such important traffic centres like Bangalore and Mysore, the disparity in the rates was most noticeable.

He, therefore, requested that the rates should be equalised for a distance of about 10 to 15 miles round such places of business.

He desired the establishment of seed farms in each district by the Government to enable the raiyats to purchase seed in proper time.

In regard to primary education, he suggested that provision should be made for a High School at every taluk headquarter.

He also suggested that arrangements should be made to supply well-boring outfit to all taluks or, if not possible, at least to each district.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the District Boards were not prepared to purchase the outfit and that, however, they would be addressed once again in the matter. He added that the Government would be prepared to give an outfit either as a loan or on hire purchase system and that necessary steps would be taken by them if the District Boards came to some arrangement.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA next desired that barracks should be built for police constables.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that was the idea of the Government also.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA observed that while lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent on Bhadravati and Krishnarajasagara the money being found somehow or other, the Government pleaded their inability to find funds for the expansion of primary education. He requested that wherever buildings were ready, schools might be established, for which, he said that at least a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs be provided by withdrawing from reserves and that the grant for primary education be increased to that extent.

MR. RAMASWAMY observed that by changing every year text-books in middle schools, poorer people felt difficulty in purchasing books and requested that this should not be done.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that only English text-books were changed.

MR. RAMASWAMY next said that the supply of drugs in the hospitals was inadequate and requested that an increased provision might be made therefor.

MR. VEMA REDDY wanted that the members of the Representative Assembly should be given powers similar to those given for the members of the Legislative Council.

MR. TIPPU SULTAN ALI KHAN who next spoke pressed for the increase of grant to primary education by at least

Rs. 2 lakhs. He also urged that the pay of primary school teachers should be increased to Rs. 20, more especially in the municipal areas.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that municipalities should undertake to pay a proportion of the cost of primary education.

Continuing, MR. ALI KHAN observed that he did not subscribe to the view point of Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiyya to the effect that there should be complete liberty of press, as in his opinion, there were no impartial and responsible presses in the State.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA who spoke next requested that steps should be taken to see that the Representative Assembly was adequately represented on the Senate of the Mysore University.

He deprecated the idea of transferring schools from one place to another and as an instance pointed out that a school in Malvalli where there were 2,000 people was transferred to some other place. He said that the Assistant Inspector should take more interest in the management of primary schools.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Director of Public Instruction would enquire into the matter.

In approving of the colonization scheme, MR. LINGE GOWDA said that he understood that 10 people would be given lands. He thought that out of that number, it would be better if two people trained from the school were selected.

He observed that the Village Panchayets did not work well, that the recoveries of the assessment were not prompt and that the supervision over their work was slack. He was of opinion that the Village Panchayet Inspectors should be abolished and the District Economic Superintendents who had very little work should be directed to look after the work of the Village Panchayets also. They had, at present, no control over the Village Panchayets and in one instance at least at Kikkeri, the raiyats did not care to come although the Superintendent invited them to see him. That was because the Government did not give the Economic Superintendents any control.

He requested for an enhancement of the provision under Drinking Water Wells in the Mysore District which was the largest district in the State.

He further requested that a good Police Training School might be established at Bangalore and desired that the present detective staff should be made more efficient.

He said that the provision for temperance reform was of no use unless the department itself took steps to abolish toddy shops.

MR. B. KESHAVIAH's observations related to the following:—

- (1) Increase of pay to primary school masters.
- (2) Primary school buildings to be put up at Govern cost instead of demanding contributions from the people.
- (3) Provision for primary education to be increased.
- (4) Separation of the duties of the District Sanitary Officer from those of the Medical Officer.
- (5) Increased grants for the Malnad improvement.
- (6) Revival of the scheme of Kadur-Chickmagalur railway. In this connection he said that the District Board had already paid Rs. 7 lakhs collected from the cess funds and that the people were prepared to give an additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs. The District Board was already levying the maximum cess at 6 pies a rupee and it was not possible to further increase it. It was understood that traffic prospects on that line were not very encouraging and that more than 4 per cent could not be realised on the capital expenditure. If so, people would be glad if a loan for any additional sum that would be required was given by the Government to the District Board at 4 per cent interest. In any case, he requested that the railway should be laid out soon.

He also requested that a road be opened between Belur and Mudigere.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI pointed out the necessity for a grant for building a Guest House for the use of the members of the Representative Assembly and requested that the preparation of the necessary plans and estimates might be expedited.

He was of opinion that it was better to spend reserves on useful works rather than keep them idle.

He thought that the supply of drugs to the hospitals was not based on any fixed principle. He was of opinion that the supply should be regulated according to the number of people visiting hospitals.

He thought that suitable grants were necessary both for University education and primary education. He pointed out that there was no use in having trained men in higher grades of education only and inexperienced teachers in the primary schools.

MR. GOPALA CHAR who followed practically supported the views expressed by Mr. C. Subba Rao.

MR. KATTE DAKAPPA pressed for the improvement in the means of communication in the malnad. He said that there were no roads worth mentioning in the malnad at present. He was, however, of opinion that whatever improvements were effected in the interests of malnad, unless primary education in the tract was improved, there was no use of improvements in other directions.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that the whole policy of the Government in the matter of the preparation of the budget should be altered. He was of opinion that it was a wrong policy altogether to trench upon reserves in the ordinary years, more especially when the ordinary revenues of the State had increased to a very appreciable extent. He thought that the reserves were meant for being utilised during lean years and they should not be available for expenditure during prosperous years. He thought that the administration was top-heavy and that, in spite of incessant demands from the Assembly to reduce the expenditure on staff, the Government were not pleased to do anything in the matter. It was incumbent on the part of Government to put a stop to the creation of more officers and the question of retrenchment of expenditure should be taken up immediately.

In regard to the judiciary also, some policy should be adopted. He thought that there was considerable difference between executive justice and judicial justice. People would have more confidence in the latter than in the former for apparent reasons. The judiciary should not be allowed to look for favours from the Executive. If the highest court in the land was made independent of the Executive, it would necessarily be a corrective and an example to lower courts also.

Secondly, he was of opinion that the budget policy should as a rule be laid down according to the wishes of the people. It was only then a way would be paved for the advent of responsible Government later on. He urged that an opportunity should be given to the people to assert their voice in public administration. He did not agree with the statement of Mr. K. T. Seshaiya that the heads of departments, specially in the Police and the Judicial Departments, should be Europeans. That statement was most unpatriotic. It was the pride of the people in India that they had no sort of racial spirit and at such a time, the cry for a foreign head of the department would be considered unpatriotic in the extreme. He was firmly of opinion that whatever the faults of the Mysore people, they were not wanting in patriotism. They only desired more powers in

the governmental affairs. The reason to his mind was that the time spirit had changed and with it the experience of the people. This was an age of democracy and the incessant request of the people for greater powers in the administration could not be resisted. He said that the proud privilege of allowing responsible government in Mysore by changing the existing system of administration should go to the present Dewan. The people had been asking now and again for reforms. There was no doubt that Mysore had what might be called self-government under its own beloved Maharaja. The fame of Mysore had reached far and wide, and by satisfying the reasonable aspirations of the people, that fame should be enhanced. The Government should see that the people were capable of taking higher powers in the administration.

At this stage, MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH asked why the congress people in the State made much of hoisting the national flag in the State:

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that that was a different matter altogether. He only desired that sufficient facilities should be given to the people to take more responsibilities in the Government. He implored the Government not to stifle the aspirations of the people. All reasonable reforms so as to associate the people with the administration should be given. There might have been need for committees like the Butler Committee and the Simon Commission in British India. But in Mysore, there was absolutely no such need as there was a most popular Maharaja with a popular Dewan under him. All that was wanted was an ordered popular Government in Mysore and that repressive policy should be put a stop to. It was impossible to conceive that there was anybody in the State who would work against the best interests of the country. It was the business of the Government to pacify the people and take them into confidence. If this was done, he thought that responsible Government would be in sight.

At this stage, THE DEWAN announced that an adjournment motion to discuss the low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examinations had been tabled and enquired whether there were at least 50 members who would support the motion. As there were 50 members who supported it, he fixed the discussion at 4 P.M. the next day.

The Assembly then rose for the day to meet again the next day.

FOURTH DAY—13th June 1929.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH complained that the paragraph printed on Page 355 of the Dasara Session of the Assembly was not what was stated in this House by Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar and that, though the members were asking for the proofs to be sent to them for verification before final print, this was not done.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that Mr. Bhashyam Iyengar had sent a written speech which was included in the proceedings.

MR. PUTTASWAMI admitted the difficulty in the reporting of the Kannada proceedings. He and a few other members wanted to know if it was not possible to appoint Kannada Reporters to report the proceedings in Kannada.

THE DEWAN said that the Reporters were doing their best and that the proceedings were printed only in an abstract form.

As regards Kannada Reporters this suggestion was noted for consideration.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MESSRS. G. CHENNAPPA (Davangere Taluk), M. GURUSIDDAPPA (Davangere Municipality).—

Q.—40. Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(a) The terms and conditions on which the agencies for sandal oil are given in and outside the state of Mysore.

(b) Whether there are any rules and bye-laws governing the grant of these agencies? If so, will the Government be pleased to place a copy of these rules on the table of this House?

(c) To whom is the agency at Bombay at present given? And what are the terms on which this agency is given? And for what period?

(d) Whether any surety is taken?

(e) Whether any tenders were called for before the agency was given to the present incumbent?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—40. (a) There is no separate agency for the sale of sandalwood oil inside the State. For business purposes India is divided into convenient areas and separate agents have been appointed for the following areas:—

Areas.		Headquarters
Sind and Baluchistan	..	.. Karachi
Punjab, Rajaputana and Central India	..	.. Kanauj
Bengal Presidency	..	.. Calcutta
Bombay Presidency	..	.. Bombay
Southern India	..	.. Bangalore

All business is conducted on a cash basis, no credit being allowed in any case.

(b) There are no rules or orders regarding the grant of agencies.

(c) The agency in Bombay has been given to Messrs. H. B. Warden & Co. The supplies are made strictly on a cash basis. No period has been fixed.

(d) As orders are executed on receipt of cash, no question of surety arises.

(e) No.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr Chennappa.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if any agency is appointed in India also for the sale of sandalwood oil, and if so, what the terms are and whether any commission is given?

First Member of Council.—

Agents are appointed in India for the sale of oil, but as the sale is only for cash, no terms are attached and no commission is given.

Mr. Gurumurthiachar.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if steps are taken to prevent future defalcations?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Gurumurthiachar.—

Have you taken deposits from the agents in India to guard against future losses and are not tenders invited before appointing agents?

First Member of Council.—

The sales are for cash and there is no necessity for taking deposits. The system of tenders is not suitable.

Mr. Gurumurthiachar.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if the Agency is held by any Mysorean and if not, whether it would be given to anybody?

First Member of Council.—

Offers to do business will be considered.

Mr. Puttaswami.—

Will not the tender system bring in more revenue?

First Member of Council.—

The system of tenders is not considered suitable.

Mr. Puttaswami.—

Is the period of the agency fixed?

First Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. Puttaswami.—

Can the agency be given to a company instead of to an individual?

First Member of Council.—

Offers will be considered.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay.—

It is stated that the Southern Indian agency has its headquarters at Bangalore. Do the Government deal direct with the company or through the European agents?

First Member of Council.—

Government deal with it direct.

Mr. N. Y. Pissay.—

Is there any account of the pilferings in the factories ?

First Member of Council.—

Government have received no report about any such thing.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if there is one agency for the foreign countries?

First Member of Council.—

Yes, for Europe and America.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Is there any factory at America?

First Member of Council.—

There is no factory belonging to Mysore Government. We send wood for distillation in New York.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

What is the reason for sending the wood instead of the oil? Will the Government be pleased to state if the firm that extracts the oil is also selling it?

First Member of Council.—

The same agents sell the oil both in America and Europe. Wood is sent, as oil is subject to duty.

Mr. Basappa Chetty.—

Are there any Mysoreans holding the agency in India?

First Member of Council.—

The Calcutta Agency is, I think, held by a Mysorean.

Mr. Subbarama Chetty.—

Does not Government consider that the tender system would be profitable?

First Member of Council.—

It is not considered suitable.

Mr. Subbarama Chetty.—

Will the Government be pleased to state if they felt any difficulty in the sale of the oil through the agency system?

First Member of Council.—

None so far as India is concerned.

Mr. Siddalingappa Chetty.—

What is the quantity of oil prepared in America? Are there any Mysoreans in charge of the factory or in charge of the sales there?

First Member of Council.—

I cannot say now what quantity of oil is made in America. Oil is manufactured by an American firm and sold by the Agents.

Mr. Subbarama Chetty.—

Do you know how much oil can be extracted from how much wood?

First Member of Council.—

Yes. We have the results of distillation in the factories of Mysore and Bangalore to guide us.

Mr. Bhavikatte Chennabasappa.—

Can the Government see that such frauds as have been reported do not occur hereafter?

First Member of Council.—

All possible action to prevent them will be taken.

(MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU and a few other members of the Assembly complained that those that sat in the corner of the Assembly Hall could not hear the discussion clearly and that it would be desirable to have a Loud Speaker installed early as promised by the Dewan at the last session.

THE DEWAN replied that inquiries were being made in the matter and that there was also a proposal to construct a new Assembly Hall.)

MR. RAMADAS (Hiriyur Taluk).—

Q.—41. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If they are aware of the complaints made to Government and its officers *re.* the breach of Maskal big tank by the Assistant Engineer, Amildar, Police Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Sub-Overseer, Revenue Inspector and other officers of the Hiriyur Taluk and other acts in connection therewith?

(b) Whether the matter has been brought to the notice of Government? If so, when and how?

(c) Whether arrangements have been made to find out the defaulters?

(d) If so, what is the result?

(e) Who is responsible for the breach of the tank causing thereby loss to the raiyats and cattle?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—41. (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A telegram and a petition were received by Government in November 1928 and February 1929 respectively.

(c) Yes.

(d) The accused persons are stated to have been charged by the 2nd Class Magistrate, Chitaldrug, in the criminal cases brought against them under Sections 430, 431 and 432, Indian Penal Code.

(e) The tank has not been breached. The waste weir had been unauthorisedly raised by the raiyats to store more water. This is reported to have been lowered about the 4th November 1928 after the spot was inspected by the Assistant Engineer with a view to save the standing crop and the inundation of roads and lands in the vicinity. The Amildar reports that there could be no loss to the raiyats as the result of action taken by the local officers as the tank is not intended to irrigate the lands which have been transferred to the atchkat of the Vani Vilas Sagara and irrigated by its channels.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Ramadas.—

With reference to the answer to section (b) of the question, will the Government be pleased to state who

were the persons responsible for the breach of the Maskal tank?

Mr. P. G. D'Souza.—

The accused persons are stated to have been charged by the Second Class Magistrate, Chitaldrug, in the criminal cases brought against them. When the case is under trial, it is not desirable to hold any inquiry in the matter now.

Mr. Ramdas.—

Will the Government be pleased to state who were the officers at fault and what action is possible against them?

Second Member of Council.—

There are the Law Courts. You are welcome to take action there. Government cannot allow their officers to be prosecuted unless they are satisfied that they are at fault. Government cannot answer such questions at this stage.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS—(*Concl'd.*)

MR. VENKATAPPA said that there was no objection to showing a deficit budget but showing a surplus budget with moneys taken from the reserves was open to objection. In spite of the enhancement of the revenues of the State, Government did not set apart the rebate from subsidy for the primary education as resolved upon by the Assembly last year. He regretted that Government did not effect retrenchment in expenditure under service heads as suggested by the Assembly. He thought that the posts of the District Economic Superintendents who were not doing any important work should be abolished and the savings utilized for improving the pay and prospects of primary schoolmasters. He was not in favour of enhancing the fees in the University as such a step would seriously handicap poor students of the non-Brahmin communities in prosecuting higher studies.

He was sorry that in spite of the promise made by the Third Member of Council that the question of making the vernacular as the medium of instruction would be favourably considered, no action was taken so far.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that what he said was that there would be difficulty in the case of

Urdu boys and that attempts would be made to teach Kannada in Urdu middle schools. He said that arrangements were accordingly being made in that direction.

MR. VENKATAPPA complained of the inadequate grant given to the Chennapatna High School, the accommodation in which was very limited, and also of considerable hardships the people of Chennapatna were put to on account of the scarcity of drinking water.

He pressed for additional provision for the Maralwadi tank, so that the work could be proceeded with without delay.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY pointed out that a sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in the next year's budget and that if more was required, there would perhaps be no difficulty to find it from the Irrigation Reserve.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that this work would be taken up in July next.

MR. VENKATAPPA said that the scheme of single teacher type schools did not work well and that an additional teacher should be allowed to such schools. Unless this was done rural education could not improve, for, if the single teacher fell ill, there would be nobody to take the class, with the result that the boys would be left helpless.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that, in certain villages which were close to each other, two schools were combined into one and the difficulty complained of was minimised. He added that the suggestion made by Mr. Venkatappa was under the consideration of the Department and could only be given effect to gradually.

MR. VENKATAPPA pointed out that under the existing arrangement, the District Board could only sanction a school but the actual opening of it was left to the Department. The result was that the Department took their own time to open the school. He instanced the case of the Adi-Karnataka School at Nagavara which the District Board sanctioned over a year and a half back and a school building was also built by them. But the schoolmaster that was appointed did not get his pay at all for all the time. If such a state of things continued, he was afraid that rural education would not make much headway.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION promised to look into the matter.

MR. S. LINGAPPA (Chicknaikanahalli) wanted that a larger grant should be given for Primary Education. He complained that in the case of the grant-in-aid schools, the

raiyats had to contribute one half of the cost, and that if for one reason or another they failed to pay, the school was stopped. As an instance, he said that in a village in Chik-naikanahalli Taluk one such school was closed. He thought that the present Ceylon type of school buildings was quite unsuitable.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION said that it was under consideration to make some alterations in the design of buildings.

MR. ANEKAL SRINIVASAIENGAR expressed his appreciation of the Government for having sanctioned an outright grant and formed a fund for the irrigation and road works in lieu of the annual grants which were liable to lapse, if not fully utilized within the year. He wanted that projects must be prepared once for all in each district without allowing them to be done at random afterwards. He suggested that a project division should be constituted for each district to prepare projects for irrigation works in the districts.

He also brought to notice that in page 52 of the Budget, Medical Contribution, under the Local Fund Dispensaries, fluctuating small items were being provided, that much inconvenience was caused to the Local Boards who had no means of knowing in advance what to provide in their budget and that instead, a lumpsum provision based upon the average of past figures might be adopted.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that this suggestion was under the consideration of the Senior Surgeon who was developing it further, and that Government would probably fix the contribution to be paid by each Local Board annually for a term of years.

In response to Mr. Anekal Srinivasaiengar's request, THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY stated that the expenditure on primary education will in future be given districtwar in a footnote in the budget, the Government grant and the allotment from education cess being shown separately.

In the case of the Bench Courts, MR. ANEKAL SRINIVASAIENGAR was of opinion that they were not working satisfactorily, that the police officers were mostly not present at the headquarters and did not present their cases on the prosecution side and that there were no proper buildings and staff.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in certain places the system of Itinerant Magistrates was introduced and that they would try this experiment before extending it further.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the non-official public were able to decide much more intricate cases in their individual capacity, that what was wanted was more character, and a sense of responsibility, that when once they created confidence in the public that they could depend upon their impartiality, their task would be rendered easy and that if the non-official public could not find sufficient number of men to maintain this most elementary right, it would be a sad disappointment and that they would lose the opportunity of learning something in the art of local self-government.

MR. SRINIVASAIENGAR replied that the real trouble lay in the fact that they had no facilities for carrying on the Bench Court work such as a separate building, an independent staff, co-operation of the Police, etc. He was sorry to have to remark that the Amildar himself treated them with contempt and with these disadvantages, it was impossible to carry on the work smoothly.

He stated that adequate grant was not given this year for the purchase of ploughs.

MR. SUBBANNA NAIK was grateful to Government for having revived the Malnad Improvement Scheme that was originated during the regime of Sir Visvesvaraya. He wanted that a larger grant should be given under this head so as to ensure a better progress. The most important need of the Malnad was the provision of medical aid in the Kadur District. Government had ordered that if the District Board agreed to the conversion of the existing hospitals into Local Fund Dispensaries, more malnad hospitals would be started. The District Board was too poor to provide for more Local Fund Dispensaries and in consideration of the fact that the district was suffering for want of hospitals, he requested that more hospitals might be established particularly in the Koppa Taluk where there is a probability of a building being provided by a philanthropic gentleman, the cost being borne by Government.

MR. JATRA NAIK pressed for a larger provision for scholarships to Lambanies and for a boarding school for them.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA said that of all the requirements of a village mentioned by the Dewan in his Dasara Address, the provision of a drinking water well and a school were the most important. But it was these that were denied to the villagers. He therefore prayed that better provision should be made in the budget on account of these two items.

He agreed that College fees should be increased as nowhere else such low fees were levied as in Mysore. He did not think that there was need for an expenditure of a lakh of rupees on an agricultural colony calculated to benefit only 10 people. Instead of that, he suggested that 25 tractors might be purchased and made available to the raiyats, by which means the cultivation could be extended. He had no objection even if a rent were levied for the use of the tractor. He also said that the recent order of Government allowing a travelling allowance equivalent to the actual bus charges to officials drawing less than Rs. 40 was unjust and that they should be given the ordinary rates of travelling allowance.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that these subordinates were getting less than the actual bus fare under the old order and that therefore the present order was issued sanctioning the actual bus charges.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA requested that the pay of the menials might also be raised so that they might be allowed at least a living wage.

MR. S. VENKATESIAH said that it was a matter for gratification that the earnings of the Mysore Railways had risen from 31 to 38 lakhs during the past six years and the expenditure went down from 23 to 21 lakhs of rupees during the same period. He therefore did not see any reason for complaint in regard to the working of the railways in Mysore.

With reference to the complaint against the increased grant to the University, he said that there was no increase at all if account were taken of the additional expenditure on the Intermediate Colleges, Medical College, etc., which the University was called upon to incur. He also drew the attention of the House to the Archæological Department, etc., which were transferred to the University. He said that the increase was not more than about two per cent over the ordinary grant. He added that in the initial stages of the Mysore University, there was no Engineering College, for which two lakhs of rupees were being spent, that Rs. 40,000 was incurred towards the Medical College, while Rs. 1½ lakhs was being spent for it in Calcutta and Rs. 8 lakhs in Bombay and Madras. He pointed out that in the past before our colleges were started, we had to depend upon the generosity of the neighbouring Universities for a few seats to be reserved for our students in the Engineering and the Medical Colleges for which our Government had to

contribute nearly one-third of the expenditure in that behalf. Further he pointed out that there was the Irwin Canal works which required a large number of Engineers, that but for the large number of B.E. candidates that came out successful from our University and were available for this purpose we had to resort to the recruiting of them from outside, and that this would indirectly have increased the expenditure of the Irwin Canal works. In these circumstances he concluded that the University grant ought not to be curtailed.

MR. THIMME GOWDA spoke on the need for a larger grant to be given for starting Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the rural parts, for primary education, the village improvement, the restoration of major and minor tanks and road communications in the villages.

MR. GURUKAR VENKATARAMANE GOWDA complained that the question of finding a separate building for the Representative Home had not been solved with the result that they had to put up in High School buildings, thus inconveniencing the working of the school. He regretted that the schools which had to be reopened after the summer vacation on the 18th instant were to be kept closed till after the completion of the Representative Assembly session, to the detriment of the education of boys. He, therefore, requested that early steps might be taken to find separate lodgings for the members.

He pleaded for a better grant for town improvement and for the provision of electric pumps at reduced rates. He was not for giving electric lighting to municipalities which could not find adequate funds to look after their own sanitation.

He also represented that the grant for the manufacture of the Serum Simultaneous was very inadequate and should be suitably enhanced, besides supplying surgical instruments required for all the veterinary hospitals. He suggested the appointment of one veterinary inspector for each district as the present system of deputing the inspector from Bangalore to Shimoga did not conduce to convenience. He also complained of the defective quality of the lymph supplied for purposes of vaccination and requested that the Department of Sanitation should be instructed to purchase the best quality available in the market.

MR. APPAJIAH requested that arrangements should be made to see that where there was over-crowding in villages, provision should be made for extension. He was of opinion

that this work should go hand in hand with village improvement work as a rule. He complained that although the villagers paid contribution also for village extension, the question had not been taken up by the Government. He requested that extensions should be laid out wherever required without the villagers specially asking for them.

MR. SHAMPUR PAPANNA complained that the provision made for industrial education was very inadequate and requested that the grants sanctioned to the Department of Industries and Commerce for foreign scholarships might be increased. He wanted that special encouragement should be given for the manufacture of indigenous aniline dyes. He did not favour the deputation of students to the Cawnpore dyeing school for training as they were not teaching the indigenous processes. Instead of spending any amount there, he thought it would be more profitable to send the boys direct to Germany to be trained in the preparation of colours.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that dyeing was a costly enterprise involving certain amount of risks and cited the case of a huge company in England which collapsed recently. He, however, added that if people were forthcoming, Government would consider the question.

MR. PATTABHIRAMA SETTY represented that the provision of Rs. 20,000 provided for construction and repairs of muzrai institutions was very meagre and would hardly suffice for the repairs of a single important temple like the one at Belur and requested the same to be enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh. He also said that as per instructions received from the Dewan in his recent tour he had deposited in the treasury Rs. 600 for repairing the Prasanna Rameswara temple at Chicknaikanhalli and requested the Government to sanction an equal sum and undertake the repairs early. He suggested that as the Dalavaikere at Chiknaikanhalli was badly breached, arrangements should be made to divert the water to Borenakanave as otherwise water would be going to waste. He also emphasised the need for increasing the budget allotment for veterinary hospitals.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN in expressing his appreciation of the budget estimates thanked the Government for giving extra grant of Rs. 19 lakhs for nation building departments. He observed that while the allotment for the University was raised from Rs. 9½ lakhs to Rs. 12¼ lakhs, a similar increase had not been given for primary education, and was of opinion that the urgency in the case of

primary education was greater than that of the University education.

Referring to certain observations made by a certain member on the previous day on the question of responsible government, he doubted whether the members of the Assembly approved of the idea underlying this demand. He, for one, did not subscribe to the view expressed on the subject while he was prepared to show his sympathy for the development of local self-government, the appointment of non-official Executive Council members, etc.

THE DEWAN said that responsible government was a subject of no practical interest to government at the present moment and that as the resolution on the subject had also been disallowed, no reference might be made to it.

Continuing KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN said that since the previous year only 240 grant-in-aid schools were converted into Government schools and only 43 incomplete middle schools were converted into complete middle schools. He said that the remaining grant-in-aid schools and also 300 incomplete middle schools should be similarly converted.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR (Chickballapur) represented that the grant of Rs. 87,384 made for the village panchayets was far from adequate as the scheme was still in its infant stage. He requested the same to be increased to at least Rs. 1 lakh. He objected to the provision of Rs. 400 made under this head for the Yelandur Taluk which amount should more appropriately come from the Jahgir funds.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that this amount should necessarily be supplemented by the panchayets themselves.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR said that it would be extremely difficult for the villagers if they were to be taxed further in addition to the taxes they were paying to Government. It was necessary that the village panchayets should be asked to maintain a school each. For that at least Government should provide sufficient money.

Speaking about the Police Department, he said that it was a highly technical department inasmuch as it had to look after both prevention and detection. He was of opinion that it should be considerably improved first by the appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General; and secondly, he did not think that civilians should be posted to that department as they were not sufficiently experienced and had no aptitude for police work. He was of opinion that

the Police Department should be manned by men who had experience in the department itself. In Madras, he said, that system prevailed. He wanted that the Special Police Reserve should be separated from the District Executive Police and that arrangements should be made to teach traffic management in the local Police Training School itself instead of sending the men to the Bombay school.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that it was not correct to say that the Police Officers should be technical men in the sense that the Medical and the Engineering men were; and that under the existing arrangement, a large number of higher appointments was being reserved for the departmental men and that it was necessary to have a certain number of officers drafted on from the general line.

MR. THUDKI RAMANNA requested that the present *potgi* given to the Thoties and Talaris was very insufficient and should be increased, that the pay of the taluk establishment should also be raised and that the minimum pay of school-masters should be fixed at Rs. 20. He also pressed for the improvement of the means of communication between Koppa and Thirthahalli.

MR. HANUMANTHA SETTY of Hunsur thanked the Government for giving water facilities to the Hunsur town, and requested that an electric pump should be supplied. He was sorry that only a sum of Rs. 3,000 was provided in the budget for the Uddur channel as against an estimate of Rs. 70,000 prepared last year.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU urged that in the framing of the budget for which money was paid by the villagers, the latter should be taken into confidence and their necessities should be met in the first instance in consultation with them. There was no use of placing, he said, a ready made budget before the Assembly without such a consultation. He regretted that the question of city improvements was favoured unduly to the detriment of that of the villages, and was of opinion that funds should be distributed between these places in the ratio of revenues derived therefrom. He added that while thousands of people in the villages were illiterate, Government should do everything possible to remove their ignorance.

At this stage, THE DEWAN said that two adjournment motions had been received, that one of them related to the discussion of the policy underlying the order of the City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore in prohibiting public meetings, etc., and the other to the discussion of the action

of the President in disallowing a large number of resolutions, interpellations, etc., brought up by members representing the minority and special interests. As 50 members had agreed to the motion, the Dewan fixed 4 p.m. the next day for the discussion of the first motion. As regards the second, the Dewan said that under the existing rules, such a motion could not be allowed.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. S. N. M RAZVI moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a substantial amount be set apart in the budget to purchase at least four fire engines and keep them in district headquarters to meet any accidental fires that may occur in *jatras*.”

In explaining the object of the above resolution, Mr. Razvi said that it was meant as a protection against accidental fires that might break-out during *jatras* in mofussil places where a large number of people congregated. It was also usual to get up cattle shows at those times and shops dealing in clothing and other combustibles were a common feature of these occasions and they were generally housed under thatched roofs. He represented that should there be any accidental fires on such occasions, the result would prove disastrous and it was to safeguard against such risks that he advocated the purchase of four fire engines to be kept at headquarters of districts and supplied at *jatras*.

In reply to the Dewan's query about the difficulty of procuring water, Mr. Razvi said that *jatras* were being held only in places where there were water facilities.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the question of purchasing suitable types of fire engines provided with fittings for carrying water, was under the consideration of Government and that needful inquiries in that direction would be made.

MR. RAZVI was satisfied with the reply and withdrew the resolution.

Resolution No. 8.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government of

Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making suitable provision in the budget for starting a Coffee Bank immediately at Chickmagalur.”

He said that there was a meeting of the coffee planters at Chickmagalur whereat it was resolved that if two lakhs of rupees could be subscribed by the people, Government should subscribe an equal amount. He added that it was two years since this resolution had been forwarded to Government for consideration and he regretted that no provision for it had been made in the budget. The coffee planters were met with successive bad harvests year after year and it had become difficult for them to get loans from outside. He said that the bank was quite necessary and Government should help the planters to start it before September next.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA CHETTY in seconding the resolution said that usually they were getting loans from Mangalore side and that it was difficult for them to do so at the present time.

MR. NAGAPPA SETTY also supported the resolution and said that the establishment of the bank should be expedited.

MR. KESAVIAH said that a large number of merchants had also promised to take shares. They were ordinarily getting loans from the Aspinall Company. But as they had since refused to grant loans, the difficulty of the situation had been aggravated.

THE DEWAN said that the matter was under the consideration of Government and that orders would be expedited.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 14.

MR. G. CHENNAPPA moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs be provided for in the budget to introduce compulsory primary education in the State from the next official year.”

In explaining the above resolution, the mover said that a comparison of the expenditure on education incurred by the sister States of Travancore and Cochin with that of Mysore showed that the former were spending one rupee per head of population while Mysore was spending only 12

annas per head and that the percentage worked out at 11 as against 17 in Travancore.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the percentage calculated by the mover was not correct since a sum of Rs. 65 lakhs was the expenditure incurred in Mysore on education, and that even after deducting Rs. 10 lakhs contributed by the people in the shape of education cess, it would work out at 15 per cent.

Next, reviewing the report on the administration of the Department of Public Instruction MR. CHENNAPPA deplored the sudden fall of 3,000 in the total number of pupils under instruction as also the reduction in the number of schools.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION pointed out that the fall was not in the number of regular school-going children but was due to the abolition of Night Schools and in the primary schools which were in a languishing condition, and that even this step was resorted to only on the representation of the Assembly members.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA and CHENNAPPA remarked that while they had no objection to the abolition of the night schools in certain places, they had every objection to the funds thus saved not being utilised for opening fresh schools in other places.

Mr. Chennappa continuing pointed out that whereas in a small State like Travancore there were 5 lakhs of pupils under instruction, the number in Mysore was only 3 lakhs. Comparing the position of a still smaller State like Cochin, he said that the percentage there was 93 as against 36 in Mysore. On behalf of the raiyats, he deeply regretted that in spite of repeated requests of the Assembly Government had not enhanced the grant for primary education and prayed that the same might be raised by Rs. 10 lakhs as contemplated in the resolution.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA enquired of the fate of the resolution sent up to Government by the Board of Education on this subject.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH remarked that it was not necessary for the Education Board to come in the way of primary education and that if Government sympathised with the resolution they could give the money straightaway.

THE DEWAN replied that it was difficult to find the money.

In reply to the further enquiry of Mr. Sanjeeviah as to how Government could give large sums of money to other

cases denying the same to primary education, THE DEWAN replied that development of irrigation, agriculture and forests was all meant for the people.

MR. SANJEEVIAH observed that it was quite possible for Government to at least prevent avoidable expenditure, for instance, he said the people did not require big schemes like Iron Works and the Agricultural Colony under the present state of the finances. When Government could not find the money for necessary requirements like education, why should they, he asked, give large sums towards what might be called white elephants. For his own part, he did not know how the budget could be framed in this way; and why it was framed in the way in which it was done leaving altogether the requirements of primary education was a mystery to him. In his opinion, the Bhadra Project was not at all necessary.

THE DEWAN enquired how it was unnecessary when the people insisted that the question of unemployment should be solved. It was strange, he said, that when Government made an experiment there should be a loud outcry, and at the same time, they should be asking for higher grants for the nation-building departments.

MR. SANJEEVIAH could not see how nation-building departments could be improved without the education of the masses. It was the duty of Government to see what was of immediate importance to the people and what not.

THE DEWAN said that the requirements of the people were being looked after.

MR. SANJEEVIAH said that Government always said so; but instead of giving more grants for what was important to the people, expenditure was being incurred on other schemes involving larger sums of money. There were so many avenues of retrenchment and Government did not care to explore them and if only Government did something in that direction, he was sure they could save considerable sum of money for the improvement of primary education.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY said that provision of primary education was an obligatory duty devolving on Government and that every child of Mysore had a birth-right to be educated by the State. While Government had to provide education free, they levied a cess in the rural parts and even with that cess, the villagers were not provided with schools. It was surprising, he said, that while Government were inclined to invest large sums on city improvement works, they were not equally keen in providing the essential

requisites of the villagers even though the latter contributed very largely to the State exchequer. He appealed to Government to take a leaf from the educational progress of Cochin and Travancore and raise the percentage of literacy in Mysore, where there was a school for every three miles in contrast to a school for every mile in the former. He said that the tall talk about responsible government, State congress and so many other things could only come after the people were sufficiently educated. He deplored the fact that a large majority of the raiyats were unable even to sign their names.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed in reply that Government were aware that the Assembly cared most for primary education, that as regards the increase of grant under this head, the Dewan would probably make an announcement in his Concluding Address to the Assembly and that apart from the latter, the question of giving additional grants for primary education every year would be considered by Government.

In supporting the resolution MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that the expenditure on education in Mysore was almost stationary. Reviewing the expenditure on education from 1925-26, he said that instead of a material increase in the expenditure from provincial revenues, there was actually a substantial reduction. He said that in 1925-26 the total expenditure was Rs. 55.50 lakhs which included cess collections to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs. In the current year the expenditure was Rs. 54.42 lakhs which meant Rs. 8 lakhs more than in 1925-26. But during that period the cess income had been increased to Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. That meant that the increase was not actually Rs. 8 lakhs but should be reduced by Rs. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which would make only Rs. 6 lakhs. Even in this calculation he wanted it to be borne in mind that while formerly the expenditure on account of educational buildings was met from the public works budget, it was now being included in the education budget. If, on account of this, a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was deducted, then the net additional expenditure from the State revenues would be only Rs. 2 lakhs. That showed that as a matter of fact there was very little extra grant for primary education over that granted in 1925-26.

With reference to the schools themselves, he said that while there were about 9,000 schools in 1924-25, they were reduced by about a thousand in the succeeding year. Since the past year, there was a further reduction of 50 or 60

schools which meant that there were at the present time more than 1,000 schools less than in 1924-25. He thought that that was very disappointing.

Speaking about the revenues of the State he said that while the total revenue stood at Rs. 340 lakhs in 1924-25, it was Rs. 370 lakhs at the present time. That meant that the State was getting Rs. 30 lakhs more than they got 4 years back. With the addition of the rebate on the subsidy, the excess revenue would amount to Rs. 40 lakhs. With all this additional revenue, he said that the provision for primary education, instead of being substantially increased, had been actually reduced. That was conclusive proof in his mind that Government were not paying adequate attention to primary education.

Comparing the expenditure on primary education in Mysore with that in Travancore, he said that in Travancore the income was Rs. 2.39 crores of which Rs. 44 lakhs was the grant for education; and for the University, he said, the grant was much less than for primary education. In these circumstances, he said that Government should give greater attention to primary education in the State and wherever possible compulsory education should be introduced.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and B. P. BASAPPA SETTY remarked that the framers of the budget had not acted on all the recommendations of the Finance and Taxation Committee and that the object of constituting that committee was thus frustrated. They were of opinion that it was possible to find extra grant for primary education if only the views of the non-officials in the matter of retrenchment of staff, etc., were accepted by Government. They implored the Dewan to announce the future policy of Government in this matter and to see that during his regime, the literacy in Mysore was raised from 36½ per cent to 75 per cent.

THE DEWAN observed that the policy of Government in the matter of education was to reach the ideal of 100 per cent literacy in the State and that it could be attained only by degrees.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA strongly supported the resolution and observed that the plea of financial stringency brought up by Government in connection with the enhancement of grant to primary education would not hold water since they were able to find funds for supplementary and additional grants every year in the middle of the year. He wanted Government to stipulate that they would not approach the

legislature with such a demand during the year for anything but primary education if they were earnest in professing that they could not find extra funds.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA agreed with that view and considered that primary education should be the first charge on the State budget.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that that view was not quite correct and it was an unpractical suggestion to expect Government to declare that they would not spend money on anything but education during the rest of the year. He, however, assured the Assembly that no demand for supplementary grants would be made unless there was absolute necessity for it.

In reply to the remarks of Mr. Dasappa, THE DEWAN observed that it was for the legislature to say whether a demand for a particular supplementary grant was deserved or not and that they were free to suggest that that grant might rather be spent more profitably on education, in which event, the Dewan added, the suggestion would be considered on its merits.

On the statement of Government that the resolution as it stood could not be accepted but that attempts would be made as far as possible to provide more money for expansion of primary education, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

Further proceedings were conducted under the presidency of the First Member of Council.

Before commencement of the proceedings, THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that half an hour might be devoted to the discussion of Budget Resolutions and that the rest of the time given to the consideration of the adjournment motion in regard to the low percentage of passes in the recent Intermediate and B.A. Examination of the Mysore University.

Accordingly, the discussion on Budget Resolutions continued.

Resolution No. 26.

MR. B. GOPALACHAR moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to Government that necessary funds be provided for Maternity at Tirthahalli in the budget either under the heading of ‘Malnad Improvement Funds’ or ‘State Funds’ to afford proper medical aid in this respect.”

In doing so, he observed that a building was ready for the purpose and that it required only the provision for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to start the maternity hospital forthwith. He also said that the construction of the building was completed the preceding year at a cost of Rs. 20,000 contributed partly by the District Board and partly by the Municipality, and that for want of funds for the recurring expenditure work could not be started. He pointed out that due to want of proper maternity aid, many deaths occurred. He feared that the mortality would increase unless adequate relief was given. He therefore requested that the required provision might be made in the budget, either under the head "Malnad Improvements" or under "State Funds."

MR. C. SUBBA RAO said that in the malnad improvement scheme there was a provision for female dispensary at Tirthahalli. This was situated in a rented building. Later on, it was thought that as a maternity was also required, some additional wards might be built up in the female dispensary so as to serve the purpose of a maternity also. The building was ready. But, to open the combined maternity and female dispensary, a monthly expenditure of Rs. 240 became necessary. According to the rules, the cost should be borne by the Municipality, the District Board and the Government. The District Board and the Municipality had both *minus* balances and they were unable to pay anything. The situation amounted to this. As it was meant to be a maternity, the dispensary that was carrying on formerly from the Malnad funds was proposed to be transferred to the new building to be managed by the Local Bodies with the result that, as the Local Bodies could not pay their way, all work stopped. The resolution simply meant that the maternity should be revived at the instance of the Government.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired whether the question of expenditure was not considered before the building was put up.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO replied that even now the District Board and the Municipality were not against a maternity, but they only pleaded their inability to pay anything towards it on account of their poor finances. What the people wanted was that the provision made in the Malnad Improvement budget for the female dispensary should be given for this maternity.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that if the

Local Bodies concerned agreed to pay their share of recurring expenditure commencing from the second or third year, resolutions to that effect might be submitted to Government and then the question would be considered.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO thought that a period of 5 years might be fixed.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the matter would be considered as soon as resolutions were received by Government.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 35.

MR. K. T. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to earmark a sum of two lakhs of rupees every year for the improvement of the cadre of school masters in the lower service, (primary and middle schools) until the condition of teachers reaches such a standard as would enable them to make a decent living.”

In doing so, he said that the pay that the teachers got at present was not sufficient to maintain themselves and their families.

In seconding the resolution, MR. RAJAGOPALA MUDALIAR said that while most of the previous speakers wanted larger provision for primary education, not one of them spoke in regard to the improvement of primary education. He was of opinion that, at present, there was a large waste in the expenditure incurred on primary education. The teachers were not properly qualified, there was no supervision over them and their pay was inadequate. The teachers being the future nation builders, he thought that unless they were efficient, the future generation could not be expected to be efficient. For these reasons he wanted that their pay should be substantially increased.

MESSRS. RAMADAS and SESHAIYA also pressed for the increase of pay to teachers.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government were aware of the fact that the pay of teachers was insufficient and that the question of giving them an incremental scale of pay was under consideration. He added that the orders of Government might be awaited and the matter brought up again if necessary.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 39.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a non-official committee consisting of the elected representatives of this House and of the Council be constituted to suggest retrenchment in the State expenditure.”

In moving the above resolution, Mr. D. S. Mallappa said the revenues of the State had increased from 3·32 crores in 1923-24 to 3·79 crores in the present year. This increase together with the rebate of Rs. 10½ lakhs in the Subsidy would amount to Rs. 49 lakhs. Even with this increase, the Government was drawing on an average a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs from the Reserves. With all this, he said, the nation building departments did not get any appreciable amount. So far as the Education Department was concerned, the amount for educational buildings formerly met from the Public Works Department had been transferred to the education budget. The economic condition of the people did not also appear to him to be very satisfactory. In these circumstances, he said that the only way in which the situation could be improved was by reducing expenditure wherever necessary in order to give larger grants for nation building departments which would materially improve the economic condition of the people.

MR. B. L. BYANNA who seconded the resolution thought that far from savings being effected in the expenditure on establishments the Government had been increasing expenditure from year to year. He thought that it should be possible for Government to save an expenditure of 10 to 15 per cent on establishments every year. If the committee were appointed to suggest measures of retrenchment, it could also go into the question of additional resources that could be tapped.

MR. K. T. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY supported the resolution and said that the Budget clearly showed that expenditure had been out-running the income. If that had not been the case, there was no reason, in his opinion, to resort to reserves.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI also supported the resolution.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that while no unnecessary expenditure should be permitted the only question for consideration was which expenditure was necessary

and which not. There were opportunities for expressing the views of representatives of the public in the Assembly, in the Legislative Council and in the Finance and Taxation Committee. A few years back a committee had been appointed and their recommendations were mostly acted upon. Government would always consider means of making retrenchments and would effect retrenchments as opportunities offered. He added that Government did not think it necessary to appoint a committee of the kind proposed in the resolution.

The resolution was thereupon put to vote and carried by a majority.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO moved the following resolution:—

“This Assembly reiterates its last year’s resolution that the funds released from out of the reduction of subsidy be earmarked for expenditure solely on the expansion of free compulsory education in the State.”

In moving the resolution, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao said that that his object was to see that the Government earmarked a particular part of their income to primary education. As the policy of the Government was changing from time to time, he thought that a definite pronouncement should be made to the effect that a particular part of the income was reserved for expenditure on primary education.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH seconded the resolution and added that the word “primary” be inserted between the words “compulsory” and “education” in the resolution.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO said that that was his intention.

MESSRS. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY and B. L. BYANNA supported it.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI opposed it on the ground that before education, people should have their other comforts, such as health, drinking water, etc., provided for them.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the sum of Rs. 10½ lakhs saved from the partial remission of the subsidy had already been otherwise utilized and that it was not therefore available for the purpose mentioned in the resolution.

The resolution as amended was, however, put to vote and carried by a large majority.

Adjournment Motion.

The following adjournment motion was then taken up for discussion.

“That the business of this House be adjourned to discuss the low percentage of passes in the public examinations of the University of Mysore held this year which is a matter of recent occurrence and of public importance.”

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI in moving the above adjournment motion said that before the Mysore University was started, students in Mysore appeared for the Madras University for the degree examinations and that the passes then were 10 to 12 per cent. It was on account of such low percentage of passes in the past, there dawned in the minds of the people of Mysore an idea to have a University of their own. Whereas the Madras University was an examining University, the establishment of both a residential and a teaching University was thought of in Mysore. But in point of fact, the Mysore University was neither a teaching University nor a residential University and was exactly like the Madras University. He observed that Kannada, the language of the State, was not given that importance or prominence that was its due. When the University was started in Mysore, for a few years in the beginning, the passes were 60 to 70 per cent. But, it was decreasing gradually year by year. He did not understand what it was due to. He furnished the following figures of the current year to show the low percentage of passes:—

Total number of students appearing for the whole B.A.				
examination, both full and partial	..	..	..	594
Passes	..	..	..	123
Percentage	..	..	..	31
Number that appeared for A group only	..	..	..	112
Passes	..	..	..	40
Percentage	..	..	..	35·31
Number that appeared for B group only	..	..	..	93
Passes	..	..	..	40
Percentage	..	..	..	43·01

INTERMEDIATE.

Number that appeared for Senior Intermediate	..	..	..	805
Passes	..	..	..	287
Percentage	..	..	..	34
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Arts	..	..	..	332
Passes	..	..	..	122
Percentage	..	..	..	36·41
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Science	..	..	..	401
Percentage	..	..	..	34·9

Intermediate in Engineering	..	..	44 p.c.
Number that appeared for Intermediate in Medicine			24
Passes	..	..	6
Percentage	..	..	25

He was at a loss to know why so many boys were ploughed. He enquired whether it was due to the fact that no seats could be found for a larger number in the Medical College or whether it was to solve the problem of unemployment or again whether the teaching staff was inefficient. When the Senate was talking so much about efficiency in the University, he failed to understand why with such an efficient teaching staff the boys should have been ploughed in such large numbers. He also failed to see how in a Kannada country like Mysore, only 15 per cent of the boys could pass in Kannada. During the time of the late Karibasappa Sastry, it was a matter of common knowledge that there were very few failures. It appeared to him that at the present time, the standard adopted by the teachers was not exactly the standard expected by the examiners. He said that in Oxford and Cambridge, the principle was to pass as many students as possible as were fit for promotion. So far as the Mysore University was concerned, all that he wanted was that a proper staff should be employed, a proper system of teaching should be adopted, boys should not be discouraged and that efficiency should be improved. If the Government wanted to solve the question of unemployment, the proper method would be that instead of ploughing students in that way, a more professional teaching in the S.S.L.C. should be given.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL in reply said that in regard to the special courses leading to Engineering and Medicine, certain minima were prescribed in the Ordinance, and that those who got marks lower than those minima might be eligible for the B.Sc. course. He pointed out that in the Intermediate leading to Medicine, out of 24 students that appeared, 12 had passed on this basis and not 6 as observed by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami. If some students could not take up the higher courses of study, it was because the Ordinance laid down that a certain percentage should be obtained in certain subjects and a certain percentage in the aggregate. He pointed out that if they were not eligible for the Medical course, they were eligible for the B.Sc. course. Similarly in regard to Engineering, it was not correct to say that only 19 passed out of 44, whereas actually 26 passed. The point was that a student might be

eligible for the ordinary B.Sc. course but might not be eligible for special courses in Science, under the Ordinance.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI thought that in any case, the percentage of passes must be increased and that better arrangements should be made for teaching in the University.

Judging from the results of the B.A. examination, MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH thought that the object was to check non-Brahmins from going up for higher studies. He did not think that comparison with Madras was the proper way, as while the Madras University was an examining body, the Mysore University was a teaching body.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that, according to the Regulation, the Mysore University was both a teaching and an examining body.

MR. NILIGIRI SANJEEVIAH said that strictly speaking, the percentage of passes in the Mysore University must be much more than that in Madras. In any case, it should not be less than 50 per cent and if there should be less, due notice should be taken of the Professors.

MR. S. VENKATESAIYA did not admit that the percentage of failures was increasing. So far as Intermediate in Arts and Science sections were concerned, he did not see any difference on the whole between the past and the present percentage. After all the University got control over the Intermediate for one year and comment should be postponed till the results of a few years more were examined.

In regard to the suspicion that the failures in the Intermediate in Science leading to Medicine might be due to want of accommodation in the Medical College, he said that there was provision for 20 boys in the Medical College and even if all that number was available as a result of the examination, the Medical College could take them. So far as that examination was concerned, the Ordinance advisedly kept a higher percentage.

Again, he said, that it was not the object of the University at all to pluck candidates on a large scale. They had appointed a Tabulation Board and a Moderation Board. The function of the Moderation Board was not to pluck candidates, but to pass them if they deserved a pass. He added that if the Moderation Board had not interfered, perhaps the six more candidates referred to by the Third Member of Council could not have secured a pass at all. He was of opinion that the University required

some more time before they could raise the percentage of passes.

He was also of opinion that it was a recognised fact that if it was made possible for a large number of people to pass a particular degree examination, the value of that degree would, in the eyes of the public, go down. He did not think that it was of any use to raise the percentage of passes unless it comes of itself by means of University atmosphere, better studies and such other things. He assured the House that there was no room for any suspicion on the examiners or teachers.

In winding up the debate on the motion, THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the University was regulated by the University Regulation and that it was not the practice in any political body to discuss the percentage of passes or failures in University examinations. Discussion of the general educational policy or the general financial policy of the University would be appropriate but not of standards of admission, valuation of answer papers, the functions of the Moderation Board or decrease or increase in the percentage of passes, etc. If he was asked why the adjournment motion then was allowed, he would say, it was because, it gave an opportunity to the Government to remove some misapprehensions that seemed to exist in the minds of some members of the House.

He furnished statistics for three years from 1926-27 to show that some of the statements made by Mr. B. S. Puttaswami were misleading. In the present year, for B.A. Examination, in Part I out of 493 students who appeared as many as 224 passed which worked out at 45·4 per cent against 45·9 per cent last year. In Part II out of 470 appearing 250 passed, the percentage being 53·2 against 49·9 for the last year. In the year 1926-27, out of 301 appearing for Part II, 170 passed which worked out at 56·5 per cent.

Similarly he furnished statistics in respect of passes in B.Sc. and Intermediate examinations which were as follows:—

B.Sc. (Part 1)

In 1927 the percentage was	..	..	70·6
In 1928 do	..	..	86·6
In 1929 do	..	..	87·0

B.Sc. (Part 2)

In 1927 the percentage was	..	..	74·6
In 1928 do	..	..	85·7
In 1929 do	..	..	87·8

INTERMEDIATE IN ENGINEERING.

In 1927 the percentage was	..	..	73·9
In 1928 do	..	..	82·7
In 1929 do	..	..	93·5

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

In 1927 the percentage was	52·9
In 1928 do	45·0
In 1929 do	79·5

FINAL M.B.B.S.

Percentage was	72·7
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ENTRANCE, *i.e.*, INTERMEDIATE, FIRST YEAR.

In 1927 the percentage was	30·4
In 1928 do	22·8
In 1929 do	..	..	36·7

The first Intermediate Examination was the one held this year.

In Intermediate in Science leading to Medicine, there were large failures no doubt. In this examination, only 25 per cent were declared to be eligible for undergoing the special Medical course, but then another 25 per cent was made eligible for admission to B.Sc. courses, so that the total percentage of passes should be taken as 50.

Thus, from the above figures, one could see that there was no reduction in the percentage of passes.

He then pointed out that the standard in the University should not be brought down and in this connection, he invited the attention of the members to the gracious speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja who in his speech as Chancellor of the University on the occasion of the opening of the University had laid special emphasis on this point. In this connection, he read extract from a letter from the Vice-Chancellor of the University, which ran as follows:—

“At the outset I desire to urge that the question of percentages of passes and failures in the University examinations in any particular year is not a matter fit to be discussed in a political body or constitutional House of the State outside the statutory body, the University, to which such matters have been delegated.

Such a step would damage the prestige of the University irretrievably, with sister institutions; the University would be ‘de classe’ and its degrees and certificates (as well as its graduates and under-graduates) depreciated, if not placed under a ban.”

He thoroughly agreed with the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor and appealed to the members of the House not to be influenced by considerations of the results of one particular year.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that it was not the intention of the members of the House to sully the reputation of the University by discussing the subject. Their only request was that there should be a higher percentage of passes. He did not understand how such discussions would affect the prestige of the University. The members, he said, wished to bring the matter to the notice of Government, as after all it was the raiyat's money that was spent in the University. At present, people had no idea of what work was done in the University and it was for that reason, he said, that the Representative Assembly was always asking for a fair representation of the people in the University.

As many members said that the object of the motion was served, and as there was no further discussion on the subject, the Assembly rose for the day to meet again the next day.

FIFTH DAY—14th June 1929.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. B. C. RANGAPPA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—3. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of spinning and manufacturing companies in Bangalore?

(b) How many times there were strikes in each company during the past three years?

(c) For how many days the strike continued in each case?

(d) What was the reason for such strike? and

(e) What steps have been taken to prevent such strikes?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS—

A.—3. (a) Six.

(b), (c) and (d) *Vide* statement (Appendix VII).

(e) The question of enacting legislation on the lines of the Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act is under the consideration of Government.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

May I know if the mill strike was due to the non-payment of bonus or to any other cause?

First Member of Council.—

Government have no more information than what is given in the answer.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

Then, how did Government come to the conclusion that the mill hands were at fault?

First Member of Council.—

No such statement is made.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

Were the respective parties sent for and examined before arriving at that conclusion?

First Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

What are the causes which led to the services of those mill hands who took part in the strike being dispensed with?

First Member of Council.—

The information which has come to the notice of Government is given in the answer.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

How can the real causes be found out?

First Member of Council.—

They would be known to mill employees.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

Are the Government aware that the mill hands struck work as their prayer to close the mills at 4-30 o'clock was turned down? If so, was it not incumbent on the part of Government to interfere in the matter and allay the discontent?

First Member of Council.—

Government cannot interfere in such matters.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa.—

Is there a Labour Commissioner in Mysore?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa —

Is it not essential to frame necessary rules and regulations to keep the mills under control?

First Member of Council.—

What control is meant is not clear.

Mr. Rangappa.—

How many labourers were removed from the mills?

First Member of Council.—

Notice is required to answer the question.

Mr. Rangappa.—

Will it be possible for the Government now at least to ascertain and let us know the exact number?

First Member of Council.—

As I have already stated, this requires notice.

Mr. Rangappa.—

Are the Government aware of the atrocities committed by the police in handling the mill hands?

First Member of Council.—

I do not think any such thing has happened.

Mr. Rangappa.—

Did not the Labour Union lodge any such complaint against the police?

First Member of Council.—

I do not know.

Mr. Rangappa.—

Is it not possible for Government to devise measures to make such strikes impossible by investigating into the grievances of the labourers by a committee?

First Member of Council.—

The matter is under consideration.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjiviah.—

Are not the Government aware that the question of introducing the Trades Union Act was brought up before the Assembly?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjiviah.—

Cannot Government expedite the disposal of the matter?

First Member of Council.—

Will be expedited.

Mr. Nilgiri Sanjiviah.—

There is a lurking fear in the minds of the people that owing to the interference of third parties with the labourers Bangalore might, under the present state of affairs, become a second Bombay. That is why a law is necessary.

First Member of Council.—

It is unlikely that strikes will be completely prevented by any law.

Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda.—

Has it come to the notice of Government that third parties have been preventing labourers from going to work?

First Member of Council.—

Yes, some reports of the kind have come to the notice of Government.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, *alias* CHOKKAM IYENGAR (Magadi Taluk).—

Q.—4. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The amount of fixed allowance paid to the Amildars in the State every year in lieu of travelling allowance?

(b) The amount of travelling allowance and halting allowance that was being paid every year previously?

(c) If the fixed allowance exceeds the usual travelling allowance and halting allowance which were being paid before, why should not the original system be revived?

(d) Whether the Amildars tour for the prescribed number of days now?

(e) If not, how many Amildars have not been paid the fixed allowance for the days they did not tour?

(f) Whether each Amildar visited each village in his taluk once in a year and redressed the grievances of the raiyats? and

(g) Whether the Government have examined all these points?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT—

A.—4. (a) The figures for the four years ending 1927-28 are as follows:—

1924-25	..	..	..	Rs. 50,683
1925-26	..	..	..	„ 51,048
1926-27	..	..	..	„ 49,898
1927-28	..	..	..	„ 50,061

These amounts include the allowances paid for journeys outside jurisdiction and for journeys on transfer, etc.

(b) The amounts for the two years 1922-23 and 1923-24, before the system of fixed travelling allowance came into operation, are given below:—

1922-23	..	..	..	Rs. 38,709
1923-24	..	..	..	„ 34,674

(c) Government are of opinion that there are no grounds why a reversion to the old system should be made now.

(d) Government have no reason to think otherwise. The standing orders provide that every Amildar should tour for a certain number of days every month and in cases of default without any satisfactory explanation, the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner can take the necessary disciplinary action and report persistent bad cases to Government for orders.

(e) In view of the answer to the previous question, this does not arise.

(f) and (g) According to standing orders every Amildar should visit each village in his taluk at least once in six months. Villages with a population of 1,000 and over should be visited once in every quarter. Instances to the contrary have not come to the notice of Government.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.—

From the replies to (a) and (b) it is clear that before the fixed T. A. was prescribed the average cost was Rs. 36,000 and after that Rs. 50,000. Is not therefore the previous system more profitable to Government as it saved a sum of Rs. 14,000 annually?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

Formerly they were not paid according to the Service Regulations. The rates were purposely fixed low in view of

certain temptations in their way. They are now given a fixed T. A. which works out at a slightly higher figure, so as to keep them above temptation.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Do they not yield to such temptations now?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

If particular cases are brought to my notice, I shall certainly take necessary action.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.—

Is there any evidence to show that the Amildars tour for the prescribed number of days?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

There are the tour statements of the Amildars. Also, from the T. A. bills received by the Deputy Commissioners they are verified.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.—

Do the Amildars send tour programmes in advance?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

Yes.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.—

Is every Amildar following this procedure?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

We want time to answer the question. It is not possible to give a reply offhand. There are about 71 Amildars.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

I understand from what the Revenue Commissioner said that the Amildars are above temptation. Is that a fact?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

I only said that, with a view to remove temptation, Government have raised their allowances.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Then, does it mean that there is no case of an Amildar who has yielded to temptation?

The Revenue Commissioner.—

No such case has come to my knowledge.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Do you make inquiries on this point during your tours?

Revenue Commissioner.—

There is no necessity.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Is there any difference between the tours made in 1923 and those made in subsequent years?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Now the tours are longer.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Is it not possible to make the system of fixed T. A. applicable to Sub-division Officers and Deputy Commissioner?

Second Member of Council —

How does this arise from the original question?

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar.—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether each Amildar visits all the villages in his taluk at least once a year and hears the grievances of the raiyats?

Revenue Commissioner.—

It is not possible to give the information in regard to every Amildar.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar. —

Are the tour programmes pasted on the notice board in the Village Chavadi?

Revenue Commissioner.—

No. It is not possible. But they are pasted in the Taluk Office.

MR. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR *alias* CHOKKAM IYENGAR (Magadi Taluk).—

Q.—6. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware of the inconvenience felt by the people of Magadi Taluk owing to the civil jurisdiction over the taluk being attached to the court at Closepet ?

(b) Whether they are aware that the people went in deputation and represented their grievances to the Dewan, and the Chief Judge and prayed for change of the jurisdiction to Bangalore ?

(c) What arrangements are made to change the jurisdiction ? and

(d) What time it will take to change the jurisdiction ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—6. (a) Representations have been made to Government about the inconvenience referred to.

(b) Yes, to the Dewan.

(c) and (d) The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Court.

MESSRS. J. S. THIMMARAYA SETTY (Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board), and B. SREENIVASA RAO (Bowringpet Taluk).—

Q.—7. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) In which district the remission of wet assessment is granted during 1928-29 ?

(b) The number of tanks in Kolar District under which there were no wet crops (villagewar and talukwar particulars to be kindly furnished) ?

(c) Whether any remission was granted to the lands under such tanks ?

(d) If not whether it is possible to sanction remission in such cases ?

(e) The number of villages in which there were no wet crops during the year 1928-29 (particulars requested villagewar if not hobliwar) ? and

(f) The number of villages for which remission was granted and the number for which remission is recommended ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—7. (a) to (f) A statement is appended. (Appendix VIII)

*Supplementary Question and Answer.***Mr. J. S. Thimmaraya Setty.**—

In Appendix VIII it is stated that out of 73 tanks in Bowringpet taluk under which there were no wet crops, remission has been granted in the case of 35 villages and that 11 more villages have been recommended for a similar concession. Will it not be possible to grant remission for all the 73 villages considering that no crops were raised under any of the tanks?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Under the rules, it is not necessary that remission should be given as a matter of course in all places where no wet crops were raised. There are certain conditions precedent to sanctioning the remission. If they are satisfied, remission will be granted

MR. L. VEMAREDDI (Malur Taluk).—

Q.—11. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The names of gentlemen who were appointed as members of the Committee to concert measures for the prohibition of cow-slaughter in the State? and

(b) The recommendations of the Committee?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—11. (a) The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—

1. Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, *President of the Committee*.

2. Mr. D. V. Gundappa.

3. „ B. Abdul Rahmon.

4. „ M. Ramachandra Rao Sindia.

5. „ Sylvester Pais.

6. „ J. Vanes.

7. Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.

8. Mr. S. Venkatesaiya, Advocate, Hassan.

(b) The report of the Committee has not yet been received.

*Supplementary Questions and Answers.***Mr. V. Venkatappa.**—

May I know since how long the Committee has been in existence?

Third Member of Council.—

For the last one or two years.

Mr. V. Venkatappa.—

When is its report expected?

Third Member of Council.—

The draft is ready but it has to be passed finally by the Committee.

Mr. B. Devegowda.—

Will it be made available to the members of this Assembly?

Dewan.—

The report will be published.

MESSRS. S. LINGAPPA and G. KANCHAPPA (Chiknaikanahalli Taluk).—

Q.—13. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many Muzrai temples are there in the State?

(b) The names of villages in which each Muzrai institution is situated?

(c) Whether the Muzrai institutions in each taluk are in good condition or whether any are in disrepair?

(d) Whether the selection of Muzrai institutions for annual repairs is made talukwar? If not, whether it is not advisable to do so?

(e) Whether the Mallikarjunaswami temple at Pankajanahalli, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, is not a major one and whether it is not in disrepair?

(f) Why this temple was not repaired till now?

(g) When will the Government get this temple repaired?

(h) What is the total amount available under the Muzrai Funds in respect of all temples in the State?

(i) What is the number of temples in the Tumkur District and the amount at their credit?

(j) Whether this amount is spent on the respective temples or whether it is spent on other temples also?

(k) Whether the Government pay interest on this amount and if not whether it is not possible to do so? and

(l) The amount at the credit of the temple at Hatyal, Tiptur Taluk, in the Muzrai Funds and the annual expenditure of the temple?

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—13. (a) 4,413 Muzrai institutions other than village institutions.

(b) The list will be long and it will take time to prepare it.

(c) All Muzrai institutions are required to be maintained in good repair and for this purpose necessary rules are prescribed and provision of funds is being made for maintenance and repairs in the annual budget and scales of expenditure.

(d) Selection is made according to importance of the institutions and urgency of repairs required.

(e) No, it is a village institution. Reported to be in need of repairs.

(f) and (g) A rough estimate for Rs. 4,500 has been prepared on account of the repairs of the temple but the institution has only Rs. 77-8-0 at its credit.

(h) About Rs. 11 lakhs.

(i) 1,385. Rs. 98,890-15-10 in cash and Rs. 59,400 in investments.

(j) The funds of an institution are spent for its benefit and transfers are not ordinarily allowed.

(k) Surplus funds at the credit of Muzrai institutions are being invested for earning interest, as far as possible.

(l) (1) Rs. 3,938-2-11.

(2) Rs. 1,020 is the annual scale of expenditure.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. S. Lingappa.—

Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Muzrai institutions in each taluk are in good condition or whether any of them are in disrepair?

First Member of Council.—

If information about particular institutions is required it will be possible to furnish it.

Mr. Appajiah.—

Did not the Government once promise in this Assembly to furnish a statement showing the condition of each temple for the information of the members?

First Member of Council.—

I do not remember.

Mr. Lingappa.—

At least, is there such a list maintained by Government?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Lingappa.—

Why was not the big temple referred to in (f) repaired although it required urgent attention?

First Member of Council.—

Information is given in the answer.

Mr. Ramaswamy.—

Have Government chalked out any regular programme *re* repairs of temples?

First Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Ramaswamy.—

Will it be possible for Government to make suitable provision every year for repairs of the temples?

First Member of Council.—

Yes. The works will be taken up in the order of their urgency as far as funds permit.

Mr. Ramaswamy.—

What is the basis for selecting temples for repairs?

First Member of Council.—

The local authorities suggest the temples to be taken up for repair keeping all considerations in view.

Mr. Ramaswamy.—

Cannot the funds of one temple be diverted to another?

First Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. E. Krishnappa.—

Is the provision indicated in the budget sufficient for all Muzrai temples in the State?

First Member of Council.—

It is not possible to make a larger provision.

MESSRS. SORAPPA (Sira Taluk) and ESOOF KHAN SAB (Sira Municipality).—

Q.—14. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The amount sanctioned by Government for the year 1928-29 on account of restoration and repairs of tanks in the State?

(b) The amount spent till now?

(c) In respect of how many works correspondence is going on between the officers of Revenue and Public Works Departments and which are they?

(d) How many tanks have been restored in recent years and how many are in progress ? and

(e) In respect of how many tanks projects have been prepared and what is their estimated amount ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—14. (a) Restoration .. Rs. 8,03,000.

Repairs .. Rs. 3,89,800.

(b) Rs. 5,99,319 to end of March 1929.

(c) 159. (*Vide* statement, Appendix IX.)

(d) 168 restored }
356 in progress } since 1926-27.

(e) 311 tanks. Rs. 87,80,000.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY (T.-Narsipur Taluk), M. C. LINGE GOWDA, and S. C. MALLIAH (Mandya Taluk), PATEL LINGE GOWDA (Krishnarajapete Taluk), K. V.

VEERANNA (Chamarajanagar Taluk), CHIKKE GOWDA (Malavalli Taluk), LINGE GOWDA (Heggadadevankote Taluk), CHIKKEGOWDA *alias* ANNE GOWDA (Mandya Taluk), B. CHENNAPPA (Yedatore Taluk), H. C. DASAPPA (Special Interest), T. S. ALIKHAN (Minority Interest), V. BANDIYA (Nanjangud Taluk), H. C. RAYAPPA (Minority Interest), PUTTANANJIAH (Malavalli Taluk), THIMMEGOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYAGOWDA (Krishnarajapete Taluk), Dharmaprakasa D. BANUMIAH (Special Interest), SANGANA BASAPPA (Chamarajanagar Municipality).—

Q.—20. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many persons were appointed every year for the last five years to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari services by promotion? Castewar particulars may be given.

(b) How many are in direct charge of taluks? and

(c) What is the percentage of non-Brahmins in this service in the respective years?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—20. (a) *Vide* statement appended. (Appendix X.)

(b) 71 are in direct charge of Taluks and 6 of Sub-Taluks.

(c) 1st July 1925—22·4 per cent.

1st July 1926—27·6 ,,

1st July 1927—33 ,,

1st July 1929—40 ,,

In 1929—41·7 ,,

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Is there any principle followed in making appointments to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari from the subordinate ranks?

Second Member of Council.—

There is no fixed principle.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Have you maintained a list of persons eligible for promotion to Amildari and Deputy Amildari?

Second Member of Council.—

There is no list for promotion. But there is one of candidates eligible for appointment as Amildars or Deputy Amildars.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Do you take into consideration the case of non-Brahmins while making appointments?

Second Member of Council.—

As far as possible.

Revenue Commissioner.—

They are shown special preference.

Mr. Dasappa.—

If that is so, why should there be such a low percentage of non-Brahmins in this branch of the service?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Perhaps, qualified candidates are not available.

Mr. Dasappa —

Don't you think that a selection committee is necessary?

Revenue Commissioner.—

Not necessary.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Then who is to recommend?

Second Member of Council.—

It is the Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. Dasappa —

Who is the appointing body?

Second Member of Council.—

It is the Government.

Mr. Dasappa.—

While making the appointments, do Government bear in mind the need for increasing the percentage of non-Brahmins in the Amildari service?

Second Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. Dasappa.—

If so, what is the reason for the present low percentage?

Second Member of Council.—

There must be a special reason. Every appointment cannot be made solely on the basis of proportionate representation.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Even if there are qualified men available?

Second Member of Council.—

If such men are available certainly their cases would be considered.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Is any preference shown to non-Brahmins who are in the eligible list?

Second Member of Council.—

It is followed in order.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Is the list arranged in the order of communities?

Second Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Then, is it justifiable that Government should give appointments to one community only?

Second Member of Council.—

Government are not doing that.

Mr. Dasappa.—

At least will the Government be pleased to avoid such injustice?

Second Member of Council.—

There is no such thing as injustice.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Has any case of such injustice ever come to the notice of Government?

Second Member of Council.—

It is not a proper question to ask.

Mr. Dasappa.—

In Appendix X under 1925-26 it is mentioned that out of 7 appointments not a single non-Brahmin was appointed. Is it that not a single non-Brahmin's name was in the list?

Second Member of Council.—

I want notice.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Will it be possible for Government at least in future to show preference to non-Brahmins with a view to increase their percentage?

Second Member of Council.—

We cannot show any preference. It is not possible to overlook the claims of officials who have put in longer service and are otherwise more eligible. We are already showing non-Brahmin candidates many concessions by reducing the qualifications prescribed.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Where is the difficulty to appoint a selection committee to make or recommend appointments to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari?

Second Member of Council.—

It is not desirable.

Mr. Dasappa.—

At this rate it will never be possible to reach the necessary proportion.

Second Member of Council.—

The list is revised year after year. As larger number of qualified non-Brahmin candidates become available, their names will be added to the list.

Mr. Dasappa.—

Will it be possible for Government to furnish that list for the information of the members?

Second Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Considering that the majority of the posts have so far gone to one community only, will it not be possible for Government to eliminate that community in favour of other communities?

Second Member of Council.—

It is not possible to leave them out entirely.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—

Is it not fair that each community should be given equal chances?

Second Member of Council.—

There are many other considerations also to be taken into account. It is not possible to rule out the claims of any particular community in the manner suggested. When direct recruitment is made to any particular branch of the service, members of the non-Brahmin communities have been invariably preferred.

Mr. B. S. Puttaswamy.—

I agree with the policy of drafting qualified officials from the subordinate ranks to the Amildari and Deputy Amildari. From the information furnished it will be seen that during the four years *viz.*, 1924-25, 26-27, 27-28 and 28-29 only 30 non-Brahmins have been appointed as Amildars against 50 Brahmins. Will it not be possible to increase the percentage of the former in the coming years by direct recruitment?

Second Member of Council.—

The question of direct recruitment does not arise out of the present debate.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

Can you not fix one-third for Brahmins and two-thirds for non-Brahmins?

Second Member of Council.—

It cannot be done.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—

If so, do not the Government think that the proportion of non-Brahmins will not be increased as rapidly as can be desired?

Second Member of Council.—

Government do not think so. Whatever is possible is being done now.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

May I know why the Amildari list is treated as confidential?

Second Member of Council.—

It is treated as such in the interest of Government work. Because if an official comes to know that his name has been included in the list he might think that he has achieved his object and that his promotion to Amildari comes in the usual course and it is just possible that he may not continue to work with zeal and industry as before.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Has not Government accepted the principle of increasing the percentage of non-Brahmins in the different departments?

Second Member of Council.—

Yes.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Are they now adequately represented?

Second Member of Council.—

As far as possible. But that matter doesn't arise here.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

In how many years will the prescribed percentage be reached at this rate? For instance, there are very few Vokkaligars in that service.

Second Member of Council.—

At present there are not many in the subordinate service who can be promoted. As they join the lower service in larger numbers, there will be scope for larger promotions later.

REPRESENTATIONS—(contd.)

No. 11.—Appointment of a committee to investigate and suggest measures for the improvement of Devadaya Inams.

Messrs. N. Chennabasappa and Patte Basappa, Molakalmuru Taluk.

MESSRS. CHENNABASAPPA and PATTE BASAPPA, represented that a committee consisting of the Amildar of the taluk and four non-official members might be appointed in each taluk to investigate and suggest measures for the improvement of the Devadaya inam lands in all the villages in the State since the present state of affairs in certain places such as Maralahalli in Molakalmuru Taluk, etc., was anything but satisfactory.

The main complaint of the movers was that the lands given for Devadaya were being alienated and that they did not become available for the purposes for which they were originally given.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that a systematic enquiry into alienation or misuse of Devadaya Inams had been undertaken and the Dharmadarsis of the temples concerned might help by bringing to notice cases requiring examination.

MR. CHENNAPPA said that many temples had no Dharmadarsis.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that wherever required arrangement would be made to appoint them.

Many members represented that many institutions in inam villages had no Dharmadarsis.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that general instructions would be issued for the appointment of Dharmadarsis wherever required.

No. 12.—Regulating the disposal of Takarar Takhtas.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda, Hiriyr Taluk.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA represented that there was at present undue delay in the disposal of Takarar Takhtas and requested that their disposal might be regulated in future as follows:—

- (1) That Takarar Takhtas might be ordered to be

presented to the Amildar while the disputed crop is standing or at least the marks of which are still visible.

(2) That the Amildar might immediately serve a notice on the party to give his statement.

(3) If he denied the fact, the Amildar or the Revenue Inspector might personally inspect the disputed land along with the leading men of the village and draw up a mahazar.

(4) That orders might be passed immediately on receipt of the mahazar, thus allowing time to the party for preferring appeal, if necessary.

(5) Soon after the issue of orders the amount might be credited to the party's account in the same year.

MR. LINGE GOWDA explained that there were no rules regulating the disposal of these Takarar Takhtas. In some cases, notices were given before final orders were passed and in others not. The Shanbhog was the complainant and his word was accepted. In the Hiriyr Taluk more than Rs. 2,700 was collected in one year on account of additional assessment levied. Mr. Linge Gowda complained that the Taluk Office would sleep over the takarars for several years and suddenly pounce upon the villagers without previous notice.

MR. APPAJIAH said that if the Amildars and the Assistant Commissioners enquired into the matter at the Jamabandi time, all these troubles would disappear.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the real difficulty was that if notice was given, the parties did not generally put in their appearance. That showed there was no takarar.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH inquired why should not the Jamabandi Officer himself go and investigate the takarars by local inquiries before passing orders. Appeal meant unnecessary loss of time and money. If, on the other hand, notice was given to the parties they would be satisfied.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER said that the attention of the Revenue Officers would be invited by means of a circular, to the procedure prescribed in the Revenue Code and that they would be asked to strictly adhere to that procedure.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA said that it was certainly not possible for either the Revenue Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner to personally inquire into each case, but what he mentioned was that it should be possible for these officers, during their tours, to satisfy themselves that the

rules and regulations on the subject were properly carried out. Unless some responsible officers took interest and personally looked into things, the parties would not get due relief. It was not advisable to depend on the Shanbhog's report entirely.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA said that the prevailing practice was that the Shanbhog would send up a report in the Pahani to the Amildar who, without holding a personal investigation, would merely forward it to the Sub-Division Officer who, in his turn, would confirm it.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that there was provision for appeal in such cases.

MR. GUNDAPPA proceeding said if he were a clever raiyat he would prefer an appeal but that the generality of the raiyats were apt to submit to the decisions of the subordinate officers, in view of the trouble and expense involved in having to appeal against such decisions. Further, if the raiyats were expected to appeal even in cases involving small sums, it would operate as a great burden on them as they had to pay heavy fees. The burden of proof must rest on the Government and not on the raiyats.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the rules were quite clear and ample on the subject and that if they were not followed in any case the Revenue Commissioner would certainly issue a circular insisting upon notice being given to the parties.

No. 13.—Free grant of lands to Lambani families.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK prayed that the free grant of lands to each family of Lambanies might be raised to at least 15 acres, as the present grant of 5 acres was inadequate for a family.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to do this.

No. 14.—Empowering Amildars to grant lands to Lambanis.

Mr. Jatra Naik, Minority Interest.

MR. JATRA NAIK prayed that the Amildars might be empowered to grant lands to the extent of 5 acres having malki below Rs. 50 free of cost to each Lambani family without any consideration as the value of lands was estimated exorbitantly by the villagers so that the Lambanies could not get them.

THE DEWAN said that it was not possible to accede to the request.

No. 15.—Free grant of lands to poor Kaniyars.

Mr. B. C. Rangappa, Minority Interest.

MR. B. C. RANGAPPA prayed that the lands might be given free or at upset price to really deserving poor among the members of the Kaniyar community, as an encouragement to that backward class.

THE DEWAN said that that was also the object of Government.

No. 16.—Revising the rules for gaming in the malnad areas.
Mr. B. M. Dyavegowda, Belur Taluk.

MR. B. M. DYAVEGOWDA said that wild beasts (tigers) were making great ravages on the cattle in the malnad. Government were formerly giving rewards to any one who killed wild animals. The rules now permitted of the hunting of only one wild beast in a year by the person holding a game license. According to recent orders the licenses were issued at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner. It would not be possible to get at the Deputy Commissioner when the wild beasts were causing havoc in a certain place. An alternative proposal was that the rule about the award of a money prize for killing tigers might be brought into force.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that in places where such hardship was felt the District Magistrate had powers to give free licenses.

Most of the malnad members prayed that the rules might be changed for the whole of the malnad areas.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO pointed out a defect in the recent rules, *viz.*, that in certain places where there were valuable forests the Deputy Commissioner could only issue licenses in consultation with the Conservator of Forests. When the tigers were making havoc in a place like that it was rather difficult for the Deputy Commissioner to issue licenses without consultation with the Conservator. He therefore suggested that the Deputy Commissioner himself might be empowered to issue licenses.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA said that tigers would move very fast from place to place and it was no use defining a particular place. Of course, he had no objection to enforcing the taking out of licenses on the shikars, but so far as the raiyats were concerned, there was a strong case made out for the relaxation of the rules.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA suggested that in view of the fact that the recent orders had been in force for two years, it was desirable to review the position and introduce such changes as were dictated by practice.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that in places where there was danger from tigers, the question of giving general permission to shoot without license would be considered.

No.—17. Giving one-fourth of the income from the sandal trees in private holdings to the land owners in the interest of the trees.

Mr. H. Basavaiya, Minority Interest.

MR. H. BASAVAIYA represented that *Hiduvalidars* of lands containing sandal trees might be given one-fourth of the income realised therefrom as an encouragement to them to preserve the trees and plants from dying. He added that if this suggestion was accepted, it would serve as a sort of commission to them for taking good care of the trees.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that it was proposed to appoint a committee to consider this and other points relating to sandal trees on private lands.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA enquired whether there were non-officials on the committee.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied in the affirmative.

MESSRS. M. NANJAPPA and C. NARASIMHAIYA said that if Government would only give the *Hiduvalidars* the right to grow sandalwood trees, Government would get a very large income.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the intention of Government was also to encourage the growth of sandal trees and that the whole question would be considered carefully by the committee.

No.—18. Up-keep of sandal trees.

Mr. Doddaramegowda, Kolar Taluk.

Note.—This was already discussed in connection with the previous subject.

No.—19. Recovery of grazing fees.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar *alias* Chokkam Iyengar, Magadi Taluk.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR represented that the levy of a grazing fee on all raiyats irrespective of their cattle being taken to the State forest for grazing worked as a hardship. He, therefore, requested that grazing fee might be recovered only from persons who actually took their cattle to the forests for grazing and not from others. He pointed out that under the present practice, the Sub Divisional Officers used to consult the Shanbhog and the Sheikdar of the concerned villages and levy the grazing fees not only in the *asli* village but also in the *Dhakal gramas*.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR complained that the villagers had to pay a fee for their cattle grazing in the village pasture lands and again a proportionate amount out of the lump sum grazing fee charged by the Forest Department. He, therefore, requested that the fee might be levied on the cattle actually grazing in the State forests.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that the lump sum system was not compulsory and that if it was not wanted the usual arrangement of paying for cattle which actually grazed in forests might be followed.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS said that the existing arrangement was meant for the good of the raiyats in that they were required to pay for only one-half of the number of cattle in the village. If the villagers did not want this system, he added, there would be no difficulty to revert to the old rules.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA complained that full *Hulbanni* was levied on the cattle on their way to the cattle fair as the cattle would graze on the road margins. This, he said, was a great hardship as the cattle would not graze there every day.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS said that the levy was a very small one not exceeding six pies per head of cattle, that there was nothing wrong in collecting that tax and that there was no justification for foregoing this income which amounted to Rs. 500 in each jatra.

MR. B. KESAVAIYA and many other malnad members said that it was not even easy for the Forest Department to collect the fees, and that there was no reason why the people should be harassed.

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMAIYA said that if the loss to Government was only Rs. 500, he would offer to pay that loss, if by that means the cattle could be allowed to graze free on the way.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the matter would be examined with a view to see what fodder convenience could be afforded in such cases.

No.—20. Authorising the Amildars to issue free licenses in the case of State forests to the raiyats.

Messrs. A. N. Venkoba Rao, Kumsi Sub-Taluk, N. Gurulingappa and J. Shivarudrappa, Honnali Taluk, and T. Basettappa, Channagiri Taluk.

MR. A. N. VENKOBA RAO represented that under the present rules the Amildars had authority to issue free licenses to the raiyats desirous of getting materials for building houses from district forests. He wanted them to

be authorised to issue free licenses in the case of State forests also, the materials being subject, if necessary, to inspection by the Forest Department. He added that this request should be granted in the case of the Honnali Taluk, in the absence of which the raiyats of that taluk had to go to Shikaripur to see the Forest Ranger.

Some other members from the Shimoga District represented that the residents of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk were very much inconvenienced in not getting materials for building houses from district forests and that they should be permitted under free licenses given to them to get these materials from the State forests.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that enquiries would be made to see what relief could be given.

No. 21.—Forest concessions to the raiyats *re. Kiralbhogi* timber.

Messrs. Katte Dakappa and Gopalachar, Thirthahalli Taluk; Halappa Gowda, Nagar Taluk; Mangesha Rao, Sagar Taluk; Srinivasa Udupa, Nagar Taluk.

MR. DAKAPPA requested that *Kiralbhogi* timber might be given to the raiyats at concessional rates of seigniorage as per Malnad Raiyats Privileges Rules and that no distinction should be made for the levy of seigniorage rates between green and dry wood. He prayed that the rate might at least be reduced from 10 annas to 6 annas at Tirthahalli.

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS replied that it was only when the timber was for sale that the charge of 10 annas was made and that if it was meant for personal use there was absolutely no difficulty as it would be given free.

THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL stated that *Kiralbhogi* was a valuable timber and could not be given at concessional rates.

No. 22.—Forest concessions *re. the trees on the kans.*

Messrs. Manjanna, Minority Interests; Katte Dakappa, Gopalachar and Ramanna Gowda, Thirthahalli Taluk; Halappa Gowda, Nagar Taluk; Venkatagiriappa, Sagar Taluk.

MR. MANJANNA prayed that the trees standing on the kans of a khatedar might be permitted to be taken by him at concessional rates.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the existing rule was to the effect that such trees should not be cut and removed except when they were dried up, and that the rights of the khatedar in respect of the *kans* were confined to the cultivation of pepper and the utilisation of

green leaves, etc. He added that so far as Government were concerned, the system of cutting a tree once in a way was resorted to just to establish their right to the *kans*.

MR. BHASKAR RAO contended that Government had no manner of right to cut any tree as those trees were maintained by the khatedar for purposes of helping rains, etc. He also repudiated the theory that Government were entitled to cut a tree occasionally for establishing their *hak*. He strongly opposed the idea of allowing any one to cut the trees as proposed.

THE DEWAN replied that it was not possible to show the concession asked for.

No. 23.—Formation of a mixed committee to go into the question of prohibiting drinking.

Messrs. K. T. Satyanarayana Setty, N. M. Sivalingappaiya and K. Thimmegowda, Kadur Taluk ; G. Hariyanna, Minority Interests. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao and M. S. Dyavegowda, Koppa Taluk.

MR. SATYANARAYANA SETTY prayed that a prohibition scheme might be formulated to stop the evil of drinking and that a mixed committee of officials and members from the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council be appointed to go into the question. He drew the attention of the Assembly to the able exposition of the subject by Mr. C. P. Basave Gowda in the last session of the Legislative Council and commended to the consideration of Government the fruitful efforts made by Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson towards temperance reform in America, as also to the social work in the field undertaken by Mr. Rajagopalachar in South India. He added that his only object in bringing up the subject was to induce the Government to introduce temperance reform in gradual degrees.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA was of opinion that if an attempt was made to discourage the growth and maintenance of date groves, it would go a long way to reduce the drink evil and that it was with that object in view he had asked an interpellation about the excise income of the Government.

MR. N. Y. PISSAY said that it was the depressed classes and the minority communities that contributed largely to the excise revenue, and urged the Government to take immediate steps to save both these communities from the drink evil.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA mentioned that nobody was opposed to the proposed reform but that the real trouble lay with Government who had counted upon an excise revenue amounting to Rs. 60 lakhs a year. It was quite

possible, he said, to make a serious beginning in the direction of prohibition provided the Government were less keen on enhancing their excise income and were prepared to reduce it at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs a year.

THE DEWAN observed that this was a very very old subject and that there was no need to expatiate upon it. He thought that it would be better to watch the progress of the temperance movement in British India and adjust the policy in Mysore suitably.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA suggested that the Economic Superintendents might with profit give demonstrations with lantern slides to the masses congregating during jattras and fairs touching the numerous evils of the drink habit. He said that such efforts in America had had wholesome effects. He also pointed out that the loss in excise revenue could to a certain extent, be made up by the manufacture of date sugar.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI thought that no good purpose would be served by the proposed committee unless Government agreed not to fight shy of the loss of the excise revenue.

MR. K. THIMME GOWDA said that there was a possibility of the drink evil being mitigated by discouraging the existing practice of auctioning the excise shops to the highest bidders.

THE DEWAN replied that Government were not prepared to forego the excise revenue and that not much good would be derived by the appointment of the proposed committee.

No. 24.—Disposal of lands containing date trees overgrown with lantana.

Mr. Channamaregowda, Nelamangala Taluk.

MR. CHANNAMAREGOWDA represented that in some taluks, date trees standing on Government waste lands were dying out owing to the thick growth of lantana. In order to remove this pest and protect the date trees, such lands, he said, might be granted to the raiyats subject to payment of only the value of the trees to Government, and on condition that they should remove the lantana and protect and conserve the date trees and plants and utilise to their own benefit the amounts that might be realised by leasing out the trees.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that Government had advertised the auctioning of thousands of acres of date groves but that there was no manner of

response from the public. He was afraid that the speaker was thinking of a particular land in moving the subject and that the proposal was not feasible.

No. 25.—Excise shops to be kept open only in the evenings.
Mr. S. Venkatasamigowda, Malur Taluk.

MR. VENKATASAMIGOWDA represented that toddy and arrack shops were at present kept open from 8 A.M. till 10 P.M. every day, that this induced drunkards to make frequent visits to the shops in a day, that this would not only render them unfit for work but result in great wastage of their money and that with a view to prevent this, he prayed that arrangements might be made to open those shops only in the evenings between 6 P.M. and 10 P.M. as in England.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that it would not be possible to accept the suggestion since it would not achieve the object for which it was intended.

No. 26—Facilities to all communities in *Shivakootas* and *Vishnnukootas*.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswami, T.-Narsipur Taluk ; M. C. Linge Gowda and S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk ; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk ; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajanagar Taluk ; Chikke Gowda, Malvalli Taluk ; Linge Gowda, Heggadadevankote Taluk ; Chikkegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk ; B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk ; H. C. Dasappa, Special Interest ; T. S. Alikhan, Minority Interest ; V. Bandiah, Nanjangud Taluk ; H. C. Rayappa, Minority Interest ; Puttananjiah, Malvalli Taluk ; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammayya Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk ; Dharmaprakasa D. Banumiah, Special Interest ; Sangana Basappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA complained that in temples endowed by Government only the people of one community were being fed in *Shivakootas* and *Vishnukootas* and prayed that similar facilities be given to all communities alike. He pointed out that formerly the choultries had been monopolised by one community, but latterly as a result of a series of representations made in the Assembly, they were thrown open to the other communities as well. He prayed that similarly the practice in the temples should be altered suitably.

MR. SIDDALINGADEVARU and DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMAIYA represented that members of every Hindu community had an inherent right to receive *Prasada* in the temples and that no speciality should be shown to the Brahmin community. They had no doubt that there would be no any difference of opinion in the Assembly on the proposed reform.

MR. Y. SRINIVASIENGAR and MR. C. SUBBA RAO also supported the representation.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI apprehended that if the suggestion was adopted, it would become necessary to have one kitchen for each Hindu community in every temple since all communities might not agree to partake of the food prepared by one community.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and SIDDALINGADEVARU objected to the intervention of Mr. Razvi and questioned his competence to speak on the affairs of the Hindu temples.

THE DEWAN pointed out that the feeding of Brahmins in temples was based on usage (*mamool*) handed down from ages and that it might not perhaps be desirable to do away with such ancient practices in temples.

MESSRS. S. C. MALLIAH and H. B. GUNDAPPA protested against Government attaching any value to *mamool* claims in the 20th century when a spirit of equality and fraternity was preached everywhere. They said that it would be in the fitness of things to change the old order just as they did in the case of the choultries and sanskrit schools which had been monopolised by one community, and throw open the privileges in the temples to all communities alike. They stressed the point that when the cost of running the temples was being contributed by all sections of the community, it was but just that no distinction should be made in the matter of distributing *Prasadas*, etc.

MR. VENKATAVARADACHAR pointed out that there was a certain amount of misunderstanding on the part of the members who spoke on the subject, since there was no manner of restriction *re. Prasada Viniyoga*, i.e., for any member of the non-Brahmin community claiming and receiving the *Prasada*, but that it was a fact that a distinction was being made in the matter of feeding, which varied according to temples. He admitted that in many temples the usage was to confine *Santharpanes* only to Brahmins and there were also temples where the feeding was thrown open to other communities. He also explained that there were any number of non-Brahmin employees in the temples who were enjoying equal privileges in the matter of *Prasada* as any Brahmin employee.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA pointed out that there was no justification for Government making any such distinction between community and community, that they should rise above false sentiments and uproot the monopolistic tendencies among the people and throw open the rights in the temples to all communities alike just as they did recently in the case of the Yediur temple.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH suggested as an effective solution of the controversy the total abolition of feeding in temples. He also commended the practice obtaining in Northern India where no manner of distinction existed in the matter of worship in the temples and every one was allowed to offer worship to God.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA strongly supported the above suggestion and said that even in the Benares temple, which was considered by the Hindus as the holiest of the holy temples, no restraint was imposed as regards the worship of God and commended the adoption of the same practice in Mysore. He said that there was not much force in the plea for perpetuating the *mamool* and that Government with an eye to progressive measures should put a stop to meaningless customs, just as the British Government did in connection with the abolition of the *Sati*. He was of opinion that the invidious treatment meted out to the people in the temples was responsible for the growth of sectarianism and appealed to Government to promote cosmopolitanism with a view to unifying the various communities.

THE DEWAN replied that Government could not be expected to give an off-hand answer to the representation and that it was a matter which required consideration and consultation with other interests.

No. 27—Prevention of cow slaughter in Mysore.

Messrs. B. S. Puttaswami, T.-Narsipur Taluk ; M. C. Linge Gowda, and S. C. Malliah, Mandya Taluk ; Patel Linge Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk ; K. V. Veeranna, Chamarajnagar Taluk ; Chikke Gowda, Malavalli Taluk ; Linge Gowda, Heggaddevankote Taluk ; Chikkegowda *alias* Annegowda, Mandya Taluk ; B. Chennappa, Yedatore Taluk ; H. C. Dasappa, Special Interest ; T. S. Alikhan, Minority Interest ; V. Bandiah, Nanjangud Taluk ; H. C. Rayappa, Minority Interest ; Puttananjiah, Malvalli Taluk ; Thimmegowda *alias* Thammayya Gowda, Krishnarajpete Taluk ; Dharmaprakasha D. Banumiah, Special Interest ; Sangana Basappa, Chamarajanagar Municipality.

The Committee appointed to investigate the question of cow slaughter in Mysore is stated to have sent their report to Government. It is prayed that proper legislation may be enacted early to stop cow slaughter in Mysore.

THE DEWAN replied that the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the question was awaited by Government.

No. 28—(a) Restricting the open slaughter of animals.

Mr. G. S. Murigappa, Gubbi Municipality.

(b) Prevention of cow slaughter and slaughter of other animals.

Mr. Devikereyappa, Hosadurga Taluk.

(a) It is prayed that a ruling may be made to restrict the open slaughter of animals in public streets, etc., during Mari Jattras, etc.,

(b) and that a legislative enactment may be passed *re.* preventing of cow slaughter and slaughter of other animals before deities for sacrifice.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT, replied that orders had been issued restricting the open slaughter of animals in Gubbi and that a general order was also issued regulating the practice in other places. (*Vide* G.O. No. P. 7140-8—Pol. 209-27-1, dated 6th June 1928.)

No. 29.—Reducing the rates of fees on licenses under the Arms Regulation.

Mr. S. Lingappa, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk.

MR. S. LINGAPPA prayed that the rates of fees on licenses under the Arms Regulation might be reduced to what they were before.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH represented that the descendants of certain military families who had inherited certain weapons like swords were compelled to obtain licenses and it should not be enforced in their cases as they were not a source of danger to others. He also said that in certain temples where swords were kept as a mark of honour, licenses had to be obtained on payment.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that no cases of the former category had come to the notice of Government and that as regards the temples, licenses could be obtained without any difficulty. He was not prepared to admit that the people had any grievance in this matter since the rates of fees fixed in Mysore were much lower than those in British India.

In reply to Mr. D. S. Mallappa's query as to why the old rates of fee for fire-arms should not be restored, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was not the idea of Government to encourage the possession of revolvers by the public and that it was not so much for the earning that the rates were enhanced.

In answer to another query from Mr. Siddalingappa Setty, THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that no licenses would be granted to holders of revolvers of prohibited calibre.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and reassembled at 3-30 P.M.

No. 30.—Amendment of Stamp Regulation.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam, Special Interests.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM prayed that the Stamp Regulation be so amended as to allow unstamped and insufficiently stamped promissory notes being admitted in evidence on payment of duty and penalty.

He explained that unstamped and insufficiently stamped pro-notes were not admitted in evidence. This operated as a great hardship. What exactly was the stamp payable on a pro-note had to be found out from a long list since it varied with the amount and the time stipulated. The illiterate agriculturists who helped others with loans on pro-notes often affixed insufficient stamps and sometimes, for want of stamps available near about took only plain paper pro-notes. If, at the end of three years after the stipulated time, they did not get money and file suits, the courts rejected the documents and the parties lost their money.

The present law taught a litigant to be fraudulent. It rejected the pro-note and said that he might base his claim on the original cause of action, namely, the loan, if it was distinct and separate from the pro-note. The litigant who found his pro-note inadmissible uttered blatant falsehood that the loan was long previous or at all events, the day previous to the pro-note which was only taken as evidencing the loan.

Further he pointed out that by such an amendment as prayed for in the representation, the Government would not lose anything. Later, they would get more revenue by way of duty and penalty. He did not understand why a man should lose his money merely because he took a pro-note instead of a bond, a distinction which sometimes was difficult even for lawyers to establish. And when he was prepared to pay duty and penalty, there was no morality or rationale which prevented the Government from granting to him the relief to which he was justly entitled.

He therefore submitted that, just as on bonds, so too on pro-notes, unstamped, and insufficiently stamped, duty and penalty might be levied, and the documents admitted in evidence, and that the Stamp Regulation be suitably amended.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that promissory notes were negotiable and that the negotiability would be affected if they were unstamped.

THE STAMP COMMISSIONER explained the situation. He said that the promissory note was a special form of bond devised purposely with certain rights and privileges to facilitate commercial transactions. It was not intended as an ordinary method for the use of money lenders. It was

intended more for the purpose of promoting commerce and also to making it easily transferable. Therefore it was invested with certain special privileges. He pointed out that these privileges could not be placed on a par with those attaching to bonds carrying a high duty and penalty. For instance, if an ordinary bond was executed for Rs. 10,000, Government would get a large stamp duty. But, if it were not treated as a bond, it would carry a lower stamp fee and could be used for particular transactions with the privilege of negotiability. He did not think it was right to have both the privilege of negotiability as well as the privilege of paying a lower stamp fee without certain restrictions. A promissory note was a complete transaction on the basis of one anna stamp. But its operations were limited to certain classes of cases. In other words, there were two privileges, one of negotiability paying a nominal duty with the privilege attached to highly stamped bonds. He wanted to know which he preferred whether paying penalty of Rs. 10,000 stamp duty on transactions of lakhs of rupees or to take the promissory note for purposes of facilitating ordinary commercial transactions subject to inevitable restriction to the effect that if only it is properly stamped it would be admitted in evidence in a court of law. He said that what was wanted by the proposer was to have transactions of lakhs of rupees after paying the stamp fee of only one anna. This cannot be conceded. A promissory note was based on this special principle, *viz.*, negotiability which carried certain rights and disabilities, namely, that only if it was properly stamped could it be produced in a court of law. On the other hand, if it was intended that the note should be regarded as a bond and admitted in evidence in a court of law and duty and penalty levied and recovered afterwards, then it would have to be regarded as an ordinary bond.

MESSRS. D. S. MALLAPPA and PUTTASWAMI thought that duty and penalty might be levied by the court, as otherwise the raiyats would lose the money lent by them on promissory notes.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it might affect commercial transactions between Mysore and British India.

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT, said that such a law was not in force anywhere else and that if advantage is intended to be taken of the privileges attached to documents coming from foreign countries, the existing law should not be interfered with.

As however, there were many technical difficulties and legal complications, THE DEWAN promised that the question would be considered further.

No. 31.—Trial of certain criminal cases by Assistant Commissioners and Ex-officio Magistrates.

Messrs. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk ; Rameswara Sastri, Sringeri; M. Siddalingappa Setty, Chickmagalur Taluk ; Bagamane Devagowda and B. P. Basappa Chetty, Chickmagalur Taluk.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO requested that in the interests of justice, the recently sanctioned scheme of empowering Assistant Commissioners and Ex-officio Magistrates in charge of revenue sub-divisions to try certain criminal cases should not be given effect to and the same be rescinded forthwith. He observed that when people were representing that even the District Magistrates should be divested of their judicial powers, it was not right for the Government to give criminal powers to Assistant Commissioners. This was only a retrograde step. He further pointed out that the words "other considerations" were very vague. They might be interpreted in any manner in the absence of the precise nature of those considerations.

MESSRS. BASAPPA CHETTY and D. S. MALLAPPA agreed with the above view and added that the executive officers should not be given judicial powers.

It was pointed out by Government that this was an exceptional arrangement to which recourse would be had rarely when the Special Magistrates could not exercise their powers within their jurisdiction on account of personal or other considerations. It was an arrangement which would be convenient to parties and witnesses also who would otherwise have to attend a court in a distant place. The difficulty was felt in the case of the Chief Court ordering re-trial of a case on revision against the orders of a District Magistrate. And when there was no other Magistrate in the district, it was thought best to empower the Assistant Commissioner to re-try such cases. The arrangement was thus intended to cover cases of such exceptional nature.

As, however, many members desired either the deletion of the words "other considerations" or an exhaustive definition of the above words, THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that a circular would be issued by Government to District Magistrates to the effect that the order was intended to cover personal considerations.

Adjournment Motion.

At this stage, the following adjournment motion was taken up for discussion :—

“That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss the policy underlying the orders passed by the City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore, under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting the holding of meetings and assemblies within the local areas of the said cities, without obtaining license from the above said City Magistrates, which is a definite matter of recent occurrence and of public importance.”

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA opened the discussion. In so doing he observed that the object in bringing the motion was to discuss the policy underlying the issue of prohibitory orders under Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation by the City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore. Such an order restricted the liberties of the people or a body of people in that no assembly or meeting could be held without first obtaining license for the same from the authorities concerned. In other words, it meant that even for the celebration of social and religious functions, licenses should be obtained. The primary and inherent rights of citizens were thus encroached upon. He was at a loss to know why such orders were issued. The reasons for the issue of the orders were not stated in the order issued by the City Magistrate of Mysore, although the law required that the reasons and time limit should be given and fixed respectively. He, therefore, appealed to Government to protect such fundamental rights of citizens.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY strongly supported the motion. He regretted that such orders should have been issued when all along people were crying for responsible Government. He appealed to Government to protect the fundamental rights of citizens and give people absolute freedom of worship and freedom of speech.

MR. S. N. M. RAZVI also did not like the policy underlying the issue of such orders. He pointed out that it was very difficult to get licenses first to hold meetings and later on to act up to the conditions specified in them strictly.

MR. K. T. SATYANARAYANA CHETTY in further supporting the motion observed that while the Second Member of Council was pleased to observe on a previous occasion that unless people were ready to shoulder increased responsibilities, no responsible Government could be given, such repressive measures like the one under

discussion stifled public opinion and prevented people from being enlightened and more civilized, thus checking their progress towards the attainment of responsible Government. He feared that in course of time a day might come when even villages and towns would be visited with such repressive measures. He had no objection if such orders had been issued in exceptional circumstances.

MR. M. S. LINGE GOWDA enquired what necessity there was for the promulgation of such orders in times of peace. He said it was not right to prohibit any meeting but that it would be perfectly just to take action against such persons who happened to have spoken seditious matters. There was all the vigilant detective staff which could supply information as to whether any seditious matters were spoken or not in any particular meeting. He said that the order as issued did not make any difference between peaceful citizens and rowdies.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM observed that license was required even for holding a condolence meeting and instanced a case in Bangalore where license was refused for holding such a kind of meeting.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO showed the legal defects in the orders issued and said that only the over-enthusiastic subordinates of the judiciary could have issued such orders in order to please the Government in their view, although later on the Government would be discredited. In this connection he pointed out the undesirability of giving such powers to Magistrates who could make use of them in any way they pleased. Such a policy was therefore inadvisable to be adopted.

MR. K. T. SESHAIYA enquired what necessity there was to govern the country with such repressive measures when the Government were one with the people. He pointed out that such orders ought to have been issued after taking into consideration the tendencies of the times.

DHARMAPRAKASHA D. BANUMIAH referred to certain acts of Police *julum* in Mysore on the *Ugadi* day and observed that the Police when once armed with such powers could do anything they pleased.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH observed that, simply because somebody committed some violent act at some meeting, it was not right on the part of the Magistrates to have issued such orders which were indefinite and vague and therefore the action of the magistracy was rightly to be resented.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI added that it was not the intention of the members of the House or the public that the

Government should not be strong. But liberty of the people should not be trampled upon in so arbitrary a manner. He pointed out that there were the penal provisions of the Indian Penal Code which could with advantage be used to book persons who were found to be a danger to public peace or who happened to have spoken sedition.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT said that the question raised in the debate, namely, the fundamental rights of citizens was a large one. Until 1859 eminent jurists of the west said that the liberty of the people was very sacred and that nobody could interfere with it. Since then opinion had changed. It was considered necessary that such a liberty should have its limitations in the larger interests of the people. It was in pursuance of that principle that Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and Section 45 of the Mysore Police Regulation had been framed. By these sections extensive powers were given to the Magistrates in order to preserve public peace. They were responsible for the preservation of public peace. In the interests of the public, it was not only the individual liberty but the liberty of associations or assemblies could also be restricted. To restrict such liberty, it was not necessary that the Magistrate should ask the Government or anybody else. If he had reasonable grounds for holding that there was danger of the breach of public peace, he could take action under the two sections mentioned above. Of course, he was also required to give reasons. Some Magistrates gave reasons and others did not. That was because it was sometimes difficult to give reasons. The mere fact that no reasons were given could not be taken to mean that as the Magistrate had no reasons for his action.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH enquired why the Government could not obtain the papers from the Magistrates.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT replied that Government had received no complaints. It was a judicial matter and it was open to the highest court having jurisdiction to call for papers or the explanation of the Magistrates concerned. Government could not interfere in such matters in their executive capacity. After all no meeting was absolutely prohibited. The order simply required that license should be taken previously. Even all assemblies did not come under the purview of the order. Whatever did not affect public peace was not covered by the order. It was reported that the order would be enforced for 30 days. The law was clear as to which assembly should be considered as

unlawful and which lawful. The Magistrate had full powers and whether it was necessary to exercise them on a particular occasion was a question of fact which could not be considered on its merits in the Representative Assembly. Although there is some curtailment of the liberty of the individuals, it was only for a temporary period and in the interests of the preservation of public peace.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that there might be need for such an order in Bangalore but that there was no need at all in such a peaceful city as Mysore and that it was an insult to the peace-loving citizens of the Mysore City.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired why nobody appealed to the District Magistrate.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMI enquired who should have gone on appeal to higher tribunals when the order was against the whole public in general.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM did not know why there should be an appeal when the Assembly was a fit place for discussion of the policy underlying the issue of the order.

THE LEGAL REMEMBRANCER TO GOVERNMENT, continuing, observed that it was open to the people to have gone to the Magistrate and represented their case, and that if they got no redress from him, they could have gone to the District Magistrate and then, they could have approached the Government if no redress was obtained even from the District Magistrate.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA said that the Assembly contained representatives from the whole State and that it was a fit place for discussion.

THE DEWAN enquired why no application was made to the District Magistrate.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA replied that if, for instance, Vokkaligars specifically came under the ban then it was open to them to approach the District Magistrate. But, the order was against the whole city. Under that order even a party meeting could not be held without license.

MR. RAMASWAMY said that if a particular order caused hardship to the people, it was the business of the Assembly to right the wrong. That was why the Assembly was the right place to discuss the matter.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL observed that the Assembly was not the place for hearing appeals or deciding appeals.

Many members pointed out that so far as the legality or propriety of the issue of the order was concerned, they

could have approached the District Magistrate; but, so far as the policy underlying the issue of the order was concerned, the Assembly was the only place where it could be discussed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL in winding up the debate observed that the policy underlying the issue of the orders was the preservation of law and order. He pointed out that the members ought not to go into the facts of a particular case in the House. Whether the Magistrate was right or wrong in passing the order in the particular circumstances, Government did not know. He presumed that the Magistrate must have had sufficient grounds for coming to a decision and the law provided that he could pass such an order. The order might be right or wrong. There were other authorities to sit in judgment over the order. If the higher judicial authorities also agreed with the lower court's order, the people affected had a right to approach the Government. But the policy underlying all these actions was the policy under which all the various sections of the Regulation were based. That was a policy of preservation of peace and order in certain circumstances. As the learned Law Secretary explained, there are certain circumstances under which it would be necessary to curtail liberty of speech, the liberty of action of individuals or a body of individuals, in order to protect the general peace in the whole country. That was the policy and he did not think that any person could question that policy. The only thing was whether in a particular case, action taken in accordance with that policy was right or not. But that was a different matter. There are certain hierarchy of officers who could deal with these matters.

In regard to the observation made by some members about the order issued by the City Magistrate at Bangalore, The Second Member of Council said that everybody knew that the conditions in Bangalore were rather bad and that there were chances of a serious breach of peace but for prompt action taken or about to be taken. There were a large number of persons who had quitted their employment and were suffering from hunger and so far as the Government were informed, there were many ideas prevalent among them to break public peace and therefore it was considered necessary to curtail their liberty to some extent so as to restrict their actions. So far as Government were informed, it had had good effect. He did not think that any Government could give up its responsibility to take action like that in

circumstances which demanded action in the interests of the general peace of the whole city of Bangalore.

As regards the order issued by the City Magistrate of Mysore, he said he did not know the particular facts on which they were issued and it was open to anybody who was affected to approach the various authorities responsible and ask them to set right any defect or grievance, and if those authorities did not agree with that view, Government could be approached for a final decision.

MR. C. NARASIMHAIYA said that as the City Magistrate did not go about and understand things first hand, he had to depend upon the police reports. In his opinion, it was dangerous to act solely on these reports. All that he urged was that the liberties of the people should not be restricted on the information of the police and that the Government should see that some fear was infused in the minds of the Magistrates acting on police reports.

MR. H. KRISHNA RAO desired that the section itself should go. But, many other members of the House did not advocate the abolition of the section altogether. Their main point was that abuse of the powers should be prevented.

THE DEWAN said that the views expressed in the House would be noted.

As there was no further discussion, the House adjourned to meet again the next day.

SIXTH DAY—15th June 1929.

The House re-assembled at 12 NOON precisely.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. B. M. DYAVEGOWDA (Belur Taluk).—

Q.—23. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of high schools, existing in all the districts.

(b) The number of middle schools, talukwar.

(c) The number of primary schools existing in each of the taluks at the end of the year 1927-28.

(d) The number of school buildings provided at the cost of the Government in rural areas.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—23. (a), (b) and (c) Statements containing the information are placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendices XI and XII.)

(d) The information is not readily available.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Dyavegowda.—

No answer has been furnished to section (d) regarding the number of school buildings in rural parts. Will the Government be pleased to furnish that information?

Third Member of Council.—

This information has recently been received. There are 830 buildings available and if the information is required districtwar, it will be furnished.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

In each of the taluks of Manjarabad, Hole-Narsipur and Sagar, there is only one middle school. Does it not show that higher education is impeded in these taluks? As

a rule there are fewer middle schools in the Malnad than in the Maidan. Cannot such inequality be removed?

Third Member of Council.—

In some districts a few middle schools have been established from the cess funds. Other districts don't like to have middle schools from cess funds. In some places, Government had actually to force middle schools on them.

Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan.—

In the Kolar District, for 9 taluks, there are only 5 middle schools. Is it not possible to establish one in each taluk?

Third Member of Council.—

Proposals in this respect are under consideration.

Mr. Rameswara Sastry.—

There are 3 middle schools and 85 primary schools in the case of Koppa Taluk. Is Sringeri included in it?

Third Member of Council.—

It must be so.

Mr. Venkatesiah.—

The distribution of middle schools in the Hassan District is both geographically and in consideration of the number of primary schools, quite unequal. Does not Government consider a redistribution of the middle schools as well as their location very necessary?

Third Member of Council.—

There are several considerations in the starting of middle schools. All students, no sooner they finish primary education, do not proceed to the middle schools. However, the department will be requested to investigate the question and do what is needful.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

154 primary schools and 24 middle schools are given to Mysore Taluk. 157 primary schools and 3 middle schools are provided for the Mandya Taluk. Will the Government be pleased to state the principle on which this distribution is made?

Third Member of Council.—

The number of the primary schools is not the sole criterion for the establishment of middle schools. In a large number of primary schools there are no students in the 4th year class.

Mr. Malliah.—

Is it not possible to make a survey of the primary schools with a view to start more middle schools wherever required?

Third Member of Council.—

The department will do it.

Mr. Satyanarain Chetty.—

There are only two middle schools and 94 primary schools for the Kadur Taluk. There are 200 villages in the Yegachi Hobli. There is not even one middle school there.

Third Member of Council.—

A survey has been made of that taluk and the matter will have to be investigated.

Mr. Anekal Srinivasiengar.—

Primary schools for Magadi Taluk which contains 370 villages are stated to be 19. Is that number correct?

Third Member of Council.—

It is a printing mistake. It must be 119.

Mr. Puttaswami.—

Is there a middle school for the Alur Sub-Taluk? Gudibanda has got one and Turuvekere and Harihar two middle schools each. Is it possible for the Government to sanction one for Alur this year?

Third Member of Council.—

This will be considered.

Mr. Subbanna Naik —

Have Government received any report from the educational officer for more schools in the Koppa Taluk?

Third Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—

There are 24 middle schools and 154 primary schools for the Mysore Taluk. So far as I am aware there is no middle school for that taluk. Is Mysore City included in that?

Third Member of Council.—

There is no separate statement for the Mysore City and Mysore Taluk. It is not possible to answer this definitely.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA (Hiriyur Taluk).—

Q.—38 Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total area that was cultivated in the bed of the Vani Vilasa Sagara in each of the years 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 and the total amount of assessment levied on the said land in each of the above mentioned years?

(b) The total amount of assessment that was levied on lands under Vani Vilasa Sagara including the amount levied, on account of unauthorised irrigation in each of the years 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

(c) The number of units of water let out of the Vani Vilasa Sagara in each of the years 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29.

(d) The maximum reading of the level of the water in Vani Vilasa Sagara below which water cannot flow in the sluice.

(e) The reading of the level of water in the sluice in the beginning of each of the months of June, July, August, September and October in each of the years 1927 and 1928?

(f) The water rate levied on lands belonging to the atchkat in the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29 and the considerations on which the said levy is based?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—38.

Year		Area	Assessment		
			Rs.	a.	p.
(a)	1924-25	.. 751-21	302	11	7
	1925-26	.. 2,526-22	2,326	9	3
	1926-27	.. 1,957-26	2,097	8	4
	1927-28	.. 1,799-36	1,800	0	0
	1928-29	.. 2,077- 0	2,077	0	0
(b) Statement enclosed (<i>Vide</i> Appendix XVI.)					
(c)	1924-25	.. 23,386 units.			
	1925-26	.. 22,408 „			
	1926-27	.. 15,836 „			
	1927-28	.. 14,360 „			
	1928-29	.. 9,925 to end of 12-4-1929.			
(d)	60·00.				
(e)	1- 6-27	.. 77·70 —	1- 6-28	..	67·55
	1- 7-27	.. 76·70 —	1- 7-28	..	66·42
	1- 8-27	.. 75·55 —	1- 8-28	..	65·70
	1- 9-27	.. 73·90 —	1- 9-28	..	64·35
	1-10-27	.. 78·80 —	1-10-28	..	63·10
(f)	1926-27	.. 5 8 0 }	per acre.		
	1927-28	.. 3 8 0 }			
	1928-29	.. 4 8 0 }			

A rate of Rs. 6-8-0 has been sanctioned for these years in G.O. No. R. 3089-94—L.R. 13-25-10, dated 18th December 1925, but a reduction was ordered by Government separately for each year in consideration of the agricultural conditions of the tract during the said year.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. Linge Cowda.—

It is stated in reply to section (f) of the question that a reduction of assessment was ordered in consideration of the agricultural conditions of the tract. Will the Government be pleased to state what the agricultural conditions are?

Second Member of Council.—

That there was no sufficient water.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—

From the answer furnished for 1928-29, it may be presumed that up to the end of June there might be 11,000 units of water. That means it was 3,000 units less than the previous year. If so, why was the assessment increased by one rupee instead of reducing it when the conditions were less favourable?

Second Member of Council.—

The matter has to be examined. It is not easy to give an off-hand reply.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—

If the level of the water was only three feet above the sluice, will there be a regular flow of water in the channel?

Second Member of Council.—

It may flow slowly and there may not be water to be wasted.

Mr. Linge Gowda.—

Is the Government aware that for the past three years the water supply was not sufficient for the ragi and paddy cultivation?

Second Member of Council.—

That is why Government are levying only Rs. 4-8-0 per acre.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

In view of the above circumstances, is it not desirable to reduce the water rate?

Second Member of Council.—

There are at present no sufficient reasons for doing so. It is reported that there was plenty of water after October.

Mr. Rama Das.—

Has any report been received by the Government regarding the shortage of water?

Second Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. Rama Das.—

Are the Government satisfied that the raiyats are in a position to pay the present rate of assessment?

Second Member of Council.—

I cannot answer.

Mr. Rama Das.—

Is the Government aware of the average price for an acre of land in the Vani Vilas Sagara?

Second Member of Council.—

We are not prepared to make any enquiry.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Why have you given less number of units from 1926?

Second Member of Council.—

The statistics merely show that less water has been wasted.

Mr. Sanjeeviah.—

On what basis did you issue less water?

Second Member of Council.—

We have received no complaints in regard to the quantity issued. When there was plenty of water, we gave more. When the water is less, some caution is necessary.

Mr. Sanjeeviah.—

Do you think that the water supplied was sufficient for the fields?

Second Member of Council.—

We have received no complaints.

Mr. B. Linge Gowda.—

Are the Government aware that nearly Rs. 50,000 was in arrears? The raiyats are not in a position to pay that sum. Will the Government be pleased to consider the reduction of the rate of assessment?

Second Member of Council.—

There has been more water in the tank since 1928-29. The condition is more satisfactory. There is at present therefore no sufficient reason to reduce the rate of assessment. If there is any, Government will consider it.

MR. B. S. PUTTASWAMY (T.-Narasipur Taluk).—

Q.—22. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) When the pipe foundry plant was erected at Bhadravati and at what cost?

(b) Whether there have been any additions to the said plant since, and if so, at what cost ?

(c) What has been the annual return from the same up to the end of the year 1928 ?

(d) What was the best percentage of good pipes got at any time and when ?

(e) What has been the percentage of good pipes during the half year ending 31st December 1928 ?

(f) Whether the outturn has not been quite satisfactory during recent months ?

(g) Whether any committee has been constituted to investigate the question of deterioration and if so, when and with what result ?

(h) Who is the person in immediate charge of the pipe foundry section, whether he is the sole officer responsible for the working of the section or whether there is any other officer to supervise the same ?

(i) What are the qualifications of the respective officers ?

(j) Whether they are contemplating the installation of another pipe foundry for the manufacture of bigger pipes and whether the Government have satisfied themselves that the new plant is going to fare better and that there would be a good market for the bigger pipes ?

(k) Whether the Bhadravati Iron Works is on the approved list of firms for purposes for the sale of pipes kept by the Indian Stores Purchase Committee ?

(l) How many officers there are in the Iron Works getting Rs. 150 and above ; what is the present salary (showing allowances separately) of each and what was the starting salary of each at the time of his entertainment (the time of entertainment to be specified) ?

(m) How many of the officers shown in (l) belong to backward classes and how many belong to the Brahmin community ?

(n) What is the strength of the clerical staff in the Iron Works and how many of them are members of backward class communities and how many Brahmins ?

(o) What are the powers of the new committee of visitors ? Have they the right to look over the accounts and to interview sectional officers ?

(p) Will the Government be pleased to give more powers to the committee of visitors ?

(q) Whether there are any members of this Assembly on the Board of Management and if not, whether Govern-

ment would be pleased to appoint some additional members to the Board of Management who would be elected representatives of the people of the State?

(r) Who are the officers that have been sent to foreign countries at the cost of the Iron Works, what is the expenditure in each case and what was the subject each was required to study?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A—22. (a) Came into full operation in October 1926. Cost Rs. 4,23,961.

(b) Yes. Rs. 28,546.

(c) to (k) It would not be in the public interest to furnish these particulars.

(l) 39; Statement enclosed (*Vide* Appendix XVIII).

(m) 25. Brahmins and 14 Non-Brahmins.

(n) 38. 33 Brahmins and 5 Non-Brahmins.

(o) The functions of the Committee of Visitors to the Iron Works are defined in Government Order No. D. 12247-59—I. W. 76-27-15, dated the 15th May 1928, which runs as follows:—

“The Committee may visit Bhadravati once a quarter and obtain detailed information on the spot in regard to the operation and financial results of the undertaking. The Government may also refer to the Committee any special questions connected with further developments or policies upon which they may wish to consult the Committee as representatives of public opinion.”

It is clear from the Government Order referred to above that the Committee has not been invested with any powers either to look into accounts or to interview sectional officers.

(p) It is not desirable to give any powers to the Committee. The Committee is associated with the Works only with a view to obtain first-hand information about the operation and financial results of the Works and not to exercise any powers.

(q) No. It is not at present considered necessary to increase the number of members on the Board of Management.

(r) (1) Mr. V. Ganesha Iyer. Rs. 12,182.

Deputed to England and the Continent for the preparation of final plans and estimates of the Pipe Foundry, calling for tenders for plant and machinery and all other

works to be done abroad relating to it. Also to study the plant and machinery required in connection with the manufacture of steel and ferro-alloys as well as the development of the General Foundry.

(2) and (3) Messrs. B. Viswanath and P. Krishna Rao. Rs. 10,491 and Rs 6,417, respectively.

Deputed to Europe to examine the suitability of the New Pipe Foundry equipment to be ordered with reference to the conditions of operation at Bhadravati and to settle all points relating to their manufacture, inspection and shipping to Bhadravati. Further, Mr. Viswanath was also required to study the manufacture of steel in various countries in the West.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

With reference to (j) of the question, will the Government be pleased to state that if the new plant for the manufacture of bigger pipes was installed, there would be a good market for these pipes?

Third Member of Council.—

It is not considered advisable to furnish information on these matters relating to commercial transactions which may affect the credit of that undertaking. There are implications and suggestions which we do not consider it would be in the public interest, to answer, e.g., what the market is and if we manufacture bigger pipes, whether there would be demand for them.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

With reference to the reply to section (m) of the question, will the Government be pleased to observe that there is much disparity in the recruitment of non-Brahmins for service in the Bhadravati Iron Works and state whether more chances would be given to the backward communities?

Third Member of Council.—

It is the desire of the Board of Management to employ as many non-Brahmins as are available and qualified. Do you consider that the present officials must be sent away and replaced by non-Brahmins?

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

No, Sir. It appears that they have no idea of employing them at all.

Third Member of Council.—

Government do not consider it desirable to fetter the discretion of the Board of Management too much in these matters because this is a commercial undertaking. The Board of Management are perfectly aware of the policy of the Government in this respect.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

With reference to the section (n) of the question, will the Government be pleased to state if the appointments in the Works were made in equal proportion?

Second Member of Council.—

It all depends on the number of candidates available at the time vacancies occur.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

With reference to the reply to (o) cannot the Government give more powers to the Board of Visitors to enable them to look over the accounts and interview the sectional officers in the matter?

Third Member of Council.—

How can we allow the Committee of Visitors to exercise the power of looking over the accounts and interviewing the sectional officers when there is the Board of Management responsible for the administration of the Works? The object of the appointment of the Committee of Visitors is to keep them in touch with the work and enable them to get first hand information.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa.—

Unless we see the accounts we will not be able to know whether all the sum that was spent on the Works was going to be beneficial or not. That is why we want to interview the sectional officers who would be better able to explain the things.

Third Member of Council.—

There is the General Manager whose responsibility is defined in the Government Order and who will give you all

the information that is required. It is better to go to the head of the Works. If he has not got that information he will get it from the sectional officer. You cannot have access to the sectional officers. I do not think that in commercial concerns the Management would approve of approaching direct the sectional officers and subordinates.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa —

Can you not give the accounts of the Works to the Committee of Visitors?

Third Member of Council. —

The Board of Management will surely give you all the information as regards the general financial results.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa. —

Is it not possible to appoint one of the members of this House to serve on the Board of Management?

Third Member of Council. —

There is the Committee of Visitors who were nominated from the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council to keep themselves in touch with the operations.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa. —

One Member may be at least nominated from this House to serve on the Board of Management.

Third Member of Council. —

Government do not consider it necessary.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa. —

Government bring additional demands and want the House to pass them without placing detailed information. If any information is pressed, it is replied that it is a commercial undertaking and that the information cannot therefore be furnished.

Dewan. —

The Board of Management are willing to give you all the information they can barring, of course, certain matters which have to be kept secret.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah. —

If the detailed information is not furnished to the

Committee of Visitors, how are they to know the actual position of the Works financially and how can we pass the budget placed before us?

Third Member of Council.—

You can exercise your right when the demand is before you.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

That is with reference to the Legislative Council. But how can the Assembly exercise its right?

Third Member of Council.—

The Assembly has no such right under the constitution.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

A Board of Visitors has been constituted. At least give the information to the Board.

Dewan.—

The Committee of Visitors are only expected to keep themselves informed generally about the Works. They are not responsible for the administration. They cannot exercise any power over the Board of Management, which is presided over by a distinguished Chairman.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

There are instances where certain Boards of Management gave wrong information and misled the public. Hence, it becomes necessary to test the information. If they say that they have 10 lakhs worth of unsold articles, should we not verify it?

Second Member of Council.—

You must accept certain statements made by them.

Mr. N. G. Sanjeeviah.—

Is any Member of Council actually in charge of the Works? If so, how many times, has he visited the Works?

Dewan.—

The Dewan is in charge of it. I have inspected the Works two or three times.

Mr. Gurumurthyachar.—

What is the kind of study the officers sent on deputation are expected to make?

Third Member of Council.—

In planning, manufacturing of pipes and calling for tenders.

Mr. Gurumurthyachar.—

How many officers have been sent?

Third Member of Council.—

Three.

Mr. Razvi.—

When the Government Order was issued appointing a Committee of Visitors, were the powers of the Committee defined?

Dewan.—

The functions of the Committee were also notified simultaneously with its appointment.

Mr. Razvi.—

Did the Committee of Visitors submit a report to the Government in this respect?

Third Member of Council.—

None.

Mr. Razvi.—

If they do not send report to the Government or to the public, how are we to know the state of affairs in the Iron Works?

Third Member of Council.—

There is nothing to prevent them from sending any report to the Government. If the matter comes up for discussion they will say what they know and they will be in a better position to explain or criticise things relating to the Works.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

There is one officer at Bombay whose pay is shown as Rs. 200 plus Rs. 150. Has any grade pay been fixed in the beginning in this case?

Third Member of Council.—

No.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

At first his pay was Rs. 100 or so. Is it quite possible that he would have got Rs. 200 all on a sudden?

Third Member of Council.—

He was appointed in September 1922. From Rs. 100 his pay must have gone up since.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

In the beginning the post of the General Manager was carrying a pay of Rs. 500. It has now been increased to Rs. 1,100. Has any grade pay been fixed in this case?

Third Member of Council.—

No, as far as I know. The present incumbent was holding another appointment before he was appointed to this post.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Was the pay of Rs. 1,100 arbitrarily fixed?

Third Member of Council.—

The Board of Management sent a recommendation in this respect and Government sanctioned it.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Did the Government consider that the increased pay was necessary?

Third Member of Council.—

Yes. The pay depends upon the nature of the work entrusted to him.

Mr. S. C. Malliah.—

Has the General Manager any training in the manufacturing process?

Dewan.—

He has been there for nine years and may well be regarded as almost a technical man.

Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda.—

Have the Government written any letter to the Board of Management that only certain information should be furnished to the public?

Third Member of Council.—

No. It is left to the discretion of the Board.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao.—

The Board of Management has furnished all particulars that we asked for till now.

Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda.—

There are only two questions of importance in respect of the Works, *i.e.*, Operation and Finance. Is there any degree of secrecy in furnishing information relating to these matters? What is the use of appointing a Committee of Visitors and not taking them into confidence? In these circumstances what can the Government expect from this Committee?

Third Member of Council.—

I do not think the Board of Management has got any idea of withholding any information which is not prejudicial to the working of the undertaking.

Mr. M. S. Linge Gowda.—

You have appointed a Committee of Visitors. Whatever information they ask, it is said that it is confidential and cannot be furnished.

Dewan.—

We will see about it.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

MR. VEERASANJEEVA GOWDA moved the following resolution :—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all Provincial and District Fund toll-gates be abolished.”

In doing so, he represented that ever since the opening of the new toll-gates, the inconvenience caused to the raiyats was being brought to the notice of Government in almost every session of the Assembly and still they had not been abolished. He added that in the previous sessions Government were pleased to promise that on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the question, necessary action would be taken to afford relief to at least the country carts. The speaker impressed on Government that the parties that actually suffered under the existing rule were solely the villagers, who were already burdened with taxes in several forms. While agreeing to the need for extra funds for keeping the roads in good repair, he thought that it should be more legitimately met from taxing the motor cars and buses which were responsible for damaging the roads. He urged that the forthcoming auctions of toll-gates should be ordered to be stopped and the toll-gates abolished forthwith.

MR. BAGAMANE DEVAGOWDA in supporting the resolution reiterated the fact that this subject was being pressed on the attention of Government year after year. He drew attention to the promise made by Government in the last Dasara Session to impose an extra duty on petrol and do away with tolls. He represented that the toll contractors were trading upon the ignorance of the villagers who were new to this levy, by collecting the tax from them twice over for the same trip undertaken within 24 hours, while those who knew the rules paid only once.

In this connection, he said that he had suggested an amendment to the resolution which was as follows :—

In line 2 after the words “that all” add the words “newly opened”. After the word “Provincial” add the words “municipal”. Omit the full stop after the word “abolished” and add “forthwith.”

The mover, however, did not accept it and the amendment was not pressed.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the idea of Government was to do away with the newly opened toll-gates as soon as a petrol tax was imposed, that though the Government of India had levied a petrol tax from March 1929, it was not yet known what share the State was going to get out of it. As the question might take about a year for final disposal, he was afraid that till then no action was possible here. He pointed out that even in Madras the consideration of the question of abolishing the

toll-gates was put off for the ensuing year and that they had already sanctioned the continuance of the toll-gates for the current year. He, however, promised that as soon as the State's share of the petrol duty was made known, necessary steps would be taken to afford the required relief to the people.

MR. DEVE GOWDA suggested that the new toll-gates might be immediately abolished pending the decision on the question of the State's share of the income from petrol duty.

MR. KESHAVAIYA said that while a mileage rate had been levied on the motor buses there was no reason why tolls also should be levied on them. However much toll-gates might have been necessary in olden days, he said there was no longer any necessity to continue them.

Several members said that country carts were very much harassed by the toll-gate keepers.

MR. VENKATASAMI GOWDA said that there were 3 toll-gates between Tondebhavi and Viduraswatha, a distance of hardly 10 miles.

MESSRS. NAGAPPA SETTY and NADIG BHASKAR RAO pressed for the total abolition of toll-gates forthwith.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA SETTTY pointed out that motor buses had to pay 5 kinds of taxes : firstly, the license fee; secondly, the mileage rate; thirdly, the doubling of taxes wherever buses competed with railways; again the new imposition of the petrol tax and lastly the provincial and district toll-gate fees.

The parties indirectly paying them were the poorer section of the travelling public who alone resorted to the use of motor buses and on whom they would weigh very heavily. He reminded the Dewan of his promise to abolish the toll-gates after the period of the then existing contracts expired in July next. He said that the income from petrol tax would more than compensate the loss of provincial tolls which were quite out of date in these days of enlightenment.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that it was better to wait till it was known what the income from the petrol duty would be.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA drew attention to the discussion on Resolution No. 7 at the last Dasara Session of the Assembly (*vide* Page 292 of the Proceedings book) in the course of which the Dewan said that the intention of Government was to abolish tolls from the next official year.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the Committee appointed in that behalf expected that the question of petrol tax would be settled well in time before the new year commenced, but that unfortunately, it did not happen to be so and that it would take at least six months more to get the matter settled. He, however, promised that if the question was settled before the end of the next official year, Government would abolish the newly opened toll-gates with effect from 1930-31, retaining probably all the bridge, municipal and frontier toll-gates.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH remarked that he found it difficult to follow the trend of the argument on the Government side and questioned the justification of taxing the country carts. He said that there was already a considerable fall in the number of such carts and that the executive was not justified in retaining the tax, without regard to the people's feelings in the matter. He pleaded the cause of the raiyat and said that the latter was maintaining a cart for purposes of gathering his manure and for attending the *shandies* for purchasing his provisions and that it was nothing short of cruelty to levy a tax on the cart meant for his personal use. He added that the very fact that Government had appointed two committees to go into the question of the tolls was proof positive of the Government admitting the existence of real hardship to the people. After all, he said, the Government were not going to lose heavily by abolishing the toll-gates, and even if it was a large enough sum, he considered it worthwhile losing in view of the immense relief that would be afforded to the people, and also in view of the definite promise made on the floor of the House at the previous Dasara Session.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL corrected the speaker's statement by observing that Government had not promised to take off the tax on carts, but what was said was that the question would be considered after the petrol tax was imposed.

In reply to Mr. Malliah's remark that the cost of road repairs could be met from general revenues, The Second Member of Council said that Government did not agree with that view since the road repairs would cost Government a considerable sum of money.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH said that the raiyats would be satisfied with a lower standard of road maintenance rather than be taxed beyond their capacity to pay.

THE DEWAN observed that it was admitted by every-

body that toll-gates were not exactly a blessing ; but that it was not possible to say how soon they would go, that in some places carts had been exempted from the levy, and that this concession would be extended to them at other gates also as soon as possible.

MR. S. VENKATESAIA pointed out that when once it was agreed on all hands that the tolls should be abolished, it might be done so from next July. After all, he said that the loss resulting from the abolition of the tax on country carts would not be so very great as to materially affect the provision required for road maintenance. He also made another suggestion to the effect that within 24 hours not more than one toll fee need be levied from the country carts wherever they might go.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA appealed to the Government to be sufficiently responsive to the popular demand, and commended the system obtaining in foreign countries where no restrictions were imposed on internal traffic.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL commenting on the last statement remarked that whereas in Western countries private philanthropy was forthcoming liberally, here everything had to be done by Government.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, continuing, remarked that he did not see why the raiyats should be made to pay for keeping the roads like the billiard table for the motor cars of officers to run on. He believed that the villagers would be satisfied with ordinary type of roads for their purposes and he was for asking the owners of motor cars to share in the suffering of the people especially the officers by putting up with the disrepair of the roads instead of burdening the raiyats with over-taxation for purposes of road maintenance.

MR. SIDDALINGAPPA SETTY said that the frontier toll-gates need not be abolished and that he would be satisfied if only the newly opened ones were closed down, as by this course the apprehended loss could be minimised. He urged that the necessity for the abolition of the latter was greater in view of the new levy of the road cess.

MESSRS. M. VENKATASAMI GOWDA and I. RAMESWARA SASTRY while admitting the reasonableness of taxing the motors plying for hire objected to the levy of tolls on bullock carts used by the agriculturists and prayed that the concession granted to carts carrying manure within a distance of 5 miles of the village might be extended up to a distance of 25 miles which distance had to be covered in certain villages before the raiyats could procure the manure.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA criticised the personnel of the present Toll Committee on the ground that the rural interest was not adequately represented on it. He was of the opinion that Government should not make much of the loss of income that would be caused by the abolition of tolls on carts seeing that they had enough resources in the Krishnarajasagara area.

On the whole House pressing the Dewan to make an immediate announcement in regard to the intentions of the Government in the matter, THE DEWAN announced that country carts passing through the provincial toll-gates, excepting those that carried timber, would be exempted from tolls.

On this assurance, the resolution was withdrawn.

On behalf of the Assembly, MR. S. C. MALLIAH expressed the gratitude to the Dewan for complying with the wishes of the people.

Resolution No. 2.

MR. J. S. THIMMARAYA SETTY moved the following resolution:—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the levy of railway cess be abolished in the Kolar District.”

He represented that the people of the Kolar District were paying the railway cess for the past 20 or 25 years, that under the recent resettlement the land assessment had been enhanced considerably and that they had agreed to the levy of the education cess on the assurance that the railway cess would be abolished in the near future. He also said that the raiyats were not benefited by the existence of railways to the same extent as others.

In reply to the Dewan's query whether the raiyats were not benefited by the railways, the member replied that they profited the merchant class mostly whereas the cess was imposed on the agriculturists. He added that he knew of several raiyats who had not even seen a railway train and that this cess might be collected only from the merchant classes in the future. He felt that there was no good case for levying it from all, especially when there was no prospect of extending the railways in the district in the near future.

MR. H. KRISHNAMURTHIACHAR in supporting the resolution said that the District Board had been collecting about Rs. 70,000 a year in the shape of the railway cess and at that rate his impression was that the entire loan

should have been wiped off and there was no reason why the cess should continue to be levied. The amount advanced was only Rs. 8 lakhs in all at 4 per cent interest. He said that if there was any idea of opening more railways in the district in the future, the question of re-introducing the tax could be considered by the District Board.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that if such was the opinion of the District Board, the same might be communicated to Government.

MR. KRISHAMURTHIACHAR wanted to know from Government the exact position of the railway debt since the cess account with the District Board was merged with the general accounts.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL explained that the railway cess amount was maintained separately by the District Board, that the amount advanced had not been fully liquidated and that he might move the District Board for the abolition of the cess as soon as the loan was discharged.

In reply to the plea that some of the taluks which never had any railway connection were also taxed, the Third Member of Council said that the district as a whole should be taken as a single unit.

MR. RAMAKRISHNA IYER explained that a committee appointed by the District Board went into the question and reported that it would take 4 years more to wipe off the debt and that Government should insist on the District Board's clearing the account promptly.

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO was sure that the District Board should have paid off the debt and that the same would be made clear if the accounts were posted up properly. He said that by way of cess the people had so far paid Rs. 9½ lakhs against a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs.

MR. THIMMARAYA SETTY said that the income from the railways should be adjusted towards the working expenses; that the expenditure should not be allowed to exceed the receipts and that even if the latter should happen, the raiyats should not be expected to meet such losses, especially as no profits had been declared to the debenture holders. The Government having already reduced the cess by 3 pies and also in view of the introduction of the education cess, he prayed that the raiyats might be exempted from the payment of the other 3 pies also.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL suggested that the entire question should be discussed with the District Board and a working arrangement arrived at.

MESSRS. SRINIVASA RAO and VENKATAVARADACHAR represented that they were only Representative Assembly members and had no access to the District Board and prayed that Government themselves might scrutinise the account and intimate the members what was still due from them to adjust the railway accounts.

On THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL promising to inquire into the matter, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and re-assembled at 3-30 P.M.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

III. General Principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

THE LAW SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:—

A statement of general principles of this Bill was placed before the Representative Assembly at the last Dasara Session. While approving of Clause 2 of the Bill, the Assembly desired that the class of undesirable persons liable to removal from the Mining Area should be clearly defined and that before passing an order directing such removal the person affected thereby should be given an opportunity to state his objection and also adduce evidence in support of it. It was further suggested that the limit of six months to the currency of such an order in the first instance should apply not only to subjects of His Highness the Maharaja paying land revenue but also to those who pay rates or taxes to any local authority in the State.

The Bill has now been revised in the light of the foregoing suggestions and appended to this statement.

A Bill to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For Section 17 of the Regulation the following shall be substituted:—

“17. (1) The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields may by an order direct any person, whose residence within such area as may be notified by the Government from time to time is considered undesirable, to quit the said area within twenty-four hours and such persons

shall not, after the lapse of the said time, remain in or re-enter that area without the permission of the said Superintendent of Police.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1) the Superintendent of Police shall

(a) cause a notice to be served on the person concerned, in the manner provided in Chapter VI of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the service of summons, indicating why his presence in the area specified therein is considered undesirable and calling upon him to show cause within the period fixed in the notice why he should not be directed to quit the said area, and

(b) record his objection and the evidence in support of it, if any, he may offer.

(3) Where the person against whom an order is made under this section after inquiry as provided in sub-section (2) is a subject of His Highness the Maharaja owning land assessed to land revenue or paying any tax or rate to the Government or to any local authority, the order shall be in force for a period of six months only provided that this period may be extended from time to time by further orders passed after fresh inquiry in conformity with the procedure laid down in sub-section (2).

(4) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate an order made without inquiry as provided in sub-section (2) where, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, the interests of the Gold Mining Industry demand the immediate removal of the person affected thereby.

(5) An order made under sub-section (4) shall be in force for a period of one month only unless a further order in conformity with the procedure laid down in sub-section (2) is sooner passed.

(6) Every order made under this section shall be in writing and shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor.

(7) An order made under this section may be cancelled by the Superintendent of Police or by the District Magistrate.

Explanation.—No person shall be deemed to be an undesirable resident for the purpose of this section unless—

(a) He has previously convicted of—

(i) an offence punishable under Section 13 of this Regulation, or

(ii) theft of mining material or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen mining material, or

(b) There is grave suspicion of his complicity in committing theft of or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen mining material, or

(c) He is a disorganiser of labour, or

(d) He has no ostensible means of subsistence, or

(e) His presence on the Kolar Gold Fields may otherwise be a source of danger or loss to the Gold Mining Industry.”

2. To sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Regulation the following clause shall be added:—

“(c) Power to write off as irrecoverable, subject to such conditions as the Government may prescribe, sums due on account of any tax, rate or cess or the costs in recovering such tax, rate or cess.”

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO observed that the only point for consideration was whether the amendment was in favour of labourers or against them. He said that he had pressed on the attention of the Government at various times in the Legislative Council the necessity to delete Section 19 of the Regulation, but that the Government did not agree. In the course of a resolution moved by him in the Legislative Council some years previously, he said that he again pressed for the power being entrusted to the Magistrate instead of to the Superintendent of Police so as to enable the party affected to contest the Magistrate's order in appeal. The reason was that the Chief Court had no jurisdiction over an executive order. He had also brought forward several other important points for consideration, namely, the necessity for a correct definition of the word “undesirable,” etc. There was no doubt, he said, that in the amendment placed before the Council, provision had been made for a preliminary enquiry and also for an appeal to the Deputy Commissioner. The only point that he stressed was that the enquiry should be entrusted to the Special Magistrate who was already there and not to the Police. He said that the people had no faith in the Police. When the matter had been discussed in the Council on a previous occasion, every one of the Government officers present agreed with that view, as was evident from the published proceedings of the Legislative Council. He therefore again strongly urged that even though the Magistrate's enquiry might be summary an appeal to the Chief Court should be provided.

THE DEWAN said that, if possible, an appeal to the District Magistrate might be provided.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO replied that there was no use

of it and that he could not agree to it. He insisted that provision should be made to test the order in the Chief Court. The matter was one which affected the liberty of a person. Wherever there was a similar Regulation in force, such as Western Australia, Transvaal, Quebec, etc., nowhere such a provision existed.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said that in Bombay City, the Police Commissioner had such powers.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO observed that that was a special provision which was quite necessary to meet certain emergencies.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Government had no objection to entrust the enquiry to the Magistrate instead of to the Superintendent of Police, but that it was not possible to provide for an appeal to the Chief Court.

THE DEWAN remarked that the interests involved were very large.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO, while conceding that point, said that because the interests involved were large, it was not right to placate the people in the manner suggested. While the output of gold in the Kolar Gold Fields was hardly 1/40th of the total output in the world, he did not see why such a law should be in force in Mysore, while it was nowhere else in force. He had no objection if an appeal was provided to the Sessions Court instead of to the Chief Court.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that even if the power was transferred to the Magistrate, there would be certain points of objection which the Government should like to think over.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE said that if the enquiry was entrusted to the Magistrate confidential evidence collected by the Police could not be placed before him. He added that Section 17 of the Mines Regulation was an exceptional measure as conditions in the Gold Fields were also exceptional. If the enquiry was entrusted to a Magistrate it was inevitable that it should be judicial or at least quasi-judicial and that he could not have all the sources of information available to the Superintendent of Police. It is the latter officer who felt the responsibility for preventing gold thefts more than any other functionary in the district. There was an influential organisation in the Fields working secretly and the difficulty of the Police in detecting cases was very great and even in the present circumstances, the

resources of the Police were very inadequate. It would be very difficult to produce before the Magistrate satisfactory judicial evidence.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO observed that when there was no evidence to satisfy the Magistrate and when there were no reasons even for a *prima facie* case, there was no justification for a man being subjected to punishment.

MR. B. NARASINGA RAO enquired how, if the evidence produced by the Police could not see the light of day, could a man be stabbed like that in the dark.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO suggested that the power might in the first instance be given as an experimental measure to the Special Magistrate and that, if any difficulty was experienced, the position might be reconsidered later.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE observed that the confidential information that might be collected by the Police could not very often be proved judicially though the Police might be quite certain about its truth. The District Magistrate who examined the information produced by the Police would test it in the light of any other evidence that might be produced by the party affected. When he (the Inspector-General of Police) was the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, such cases came before him and he had cancelled the orders of the Superintendent of Police in several cases. The District Magistrate was an independent and responsible officer interested as much in Police Administration as in guarding against harassment of innocent people. It is he that heard the appeals and he would therefore have an opportunity to see both sides and decide on the merits.

MR. C. SUBBA RAO observed that all the same the burden of proof lay on the accused as the presumption from the beginning was against the man. He had to show cause why he should not be punished. The net result of the procedure suggested in the amendment was that while he was not proposed to be given any hearing at all under the existing law, in the present amendment a hearing was given to him and nothing more. After the prosecution presented evidence against him, the accused would not be called upon to reply. In these circumstances he thought that the so called enquiry would not be of any use to the accused. That was the reason why he asked that even the Police Superintendent should place the case before a Magistrate.

With reference to the observation made by the Inspector-General of Police, MR. B. NARASINGA RAO said that the District Magistrate could test the conduct of the accused on

the perusal of the Police diaries alone. He thought that it would be hard on the man if he should be convicted on such Police diaries. If, on the other hand, the whole record of evidence went before a Magistrate, his order would be tested in a court of law. Under the present conditions, the accused himself had to show that he was innocent. The burden of proof lay on him. In this enlightened century, it was impossible to conceive that even a single man should lose his liberty without a judicial enquiry.

Referring to Clause (3) of the Bill, he said that the man might be sent out for six months in the first instance and by the time that period expired, the Police would be ready with an order for the addition of a further period of expulsion. That, he thought, would be a continuous punishment which was not justifiable. If, on the other hand, the accused were given a chance to be heard before the order of expulsion was passed on him, that would be right.

Referring to the definition of the word "undesirable," he said that in one place conviction was prescribed while in the other a mere suspicion was sufficient to bring him under the term "undesirable." The suspicion that he was a disorganiser of labour was sufficient to make him undesirable. Even if he did not do anything more than bringing the labourers into a friendly union, he would be suspected. This, he thought, was highly prejudicial to the liberty of a person. It was necessary in his opinion to define "disorganiser of labour." Again, the item (e) of the clause was too vague and covered every possible thing. If that were adopted, the other parts of the definition became quite unnecessary.

All things considered, he thought that Clause (e) of the definition should be removed altogether, "only persons who were convicted more than once" should be included in the definition, and that the enquiry should be before a Magistrate. He thought that it was then alone that the measure would be useful.

MR. SRINIVASA RAO of Kolar did not agree with Mr. Narasinga Rao. So far as he knew, when any gold theft occurred and the thief was caught red handed, he would throw away the gold and decamp. In such a case, he did not see what kind of evidence the Police could bring against him.

KHAN BAHADUR MAHOMED ABBAS KHAN observed that if people went to Kolar Gold Fields, it was either for trade or for theft. It was the duty of the Police to prevent thefts.

For over 20 years, there was a rule under which the Police could expel a man without previous notice. It was in pursuance of the wishes of the people that the Government brought the present amending Bill. When the mining people were paying to Government a royalty of over Rs. 13 lakhs every year, it was the duty of the Government to help them in the prevention of theft of gold. He was of opinion that the amended Regulation might be worked for some time. He thought that people knowing the conditions in the Gold Fields would not oppose the Bill at all. A very extensive industry was going on in the Kolar Gold Fields which brought a large income to the State and it was incumbent on the part of Government to give adequate protection to the industry. He thought that the present amendment subjecting the order of the Police Superintendent to an appeal before the District Magistrate was a very desirable step taken by the Government.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH thought that the conditions in the Gold Fields were such that invidious treatment was given to Indians and Europeans. He thought that Clauses (e) and (c) of the definition of "undesirable" were very harsh and should be removed.

THE DEWAN observed that there seemed no necessity to discuss the details of the measure in this House as that would be done in the Legislative Council.

MR. RAZVI thought that the Bill was quite right except for a provision regarding appeals.

Referring to the opinion expressed by Mr. Mahomed Abbas Khan, MR. D. S. MALLAPPA said that all that was wanted was that the expulsion should not be arbitrary, but that it should be subject to a judicial enquiry. When the question was last discussed in the Assembly, it was not meant that the definition of the word "undesirable" should be more rigorous than before. In his opinion the definition was harsher than ever. The Bill gave power to the Police to drive away people from the Gold Fields without considering whether they were actuated by motives of helping the poor labourers or not. He observed that the treatment given to the labourers by the Police was very well known and that the present amendment did not help the people at all. He was of opinion that the liberty of the people was very sacred and that it should not be sacrificed in the interests of the foreigners. He had no objection if the Police punished the real culprits, but they should not have the powers proposed in the Bill to be exercised by them without provision for legal intervention.

In these circumstances, he thought that the present Bill should be withdrawn and a new Bill brought before the Assembly.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA thought that an amendment to the Regulation was quite necessary, but that it should be more helpful to the people than otherwise.

THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL said that the Bill had been discussed sufficiently and that except perhaps one or two small changes the Government could not accept all the suggestions made by the members.

The Bill as it stood was put to vote and lost, only 3 members being in favour and a large majority against it.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS.—*contd.*

Resolution No. 3.

MR. M. C. LINGE GOWDA moved the following resolution :—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that at least two Judges of the Chief Court should be from the Backward Communities.”

MR. S. C. MALLIAH seconded the resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and it was put to vote and passed *nem con.*

Resolution No. 4.

MR. PUTTASWAMI moved the following resolution :—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that facilities should be provided for pupils of all communities to be admitted to all the classes of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, for study.”

MR. B. CHANNAFFA seconded the resolution.

There was no discussion on the resolution and it was put to vote and passed by a very large majority.

Resolution No. 5

MR. GOPALA RAO moved the following resolution :—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the offer of reward for shooting tigers by the public may be revived at least in the case of local people and the restrictions that one Shikar should not kill more than one tiger and that wild animals should not be pursued or killed though causing damage to the crops or cattle should be removed.”

The resolution on being duly seconded was put to vote and carried by a majority.

Resolution No. 6.

MR. B. CHANNAPPA moved the following resolution:—

“That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a permanent body consisting of a non-official majority be constituted to make all appointments, gazetted or non-gazetted, in the State.”

In moving the resolution, Mr. Channappa observed that the Government themselves wanted that there should be representation of the backward communities in the State service and accordingly formed the Miller Committee. The Committee submitted its report to Government 7 years back. Although it recommended that within 7 years the percentage of representation should reach 50, yet, not even 10 per cent had been reached. This was most regrettable. The chief reason was that many of the superior officers in the Gazetted service were Brahmins and they afforded no chances for adequate representation of the backward communities in the subordinate cadres. This was evident from the reply to a question put the previous day. It was replied that, out of 84 appointments in the Amildari, as many as 50 appointments were held by Brahmins only. Even in other grades of service, there was no adequate representation of the backward communities. He thought that it was probably due to the appointing officers giving appointments to men of their own community. Whether their policy was right or wrong, he said that there existed a certain amount of suspicion in the minds of the people as to the possibility of ever reaching the required percentage. It was with a view to remedy the existing defects in the system of representation of backward communities in the State service, that he requested the Government to form a permanent body of non-officials as suggested in the resolution. Such a Committee, he pointed out, existed in Madras.

MR. PUTTASWAMY also supported the resolution. He said that while he was studying in the college, some professor used to say “If I have a large quantity of sweetmeats, I will distribute it to all; but, if I have little, I will distribute it to my own dear ones.” This had become the policy of Government officers at the present time. He thought that it was but natural. He pointed out that a similar fight for the Indianisation of services was going on in British India. He pointed out also that Mr. Reddy was

saying "Appointments in Mysore are not disposed of on a logical basis, but on genealogical and chronological basis." He requested that he should not be misunderstood as accusing any Government officers.

MR. N. G. SANJEEVIAH also wholeheartedly supported the resolution. He requested that a Staff Selection Board, as in vogue in Madras, might be constituted in Mysore also. He did not understand why, when every year many people of the non-Brahmin community were being educated, they were not appointed in the various grades of service in the State. He therefore requested that steps should be taken by the Government to raise the percentage very early.

THE DEWAN observed that it was not possible to increase the percentage all at one stretch. It could only be, in fairness, as a gradual process.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA desired to know what difficulty there was for Government in taking the assistance of non-officials for making appointments in the State service. He pointed out that while Government wanted their help at the time of voting grants, they did not require their advice or suggestions at the time of making appointments. Hence he requested that a Staff Selection Board might be appointed as prayed for in the resolution.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that the resolution as worded wanted a Board to make all appointments, in both the gazetted and non-gazetted services of the State and that this was quite different from the view now expressed by some members.

MR. H. C. DASAPPA observed that the intention of the members in insisting on the formation of such a Board was that the Government should consult it before making any appointments.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY pointed out that, as there were major and minor communities among the non-Brahmins, the Committee should be representative of all communities to a fair extent.

MR. GURUMURTHIACHARYA also supported this view.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA suggested that the resolution might be amended so as to provide for the consultation before making appointments. He agreed with the view of Mr. P. Subbarama Chetty.

MR. CHANNAPPA (the Mover) agreed to the amendment of the resolution proposed by Mr. Gundappa Gowda.

MR. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, continuing, observed that according to rules, while 50 per cent should have been reached

the percentage of representation now was only 10. This, he said, was regrettable. He invited the attention of the members to a resolution brought by him in the previous session of the Legislative Council requesting the Government to take suitable steps to see that at least 4 out of 8 Deputy Commissioners of districts should be non-Brahmins. The object was to break the present tendency of appointing only members of one community for subordinate grades.

MR. B. L. BYANNA observed that the request of the members to form a Committee as stated in the resolution might be considered after the attainment of responsible Government.

MR. SYLVESTER PAIS pointed out that unless the standing orders were suitably amended, there would be no possibility of reaching the 50 per cent contemplated in the Miller Committee Report. For this purpose, he considered that the appointment of a Staff Selection Board was necessary.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the orders on the Miller Committee Report referred to non-gazetted posts only. He observed that although there was reason for disappointment as to the working of recruitment rules, yet, on the whole, he said that the representation of the backward communities in the service had improved to an appreciable extent. With a view to still further improve such representation, he said that the Recruitment Board had sent certain suggestions to the Government. The proposal made in the resolution was to appoint a Committee for making all appointments whether they are filled up by direct recruitment or by promotion. Such a procedure, he said, was nowhere else in vogue, and that it appeared to him to be impossible.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH suggested that the Board might be appointed to help the Government in matters of direct recruitment only.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL pointed out that the appointments for direct recruitment were very few. Government appointed a Committee for the selection of Revenue Probationers, etc., to which as far as possible non-Brahmins were appointed. In other departments also, initial recruitment of members of backward communities was made as far as possible. But, to consult representatives of very community including several minor communities before making any appointment would be very inconvenient and impossible.

MR. NILGIRI SANJEEVIAH suggested that the proportion of representation of all communities on the Committee might be in the ratio fixed for the committee for the distribution of the backward scholarships.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA pointed out that the representation of backward communities in the gazetted ranks of the service was very small. That was due to the fact that the officers at the top all belonged to one community. In this connection, he referred to the statement made by the late Lala Lajpat Rai in the Imperial Legislative Assembly in the course of which he said that unless the officers at the head were changed, the proportion of representation of Indians could not improve. Here, in Mysore, the question was in regard to the proportion between Brahmins and non-Brahmins in the higher Government service. He pointed out that if there was a Central Committee as suggested in the resolution, the desired goal might be reached as that Committee would be in a position to find out which officer was doing justice to the non-Brahmin community and which officer not. He thought that the Central Committee proposed might include two to three representatives from the minor communities also. He was particular that all interests should be represented on the Committee.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL enquired how the Committee would deal with the appointments, for instance, when only two probationers were advertised and a large number of candidates from all communities applied. He thought that it would lead to various misgivings and suspicions.

MR. MALLAPPA replied that it was true that there would be a lot of canvassing for help from the members. But, he thought that the members would be strong enough to resist such influences. Continuing, he said, that by having such a Committee, the business of the House would be reduced considerably, as there would be no occasion for the members to bring any questions in regard to the recruitment in the services. He pointed out that although the members were trying their best to get a fair share of the representation in the various services of the State for the last so many years, yet, their attempts were not successful. He pointed out that it would be possible to safeguard the interests of the minor communities without sacrificing efficiency in the services by appointing such a Central Committee.

THE THIRD MEMBER OF COUNCIL replied that his suggestions would be considered.

MR. V. VENKATAPPA also supported the resolution with the observation that as there were minor communities even among the Brahmins also, any differences that were likely to arise among them in future after the formation of the Committee must also be guarded against.

As the object of the resolution was served, there was no further discussion.

DEWAN'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.

GENTLEMEN,

Criticism, like confession, is good for the soul, and on behalf of the Government, I should like to thank you for the keen interest you have taken in the Budget and for the steady flow of comment and advice with which you have endeavoured to irrigate its waste spaces.

You will, I am sure, realise that it is not possible for us to meet you all, since that would involve in many cases our travelling at the same time in opposite directions, but I can assure you that we have given our very earnest attention to the suggestions that have been made, and I hope to show you in what follows that we are meeting you in the cases in which there is a preponderance of opinion in favour of one policy, and in which the funds at our disposal enable us to provide for what that opinion desires.

I should like to refer first to what has been said on the one hand on retrenchment and on the other, on the conventions which I proposed to you. It has become a truism, since the effect of many retrenchment schemes has been seen, that retrenchment is a great enemy of economy, and I feel sure that you, who are acquainted with the wants of the countryside, must have met with many instances in which the measures of retrenchment undertaken out of dire necessity a few years ago have led to heavy loss in the long run. Take, for instance, the sudden stoppage of half-completed irrigation works, and consider the state of mind of the villagers who after years of agitation had got these started when they found them suddenly stopped short for reasons they were quite unable to understand and then year after year watched the work that had been done being gradually destroyed by time, the weather and their own cattle. I am sure you will agree with me that economy, which dictates a programme that can be carried through to completion whatever happens, is a much better thing than the shears of retrenchment, which are apt to cut off the growing plant just when it is getting ready to bear fruit. I do not propose to discuss in detail the minor retrenchments that cut off an appointment here and an allowance there further than to say that our watch dogs in the Finance Depart-

ment are continuously on the look out for any excess, and that I could quote you numbers of orders in which they have effected economies in the course of the year. I should like to add that we want the best men available for the service of the State and that to get them we must pay them an adequate wage.

I come next to the question of public instruction, where we have the warring claims of higher and lower education. As regards the former, I may tell you that the University asked for over Rs. 15 lakhs, but that Government could not comply with the request and fixed the recurring grant at Rs. 10½ lakhs, the intention being that there should be no further increase in the next three years. After that we shall have to reconsider the matter. With the spread of primary and secondary education in the State, the requirements of the University, too, must grow, and it is for this reason that I laid stress on the necessity for the University also to take steps to improve and develop its resources. As regards elementary education, your ambition and ours is the same, subject only to the proviso that we feel it essential (as I am sure you do also) to see that the education given is carried sufficiently far to have some lasting effect, in other words that we do not get universal elementary education, as some countries have done, merely on paper. You are naturally anxious that more funds should be provided for this purpose, and in that insistence I fully agree with you. At the time of framing the Budget we did not see our way to allotting more than Rs. 25,000 for the expansion of primary education in rural areas, but in view of the very strong expression of opinion that has been given in favour of a further increase, we have decided to withdraw Rs. 25,000 from other sources and so to increase the grant to Rs. 50,000. If we can go still further as the year goes on, I can assure you we shall not hesitate to do so.

You will also be glad to hear that Government have sanctioned the proposals of the Municipal Councils of Chintamani and Malavalli to open High Schools on a grant-in-aid basis at those places, and that the new High Schools will commence work immediately.

In the third case to which I should like to refer, namely, rural uplift the controversy is rather one as to methods. You, gentlemen, have brought to the notice of Government various local wants which all have a bearing on rural uplift, such as irrigation, village improvements and communications, and particularly drinking water wells. And, again, I am glad to be able to assure you that we have, in view of

your strong insistence upon the point, succeeded in allotting a further sum of Rs. 25,000 for the latter object. I need hardly repeat the assurances I have often-times given you that Government fully realise that rural uplift is one of their most urgent, as it is one of their most sacred, duties. You have been very anxious that all the newly established toll-gates on provincial roads should be abolished and if that cannot be done, that agricultural carts might at least be exempted from payment of toll. Government will be pleased to accede to your request in this matter, and orders will issue exempting from 1st July 1929 all country carts from the payment of tolls at the newly established provincial toll-gates except those located at bridges and the frontier. Timber carts will, however, be subject to the levy of tolls as heretofore.

It is really as a measure of uplift that Government have decided to embark upon the scheme for the formation of agricultural colonies which has evoked so much criticism. I must confess that this criticism came as a great surprise to me, for I should have expected that this scheme, which represents an attempt at the solution of a great problem, would have been welcomed by everybody. As His Excellency the Viceroy observed not long ago "one of the chief contributory causes of the middle class unemployment, which is one of the most disquieting features of Indian life to-day, is the refusal of the young man of education to return to his old village and use his knowledge on the land." This experiment, if it succeeds—I see no good reason why it should not—will give an impetus to the agricultural development of the country. A large number of such "scholar ploughmen" will prove a real asset to the country. I trust, therefore, that those of you, gentlemen, who, for one reason or another, are opposed to the scheme will give Government the benefit of the doubt, and will not mind if they go on with it, feeling as they do—and I believe they have a large body of public opinion behind them—that they are planting the seed of a policy which will prove its merit increasingly as time goes on. In any case, I can assure you that the development of the scheme will be carefully watched, and, personally, I am confident that you will not be disappointed either with the efforts made by Government in the direction of rural development or with the results achieved. All we ask of you is to give us a little time, and what is still more important, your hearty and active co-operation, in our efforts to that end.

In conclusion, I should like to express my gratification at the friendly reception generally accorded to the Budget. Criticisms there have been in plenty, but, as I have said, helpful criticism is what we all of us on this side welcome, and on the whole, I think I can say that the Budget has been received by the House in a spirit of approval and sympathy. In particular, I am glad that the conventions that are proposed to be established in connection with road works, irrigation works, sandal oil factories and the University have generally been recognised as designed to tend to the steady and continuous development of the business of the State, which, as I have endeavoured to show, makes for true economy in the long run.

MR. LINGE GOWDA on behalf of the members of the Representative Assembly said that the three years that just elapsed of the administration of the Dewan was characterised by prosperity and feelings of satisfaction among the people. The fourth year was just commencing and rains had been plentiful and there was sign of prosperity all round. People were extremely thankful to the Dewan for exempting country carts from the payment of tolls. In the matter of High School and Primary Education, the Dewan had shown what his attitude of mind was. He had also shown that he was very much interested in the matter of rural reconstruction. Mr. Linge Gowda further said that, in his opinion, the Dewan was not only an executive head of the administration but also an ambassador of His Highness the Maharaja. He was instrumental in getting a remission of 10½ lakhs from the subsidy. Mr. Linge Gowda felt sure that the Dewan would strain every nerve to see that the State got also a share of the customs to improve the financial resources of the State. He prayed the Almighty God to shower His choicest blessings on him.

On behalf of the House, he requested the Dewan to convey their deep sense of loyalty and devotion to His Highness the Maharaja's person and Throne and their confidence in the administration.

Three cheers were then called for His Highness the Maharaja and the Dewan.

The Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Ex-officio Secretary,
Representative Assembly.

OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SECRETARY,
MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Dated, Camp Mysore, 10th June 1929.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

The Budget Session of the Representative Assembly will begin on Monday the 10th June 1929, at 12 noon. The Agenda of business will be as follows:—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---|
| Monday, 10th June 1929 | .. | 1. President's Address.
2. Swearing in of new Members.
3. Questions and Answers.
4. Government Business. |
| Tuesday, 11th June 1929 | .. | 1. Questions and Answers.
2. Government Business.
3. General discussion on the Budget. |
| Wednesday, 12th June 1929 | .. | 1. Questions and Answers.
2. General discussion on the budget. |
| Thursday, 13th June 1929 | .. | 1. Questions and Answers.
2. Resolutions on the Budget. |
| Friday, 14th June 1929 | .. | 1. Questions and Answers.
2. Representations. |
| Saturday, 15th June 1929 | .. | 1. Questions and Answers.
2. Government Business, if any.
3. Other Resolutions. |

The order of business may be changed by the President at his discretion. If any item of business is completed before the expiry of the period allotted to it, the next or any other item of business may be taken up under the orders of the President.

By Order,
P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Ex-Officio Secretary,
Representative Assembly.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE BUDGET SESSION OF THE
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, JUNE 1929.*(Except Questions and Representations.)***Statement of Government Business to be placed before
the Assembly.***I. General Principles of the Bill to amend the Designation
of the Chief Court of Mysore.*

A resolution was tabled more than once for discussion in the Legislative Council suggesting that the Chief Court might be designated the High Court of Judicature. It is proposed to accept this suggestion. In British India and in some Indian States, the highest courts of Civil and Criminal appeal, reference and revision, are called High Courts. The name "High Court" is more suitable to the Chief Court in Mysore also, it being the highest court of appeal, reference and revision. It is accordingly proposed to introduce a Bill for substituting "High Court of Mysore" and "Chief Justice" respectively, wherever the words "Chief Court of Mysore" and "Chief Judge" occur in any Regulation or law in force in Mysore.

*II. General Principles of the Bill to amend Section 103,
Land Revenue Code.*

Section 103 of the Land Revenue Code is an independent and fundamental provision applicable to all delegations of powers to superior holders, whether under Section 99 proper, or under the last proviso thereto.

It is found necessary to permit a relaxation, in the case of both the Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs, of the restriction contained in Section 103.

The extension of the period for the adoption of the summary process from two to six years would be an adequate recognition of the special standing of these two Jahgirs and affords a reasonable solution of the difficulty under which they would otherwise be placed. Hence the necessity for the amendment.

Amendment proposed.

Substitute the following Section for the present Section 103:—

“103. The power conferred by any such commission shall extend only to the enforcement of the payment of the revenue or rent of the current revenue year and, in the case of the Jahgirs of Sringeri and Yelandur, of five revenue years and, in other cases, of one revenue year, immediately preceding the current revenue year.”

III. General Principles of the Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

A statement of general principles of this Bill was placed before the Representative Assembly at the last Dasara Session. While approving of Clause 2 of the Bill, the Assembly desired that the class of undesirable persons liable to removal from the Mining Area should be clearly defined and that before passing an order directing such removal the person affected thereby should be given an opportunity to state his objection and also adduce evidence in support of it. It was further suggested that the limit of six months to the currency of such an order in the first instance should apply not only to subjects of His Highness the Maharaja paying land revenue but also to those who pay rates or taxes to any local authority in the State.

The Bill has now been revised in the light of the foregoing suggestions and appended to this statement.

A Bill further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For Section 17 of the Regulation the following shall be substituted:—

“17 (1) The Superintendent of Police for the Kolar Gold Fields may by an order direct any person, whose residence within such area as may be notified by the Government from time to time is considered undesirable, to quit the said area within twenty-four hours and such person shall not, after the lapse of the said time, remain in or re-enter that area without the permission of the said Superintendent of Police.

(2) Before making an order under sub-section (1) the Superintendent of Police shall,—

(a) cause a notice to be served on the person concerned, in the manner provided in Chapter VI of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the service of summons, indicating why his presence in the area specified therein is considered undesirable and calling upon him to show cause within the period fixed in the notice why he should not be directed to quit the said area, and

(b) record his objection and the evidence in support of it, if any, he may offer.

(3) Where the person against whom an order is made under this Section after inquiry as provided in sub-section (2) is a subject of His Highness the Maharaja owning land assessed to land revenue or paying any tax or rate to the Government or to any local authority, the order shall be in force for a period of six months only provided that this period may be extended from time to time by further orders passed after fresh inquiry in conformity with the procedure laid down in sub-section (2).

(4) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to invalidate an order made without inquiry as provided in sub-section (2) where, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Police, the interests of the Gold Mining Industry demand the immediate removal of the person affected thereby.

(5) An order made under sub-section (4) shall be in force for a period of one month only unless a further order in conformity with the procedure laid down in sub-section (2) is sooner passed.

(6) Every order made under this Section shall be in writing and shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor.

(7) An order made under this section may be cancelled by the Superintendent of Police or by the District Magistrate.

Explanation.—No person shall be deemed to be an undesirable resident for the purpose of this section unless—

(a) He has been previously convicted of—

(i) an offence punishable under Section 13 of this Regulation, or

(ii) theft of mining material or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen mining material, or

(b) There is grave suspicion of his complicity in committing theft of or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen mining material, or

(c) He is a disorganiser of labour, or
 (d) He has no ostensible means of subsistence, or
 (e) His presence on the Kolar Gold Fields may otherwise be a source of danger or loss to the Gold Mining Industry."

2. To sub-section (2) of Section 35 of the Regulation the following clause shall be added:—

"(c) Power to write off as irrecoverable, subject to such conditions as the Government may prescribe, sums due on account of any tax, rate or cess or the costs in recovering such tax, rate or cess."

BANGALORE,
 29th May 1929.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
 Ex-officio Secretary,
 Representative Assembly.

II.

Bill to further amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926.

Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Mysore District Board Regulation, 1926, in certain particulars, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

In Section 35 of the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926, (1) the word "and" occurring after the words "the District Inspector of Schools" shall be substituted by a comma and (2) between the words "Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies" and the word "shall," the following shall be inserted:—

"and the District Economic Superintendents and such other officers as may be notified by the Government from time to time in this behalf."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the duties assigned to the District Economic Superintendents in Government Order No. D. 4175-234—E.C. 28-28-1, dated 11th December 1928, they have to attend, as far as possible, all meetings of the District Boards in their District and furnish information regarding the progress of Economic Development work in the District and prepare and investigate any scheme that might be referred

to them. The Superintendents are already on the Economic Committee of the District Boards and with a view to make themselves felt there and give a statutory recognition to their relation with the District Board, it is considered necessary to include the District Economic Superintendents in the list mentioned in Section 35 of the Mysore District Boards Regulation, of Government officers entitled to attend and speak at any meeting of the District Board or Committee thereof as specified in the said Section. It is also considered desirable to provide for the inclusion in the list of any other officers who may be notified by Government from time to time. The present Bill to amend Section 35 of the District Board Regulation is accordingly prepared.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,

*Ex-officio Secretary,
Representative Assembly.*

RESOLUTIONS.

MOVER.—MR. S. N. M. RAZVI.

1. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a substantial amount be set apart in the Budget to purchase at least four fire engines and keep them in District Headquarters to meet any accidental fires that may occur in Jatras.

2. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the grant to the Bangalore City Improvement made in the Budget be substantially increased.

3. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that suitable provision be made in the Budget to provide the Maternity Hospital in Bangalore City with an X-Ray Department in order to meet the growing needs of the patients that visit the Hospital.

4. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that necessary funds be provided in the Budget to give adequate increment to the menial staff of the Secretariat.

5. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that, as it is found the existing First Munsiff's Court in Bangalore City is not coping with the work in view of the fact that many cases

have fallen into arrears and have been pending for the last six to eight years, suitable provision be made to open an additional Munsiff's Court in Bangalore City.

MOVER.—MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.

6. This Assembly reiterates its last year's resolution that the funds released from out of the reduction of subsidy be earmarked for expenditure solely on the expansion of free compulsory education in the State.

7. This Assembly recommends to Government that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be provided in the current year's Budget for carrying propaganda against drink in the State.

MOVER.—MR. BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA.

8. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the necessity for making suitable provision in the Budget for starting Coffee Bank immediately at Chickmagalur.

9. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for providing larger grants for Malnad Improvement Works.

10. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the necessity for providing one-tenth of the Land Revenue for distributing to the Village Panchayets for their proper working.

11. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that necessary allotments be made in the Budget for taking up one hobli in every taluk year by year for introducing free compulsory primary education.

12. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore the necessity for making provision in the Budget for making subventions to the District Boards to enable them to discharge their legitimate duties.

13. This Assembly recommends to Government that the allotment for drinking water wells in villages be increased.

MOVER —MR. G. CHENNAPPA.

14. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs be provided for in the Budget to introduce the compulsory primary education in the State from the next official year.

15. This Assembly recommends to the Government

of His Highness the Maharaja that a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh be provided for in the Budget to establish a central reformatory at Bangalore from the next official year.

16. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs be provided for in the Budget for rural reconstruction and Village Panchayet works.

17. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a special grant of Rs. 1 lakh be provided for in the Budget for making special grants to minor town municipalities.

18. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a special grant of Rs. 4 lakhs be provided for in the Budget to increase the pay and prospects of the teachers of the primary and middle schools of the State.

19. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a special grant of Rs. 12,000 be made in the Budget for deputing two members of the backward classes to foreign countries to make a special study of administration and parliamentary system of Government.

MOVER.—MR. B. GOPALACHAR.

20. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making larger provision than has been provided for in the Budget under the head Grants to Village Panchayets.

21. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making provision in the Budget for making subventions to the District Boards to enable them to discharge their legitimate duties.

22. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making larger provision than has been provided for in the Budget for the Restoration of minor tanks in the State.

23. This Assembly recommends to Government that allotments of funds in this Budget towards development of Malnad under "Bridge" be increased by at least three lakhs of rupees according to the estimates done for the construction of Tunga bridge at Tirthahalli as this work develops the inter-district area, between Kadur and Shimoga Districts and as this bridge comes fifth in rank in importance in the programme of bridge construction in the State.

24. This Assembly recommends to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja that provision should be made in this Budget towards the construction of Tirthahalli High School building to ensure progress of education in Malnad.

25. This Assembly recommends to Government that adequate allotments be made towards inter-village and inter-taluk communications under the grant of "Communications" towards the improvement of rural areas especially in Malnad.

26. This Assembly recommends to Government that necessary funds be provided for Maternity Hospital at Tirthahalli in the Budget either under the heading of "Malnad Improvement Funds" or "State Funds" to afford proper medical aid in this respect.

27. This Assembly recommends to Government that necessary funds be provided in this Budget for enhancing the pay and prospects of the school masters of the Primary schools in Mysore.

28. This Assembly recommends to Government to reduce the expenditure on General Administration at least by 10 per cent.

29. This Assembly recommends to Government that the surplus income of the Judicial Department be utilised for giving increased facilities wherever necessary by establishing Munsiff Magistrate Courts and that such a court be given to Tirthahalli, as the interior parts are very far away from the District Headquarters.

30. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, the necessity for making a larger provision than has been provided in the Budget for the supply of medicines to Local Fund Hospitals.

31. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making larger provision than has been provided for in the Budget for making liberal grants for Town Improvements.

32. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that more funds be provided for Princess Krishnammanniyavara Sanatorium in Mysore, than has been provided in the Budget.

33. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the income from the Judicial Administration be set apart every year for 10 years, for the construction of court buildings, witness sheds and quarters for officials.

34. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the necessity for making a

provision of one lakh of rupees for the propaganda of prohibition of liquor drink in the State.

MOVER—K. T. SATYANARAYAN SETTY.

35. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to earmark a sum of two lakhs of rupees every year for the improvement of the cadre of school masters in the lower service, (primary and middle schools) until the condition of teachers reaches such a standard as would enable them to make a decent living.

36. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to earmark a sum of Rs. 50,000 every year for every district in the State for the improvement of Village Panchayets.

37. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the salaries of all those officers getting Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and above per mensem be reduced by 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively and further is of opinion that all those appointments to be newly created in this grade be made on the above basis.

MOVER.—MR. D. S. MALLAPPA.

38. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that with a view to bring about total prohibition in the State within the next ten years a definite excise policy be adopted from the year 1929-30 and a definite number of shops be closed in the Budget year as a first step.

39. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a non-official committee consisting of the elected representatives of this House and of the Council be constituted to suggest retrenchment in the State expenditure.

40. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Village Panchayets be raised to three lakhs of rupees in the Budget under discussion.

41. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a sum of one lakh of rupees be set apart for each district for being given as a contribution to District Boards.

42. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant to primary education be raised by 6 lakhs of rupees to open more primary schools in rural parts.

43. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the backward class scholarships be raised to two lakhs of rupees.

44. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Drinking Water Wells be raised by one lakh of rupees.

45. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Tank Restoration be raised by 5 lakhs of rupees.

46. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for educational buildings be raised by 2 lakhs of rupees with a view to provide more school buildings in rural parts.

47. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Medical Department be raised by half a lakh of rupees to provide more dispensaries in rural parts and also to give Government grants to medical men who settle down in rural parts having obtained District Board grants.

48. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Education be raised by 2 lakhs of rupees for opening more Middle schools and also for converting incomplete Middle Schools into complete Middle Schools.

49. This Assembly is of opinion that the policy of drawing from Reserves for expenditure which were met out of normal revenues in the past years is neither sound nor desirable.

50. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the Bhadravati Iron Works be converted into a Joint-Stock Company in order to save further loss to the State.

51. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the costs of wood and ore supplied to Bhadravati Iron Works be charged to it.

52. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that pending the conversion of Iron Works into a Joint-Stock Company a committee of elected non-officials of this House and of the Council be constituted to go into the present working condition of the Bhadravati Iron Works and suggest means of effecting retrenchments in the establishment of the Iron Works.

53. This Assembly recommends to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that all the Industrial Workshops that have been working at a loss be closed to save further loss to the State.

54. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a larger provision be made for making liberal grants to Town Improvements.

55. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for educational buildings be transferred to Civil Public Works budget as in previous year.

56. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the policy of encouraging University education at the cost of Middle, Primary and Secondary education be discontinued.

57. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the representation of backward communities in the professorial staff be increased by taking suitable persons belonging to backward communities whenever they become available.

58. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the system of creating departmental reserve out of unspent balances of the department be adopted at least in the Education Department as the lapses in this Department are heavy and the reserve thus created be re-allotted along with the usual grant in the subsequent year.

59. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that as long as the incomplete Middle Schools are maintained as part of the Educational system the cost of their maintenance be shown separately in the Budget.

60. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant now made in the Educational budget for schools in Military areas be shown in Military budget as heretofore.

61. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for Anathalayas now made in the Educational budget be shown in Muzrai budget as heretofore.

62. This Assembly is of opinion that the policy of providing grants in the departmental budgets without giving the details of expenditure is neither sound or desirable.

63. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for advance to Land Mortgage Bank be raised to ten lakhs of rupees.

64. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that larger grants be provided for Takkavi, Land Improvement and Industrial loans.

65. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that larger grants be made for advances to Co-operative Societies and loans for Agricultural implements and manures.

66. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that local and educational cesses be collected from officials at half an anna in a rupee from their salaries.

67. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the salaries of officials drawing Rs. 250 and upwards up to Rs. 500 be reduced by 10 per cent and the salary of officials drawing more than Rs. 500 a month be reduced by 20 per cent with a view to reduce the service expenditure.

68. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the salary of all school masters of below Rs. 50 a month be enhanced by 5 per cent and no teacher be paid less than Rs. 20 a month.

69. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the depreciation fund of Electrical Department be set apart each year at the percentage at which it was set apart previous to the year 1926.

70. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that 60 per cent of the mining revenue and the profits of the Government worked mines be set apart as mining reserve in order to maintain the same level of income from the mining revenue when the mines cease to yield any revenue.

71. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the system of drawing interest on Famine Insurance fund for capital expenditure be given up and the same added on to the fund so that a large amount be available at times of emergency.

72. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the system of creating various reserves that existed in previous years be recommenced from the year 1929-30.

73. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a provision be made in the Budget to encourage the system of indigenous Veterinary medicine in the State.

74. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that necessary provision be made in the Budget for opening a High School in Saklespur.

75. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that a decent provision be made in the Educational budget to give physical training in all schools and also to allot building and maintenance grants to physical culture institutes in the State.

76. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the grant for well boring plant be transferred to the Industries and Commerce departmental budget as was done in previous years.

77. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that the Bhadravati Iron Works be made to provide a reasonable amount each year towards Depreciation Fund irrespective of the results of the working operations of the Works.

78. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that all industrial and commercial concerns be made to maintain columns both for profits and losses in their balance sheets and show losses if the concerns end in loss and not make them up by reducing the amounts proposed to be set apart towards Depreciation and other funds.

79. This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that grant for High School education be raised by one lakh of rupees.

Dated 9th June 1929.

CAMP MYSORE

P. MAHADEVAYYA,

Ex-Officio Secretary,

Representative Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that all Provincial and District Fund Toll-gates be abolished.

MOVERS. — MESSRS. VEERASANJEEVAGOWDA, Closepet Taluk and SUBBARAMA CHETTY, Special Interest.

2. That this Assembly recommends to the Government

of His Highness the Maharaja that the levy of railway cess be abolished in the Kolar District.

MOVERS.—MESSRS. J. S. THIMMARAYA SETTY, Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board; B. SRINIVASA RAO, Bowringpet Taluk; CHIKKANANJAREDDY, Bagepalli Taluk.

3. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that at least two Judges of the Chief Court should be from the Backward Communities.

4. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that facilities should be provided for pupils of all communities to be admitted to all the classes of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, for study.

MOVERS.—MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMI, T. Narsipur Taluk; M. C. LINGEGOWDA and S. C. MALLIAH, Mandya Taluk; PATEL LINGE GOWDA, Krishnarajapete Taluk; K. V. VEERANNA, Chamarajnagar Taluk; CHIKKEGOWDA, Malvalli Taluk; LINGE GOWDA, Heggaddevankote Taluk; CHIKKALINGE GOWDA *alias* ANNEGOWDA, Mandya Taluk; B. CHENNAPPA, Yedatore Taluk; H. C. DASAPPA, Special Interest; T. S. ALIKHAN, Minority Interest; V. BANDAIYA, Nanjangud Taluk; H. C. RAYAPPA, Minority Interest; PUTTANANJIAH, Malvalli Municipality; THIMMEGOWDA *alias* THAMMAYYA GOWDA, Krishnarajpete Taluk; DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH, Special Interest; SANGANABASAPPA, Chamarajnagar Municipality.

5. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the offer of reward for shooting tigers by the public may be revived at least in the case of local people and the restrictions that one Shikar should not kill more than one tiger and that wild animals should not be pursued or killed though causing damage to the crops or cattle should be removed.

MOVERS.—ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

6. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a permanent body consisting of a non-official majority be constituted to make all appointments, Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, in the State.

MOVERS.—MESSRS. G. CHENNAPPA and M. GURUSIDDAPPA, Davangere Taluk.

7. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the lands granted to Adikarnatakas on restricted tenure should not be subjected to sale by Civil Courts within the period of restriction on decrees obtained by merchants and others and that the period of ten years may be raised to twenty.

8. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that an Act may be passed for allowing the Adikarnatakas to remove tangadi bark situated in *Gomal*, *Banjar* and *Hiduvali* lands free for their *bona fide* purpose of tanning skin so that the contractors may not harass them.

MOVER.—MR. DODDAIYA, Minority Interests.

9. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the power rate on light connections given to shops and houses be reduced to its original rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas.

10. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the octroi duty levied by municipalities in the State be abolished.

MOVER.—MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY, Special Interest.

11. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the desirability of introducing a legislation raising the marriageable age of boys to 21 and that of girls to 12.

12. That this Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja the desirability of issuing an order permitting persons of all castes and creeds inside all the Muzrai institutions in the State to offer prayers and worship as is done in the case of Sri Chamundeswari Temple at Mysore and enforcing the same.

MOVER.—MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA, Minority Interest.

13. That this House recommends to the Government that a Committee may be appointed to consider and report on the following:—

(1) The abolition of whipping and of death sentence as punishments under the Penal Code.

(2) The introduction of the system of indeterminate sentence.

(3) The introduction of the French system of convict labour providing for compensation to the families of both the criminal and his victims.

MOVER.—MR. K. T. BHASHYAM, Special Interest.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Ex-officio *Secretary*,
Representative Assembly.

AMENDMENTS TO RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

In line 2.—After the words “that all” add the words “newly opened.” After the word “Provincial” add the word “municipal.” Omit the full stop after the word “abolished” and add “forthwith.”

MOVER.—MR. BAGAMANE DEVEGOWDA, Chickmagalur Taluk.

Resolution No. 2.

In line 2.—Omit the full stop at the end of the sentence, and add “and Kadur District.”

MOVER.—MR. BAGAMANE DEVEGOWDA, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Resolution No. 11.

In line 3.—For “12” substitute “16.”

MOVER.—MR. BAGAMANE DEVEGOWDA, Chikmagalur Taluk.

P. MAHADEVAYYA,
Ex-officio *Secretary*,
Representative Assembly.

APPENDIX B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS NOT TAKEN UP FOR
WANT OF TIME.

MESSRS. N. CHENNABASAPPA and PATTE BASAPPA (Molakalmuru Taluk).—

Q.—43. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether Jodi Marlahalli in the Molakalmuru Taluk is a Devadaya or Brahmadaaya village?

(b) If Devadaya, when, by whom and for what purpose it was granted?

(c) Under whose management the village now is?

(d) What the annual amount of quit rent due to Government is?

(e) What all the items assigned at the time of grant are?

(f) The annual income of the village during the last ten years?

(g) Whether Government is aware of all the items of expenditure?

(h) Whether any committee is appointed for its supervision?

(i) If not, what are the views of Government in not appointing a Committee for the purpose?

(j) What the population and the area of the village are? What are the names of raiyats and the kandayam due by each every year?

(k) Whether there are any other sources of income besides land assessment?

(l) Whether Government or Jodidar is empowered to deprive the raiyats of their lands which are improved at a heavy investment of funds and which are in their possession and enjoyment from time immemorial?

(m) Whether there are barawardar patel and shanbhog to the village?

(n) If so, whether they are looking after the duties?

(o) If not, why not?

(p) Whether the manager is empowered to change the patel and shanbhog?

(q) How long the present manager has been in enjoyment of the inam village?

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,—

A.—43, (a) Devadaya,

(b) It was endowed to Sri Venkataramana Swamy temple at Molakalmuru by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore in the year 1819 for Puja and Neivedyam of the Devaru and also for Nandadipam.

(c) Mr. Ranganna of Molakalmuru.

				Rs.	a.	p.
(d)	Jodi	..	..	14	9	0
	Local cess	..	..	6	4	0
	Railway cess	..	..	3	2	0
	Education cess	..	..	3	2	0
	Total	..	..	27	1	0

(e) Land Revenue, Mohatarfa, Amarai, Sayer.

(f)	YEAR.	KIND.	KOLAGA.	CASH.
				Rs. a. p.
	1918-19	Ragi	3	109 12 10
	1919-20	„	3	106 7 8
	1920-21	„	2	108 7 8
	1921-22	„	2	108 7 8
	1922-23	„	2	111 7 4
	1923-24	„	2	111 7 4
	1924-25	„	2	110 7 2
	1925-26	„	..	111 7 2
	1926-27	„	2	99 9 8
	1927-28	„	2	111 9 8

(g) No.

(h) No.

(i) There is no proposal before Government for the appointment of Committee.

(j) Population: 381 (as per Census of 1921).

AREA:

				K.	K.	P.
	Dry	..	..	114	10	0
	Wet	..	..	5	10	0
	Total	..	..	120	0	0

Information is not available.

(k) Besides land assessment, the following are the sources of income assigned in the original grant of which Sayer Mohatarfa has since been abolished;

1. Amarai. 2. Sayer (abolished).

(l) Government have no information as regards the extent of rights of the Jodidar and of the raiyats in the lands.

(m), (n) and (o) It is reported that nobody is doing the Shanbogi work of this village from a long time though the name of one Thippaiya is shown as Registerdar in the Barabaluti Register. The manager of the village appointed as Registerdar Patel in April 1900 has been looking after the duties.

(p) In view of answer to questions 13 to 15 this does not arise.

(q) He has been the Manager for about 30 years.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

Q.—46. Will the Government be pleased to state with regard to Subject No. 58 (b) of the Dasara Session of October 1928 *re* Lambani Lecturers,

(a) How many lecturers are required in this connection if two are inadequate as remarked?

(b) Whether the Government will make necessary arrangements for the purpose at least now?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—46. (a) This is a matter of opinion.

(b) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint any whole-time lecturers for the purpose.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

Q.—47. Will the Government be pleased to state the action taken in respect of granting scholarships to Lambani students as promised in reply to Subject No. 64 of the Budget Session of 1928?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—47. No promise was made as stated; the Lambani students enjoy all the concessions, except hostel conveniences, open to Depressed Classes students.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

- Q.—48. Will the Government be pleased to state—
- (a) The number of Depressed classes in the State;
 - (b) The number of sub-sects;
 - (c) The population of each sect and the number of students in them;
 - (d) The number of scholarships granted to each sect.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

- A.—48. (a) 1,132,673.
- (b) (i) Adikarnataka and Adidravida.
 - (ii) Korcha and Korma.
 - (iii) Lambani.
 - (iv) Animists and Hill Tribes.
 - (v) Vodda.
 - (c) (i) 905,869 ; (ii) 5,067 ; (iii) 7,560 ; (iv) 62,831 ; (v) 151,346.

Figures as to the Depressed Class pupils under instruction by sub-sects is not available. But the total number of pupils under instruction on 31st March 1928 was:—

Depressed Class boys 17,118, Depressed Class girls 2,800.

(d) Information by sects is not available. Total number of scholarships awarded to—

Depressed Class Boys—

24 scholarships in the University.

High School 59 plus 39 out of the additional grant of Rs. 50,000 recently sanctioned by Government.

Middle School 263.

Primary School 1,293.

Depressed Class Girls—

Rs. 5,000 per annum for all classes.

MR. JATRA NAIK, Minority Interest.—

- Q.—49. Will the Government be pleased to state—
- (a) The boundary mark charges levied on the sub-divided lands?
 - (b) Whether the Government will excuse these charges for Lambanies if they come forward to put up bandhs and help measuring?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—49. (a) and (b) The member's attention is invited to para 6 of the G.O. No. R. 53-105—L.R. 255-22, dated the 6th October 1927. The Deputy Commissioners are empowered to waive the bandh charges in cases of extreme poverty of applicants.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

Q.—50. Will the Government be pleased to pass orders to the effect that the shopkeepers should not sell toddy to Lambanies either to drink or to carry?

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—50. Not practicable.

MR. B. C. RANGAPPA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—51. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that one Kaniyar student P. Srinivasiah applied for admission to the L.M.P. class?

(b) If so, whether a seat was allotted to him?

(c) If not, what are the reasons for not giving him a seat?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—51. (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) He did not possess the minimum educational qualification as required by the rules and ordinances.

MR. B. C. RANGAPPA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—52. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) In whose building the primary school at Iraswadi Village, Chamarajnagar Taluk, is located?

(b) Whether it is Government institution or a grant-in-aid one?

(c) What are all the communities that can study in that institution?

(d) Whether it is fact that boys belonging to Kaniyar community are made to sit outside the school instead of

being allowed to sit inside along with others and given tuition in their lessons ?

(e) Whether any complaints have been received in this connection ?

(f) If received, what action has been taken on them?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—52. (a) The school is held in the Chavadi.

(b) It is a Government Institution.

(c) All communities. (There are at present 3 Mahomedan boys, 2 Brahmin boys, 11 Lingayet boys, 10 other High Caste Hindus and 8 Depressed Class Pupils)

(d) No information is available to show that any distinction is being made in the matter of seating arrangements.

(e) No.

(f) This point does not arise in view of the answer to (e).

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHACHARYA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—53. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government are aware that members of the Visvakarma community in the State of Mysore are experts in all kinds of art work ?

(b) If so, whether the Government have not considered that, in consideration of the grievances of the Visvakarma community, it is necessary to offer suggestions for the advancement of the country ?

(c) Whether there will be any loss to Government if an intelligent and educated and experienced member of the community is nominated to every Municipal Council, District Board and Local Board as is done in the case of other communities ?

(d) Whether they will so nominate gentlemen of the Visvakarma community at least in future as members of the bodies referred to above ?

(e) Whether they will promise to elect permanently in future one member from the Visvakarma community to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council ?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—53. (a) and (b) Questions are too vague for a definite answer. If the member considers that the commu-

nity are experts in Arts Works, Government will take note of this and they will hear all proper and suitable suggestions which may be made by the community for the improvement of any art or craft.

(c) and (d) No general rule for nomination of the members of this community in particular can be made. The representation may be noted for consideration by the several local bodies at the time of filling up vacancies.

(e) No.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—54. Will the Government be pleased to state—

Whether they will vouchsafe the safe conduct of processions of deities belonging to various communities in public roads and thus safeguard the interests of the Minority Communities?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—54. The necessary safeguard already exists, subject to local custom and the interests of public peace.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—57. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it has come to the notice of Government that the members of the Visvakarma community who are skilled in art work are willing to do honorary work in the Department of Industries and Commerce and Economic Conference, thus exhibiting their unswerving loyalty to the Throne and earning lakhs of rupees for Government by way of profit?

(b) Whether it is not therefore advantageous to appoint as honorary workers men of this community who are experienced and well skilled in art work in responsible posts in the above mentioned departments?

(c) Whether there will be any loss to Government if they so appoint honorary workers from among the members of this community?

(d) Whether the Government will try to encourage the important metal industries in the State by granting loans free of interest to men of the community skilled in such industries?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—57. (a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The ordinary loan rules cover such cases; and applications for special concessions will have to be dealt with on their merits.

MESSRS. SURANIGE SIDDABASAPPA and ABDUL NABI SAB (Shikarpur Taluk).—

Q.—28. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many years it will take to work out the Anjanapur project to completion?

(b) The estimated cost of the work, the contribution from the people and the Government share of the cost.

(c) Whether it is not possible to raise the sluice by 10 ft. above the level now proposed, so that the benefit of the project may be extended to more villages?

(d) The names of the villages and the acres in each village to be supplied with water from this project.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—28. (a) 6 to 7 years.

(b) Cost, Rs. 17,85,000, Contribution, Rs. 4,02,200

(c) No.

(d) From the Right Bank Channel, 20½ miles.

Mullugalli	..	..	5	38
Hitla	..	..	102	6
Sanyasi Koppa	..	..	179	7
Churchigundi	..	..	607	35
Isur	..	..	1,056	3
Chikajogihalli	..	..	140	5
Gama	..	..	1,174	14
Kanu	..	..	899	10
Gabbur	..	..	800	25
Kakanhalli	..	..	733	2
Bhadrapur	..	..	112	29
Haliyur or Shikarpur	..	..	629	29
Sadasivapur	..	..	228	16
Nelavagal	..	..	841	32
Begur Inam Village	..	..	300	0
			7,811	30
				16*

From the Left Bank Channel, 8 miles.

Kalmane	..	..	424	8
Hitla	..	..	811	15
Medavalli	..	..	109	5
Arasingere	..	..	487	32
				<hr/>
				1,832 20

MR. B. VENKATAGIRIAPPA (Sagar Taluk).—

Q.—29. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The taluks in which the system of Record of Rights was introduced in the State.

(b) The amount realised in each taluk.

(c) The number of hissès (shares) the rights to which were recorded under the rules.

(d) The expenditure incurred by Government in each taluk.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—29. (a), (b), (c) and (d) A statement is placed on the table (*vide* Appendix XIII).

MR. G. CHANNAPPA SETTY (Sagar Taluk).—

Q.—30. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The loss caused by the accidental fires in the Mysore State during 1926-27 and 1927-28 *re.* the houses burnt, corn, currency notes and the jewels destroyed.

(b) The Government help extended to those that suffered.

(c) How much was lost and how much help was given?

(d) Whether the Government have considered the question of replacing the burnt notes by fresh currency notes and giving them to the *bona fide* owners?

SECRETARY GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—30. (a) 1926-27 : Rs. 3,15,044-10-0; 1927-28: 7,00,645-8-0.

(b) Relief in the shape of free grant of building materials, takavi loans and remission of kandayam was granted. Information about the actual value of these is not readily available.

(c) *Vide* answers to (a) and (b).

(d) Such persons have to put in their claims to the respective currency offices in British India and not to the Mysore Government.

MR. A. N. VENKATA RAO (Kumsi Sub-Taluk).—

Q.—32. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The annual receipts and expenditure of the Hucharayaswamy temple at Shikarpur from 1924 up to the present time.

(b) The amount now standing in the name of the temple.

(c) Whether the Government are aware of the fact that the compound walls of the temple are in a dilapidated condition?

(d) The repairs that are done to the walls till now.

(e) If not, whether the repairs will be commenced early?

(f) If there are not sufficient funds at the credit of the temple, will the Government be pleased to make a State grant from the General Muzrai Funds taking into consideration the importance of the institution?

FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—32. (a) A statement is enclosed. (*Vide* Appendix XIV).

(b) Cash, Rs. 1,494-13-6 (on 1st May 1929). Investments, Rs. 1,700 in 6½ per cent and Rs. 300 in 3½ per cent bonds.

(c) Yes.

(d) None.

(e) and (f) The cost of constructing the compound wall was estimated at Rs. 11,150. In view of the poor financial condition of the temple a sum of Rs. 1,398 has been allotted to this Institution from the current year's grant for construction and repairs of Muzrai Institutions from State Grant and General Muzrai Fund for being utilised for the most urgent requirements.

MESSRS. B. P. BASAPPA SETTY and BAGAMANE DEVEGOWDA (Chikmagalur Taluk), and N. M. SIVALINGAPPAYYA (Kadur Taluk).—

Q.—34. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the relationship between the Superintendent of the Shimoga Intermediate College and the students belonging to the backward communities is not cordial?

(b) Whether it is true that none of the students of the backward communities participated in the celebrations of the "College Day"?

(c) How many papers are being subscribed for by the Superintendent for the College Reading Room and what are they?

(d) Whether it is a fact that this Superintendent is having religious discourses in the classes every week which are having a prejudicial effect on the sentiments of the students of the backward communities?

(e) What could be the reason for not notifying the names of students who have been awarded freeships and half-freeships although the second term of the year is fast closing?

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—34. (a) The relations of the Superintendent with the students belonging to the Backward Communities in general are understood to be satisfactory. There seems to have been some misunderstanding with the students belonging to the Lingayet Community, but this is reported to have been subsequently cleared up.

(b) It is not a fact that backward community students in general did not participate in the celebrations. The dinner, it is understood, was not attended by the four Lingayet students of the College, but from the list of prize winners (enclosed Appendix XV) it will be evident that students of other backward communities joined in the function.

(c) Papers are subscribed for by the College Council and not the Superintendent. The following is the list subscribed for during the year 1928-29:—

Dailies.—The Hindu.

The Times of India.

The Mysore Patriot (since discontinued.)

Weeklies.—The Times of India Illustrated Weekly.

The Doodle.

Young India. (Stopped).

Viswakarnataka.

The Evening Mail (Since discontinued.)

Sunrise (An Ahmadiyya Organ) Supplied free.

Fortnightly.—Sarada (Sanskrit.)

Monthlies.—The Modern Review

The Indian Review.

The Physical Culture Magazine.

Brahmacharya.

Mysore Makkalu.

Kadambari Sangraha.

D. A. V. College Union Magazine.

Quarterlies.—The Mysore University Magazine.

Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society.

The Indian Historical Quarterly.

The Viswabharati.

The Prabhudda Karnataka.

Half Yearly.—The Mysore University Journal.

(d) The Superintendent reports that religious discourses were held once a week, and that this was in addition to the regular class work. The object of these discourses was to emphasise the fundamental unity of the great religions of the world, with a view to promote communal harmony. It is understood that these discourses have been discontinued recently.

(e) *Scholarships*.—In view of the fact that backward class scholarships had to be allotted for the first time in the Intermediate Colleges, the question of their distribution between the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges had to be settled by the University Council and sanction of Government obtained. Besides, the distribution of the additional grant of Rs. 15,000 sanctioned for the University for Backward Class Scholarships had also to be settled. The distribution of the actual number of scholarships could be made only on receipt of the number of applicants in the different colleges. There was also some correspondence between the University Office and the College regarding certain students recommended for the award. All this took some time and the final awards were communicated on the 10th January 1929.

Free-studentships.—The Government Order sanctioning the scale of free-studentships for the Intermediate Colleges was received in November 1928. As free and half free-studentships could only be settled after the scholarships had been awarded, the recommendations of the College Council regarding the former were received in the University Office on the 23rd January 1929 and sanction communicated on the 27th idem. The list was announced in the classes on the 28th, the very next day, and a copy put up on the College Notice Board on the 31st January 1929.

MR. B. LINGE GOWDA (Hiriyur Taluk).—

Q.—39. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If the investigations about the Kariyala Project in Hiriyur Taluk has come to a close?

(b) The estimated cost of the same.

(c) The area that may be irrigated by the said project.

(d) The amount that may be annually expected by way of water-rate.

(e) The water-rate per acre that the Government propose to levy.

(f) The contribution per acre that the Government expect from the raiyats.

(g) The amount of contribution per acre that the raiyats have agreed to pay.

(h) Whether the Government intend taking up the work in the near future? If so, when?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—39. (a) Yes.

(b) Rough cost of the estimate Rs. 7,45,000.

(c) 1,600 acres.

(d) Rs. 8,000 to 9,600.

(e), (f) and (h) The question is under consideration.

(g) Rs. 100 per acre.

MR. MAHADEVAPPA (Davangere Taluk).—

Q.—42. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The stage at which the estimate prepared some-time back for the construction of a big tank near Devara Belikere, Harihar Sub-Taluk, stands?

(b) Why it is pending?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—

A.—42. (a) The estimate for Rs. 2,28,265 sanctioned in September 1907 is on the Famine Protective List.

(b) The work is not remunerative and has not therefore been taken up.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

Q.—44. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether they are aware that Gojjas or Khojas (ಖೋಜಾ) in female dress appear in jatras and villages, compel each Lambani to pay a sum of two annas, failing which they use foul language, viz., ಗರ್ಜೆಲಾ in Lambani language and even trouble Lambani females?

(b) Whether this is a mamool?

(c) Whether the Government will enquire into the matter and make necessary arrangements to prevent it?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—44. (a) No such complaints have been made to the Police so far and it is also ascertained that this practice does not exist.

(b) *Vide* answer to question (a).

(c) If any specific instances are brought to notice, enquiries will be made and needful action taken.

MR. JATRA NAIK (Minority Interest).—

Q.—45. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The number of darkhasts presented by Lambanis during the past two years.

(b) How many were granted and how many were rejected?

(c) What are the reasons for such a long delay in the disposal of darkhasts?

(d) Whether they are sub-divided immediately after saguvali chits are granted or there is any limit of time for so doing?

(e) Whether the Government are aware of the troubles that the people are put to by putting off phode work immediately after the grant of the saguvali chit?

(f) Whether the Government will make necessary arrangements for the sub-division of the lands soon after the grant of saguvali chits?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—

A.—45. (a) to (f) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table. (*Vide* Appendix XVII.)

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM IYENGAR (Special Interest).—

Q.—59. (a) Are Government aware that the follow-

ing representations were promised to be referred to the Chief Court:—

- (1) Consolidation of enrolment fee of Pleaders.
- (2) Review in Criminal Cases by the Chief Court.
- (3) Amendment of O.XXI R. 32 Civil Procedure Code.

(b) Have they been so referred? If so, to what effect?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—59. (a) (1) The matter is under the consideration of the Chief Court.

(2) This was not referred to the Chief Court. The member's attention is invited to the Proceedings relating to this representation.

(3) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

(b) *Vide* answers to (a).

DHARMAPRAKASA D. BANUMIAH (Special Interest).—

Q.—18. (a) Are the Government aware of—

(1) The theft of piece goods in the shop of Messrs. Abba Abdul Shukkur Sait & Sons to the extent of Rs. 5,000 in the month of September 1927.

(2) The theft of cash and currency notes to the extent of Rs. 15,000 in the shop of Mr. Halia Hassan Mohamed in Doddapet, which took place in the month of October 1928?

(3) Whether the shop is not opposite to the office and residence of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and close to the Central Police Station?

(4) The murder of a Vysya woman in Sivarampet and the robbing of cash and jewellery some months back.

(5) The telegraphic messages sent by concerned parties [of Items Nos. (1) and (2)] to the Inspector-General of Police?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state—

(1) Whether any special instructions were sent by the Inspector-General of Police to the Local Police?

(2) Whether the above cases have been detected?

(3) What reports have been submitted to the Court of the City Magistrate in the above cases?

(4) If they have not been detected, why have they not been?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—18. (a) (1) Yes.

(2) Yes.

(3) It is in the opposite row but not exactly opposite to the Assistant Superintendent's Office.

(4) Yes. (It is not known what property in the form of jewels or cash was lost since the woman was living alone and had no relatives. The neighbours say that they heard nothing unusual in the house of the deceased on the night of the occurrence.)

(5) A petition was received from the complainant in each case by the Inspector-General of Police and the same was acknowledged by him.

(b) (1) The Inspector-General of Police took personal interest in the two cases of theft and directed several intelligent Police Officers on various clues. Attempts are still being made to detect the case.

(2) No.

(3) In the first case a 'C' report has been submitted and the other two cases are pending investigation with the Police.

(4) No clues were obtained in spite of all efforts made.

MR. S. V. GURUMURTHIACHARYA (Minority Interest).—

Q.—55. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) On what basis a community is styled as a backward community?

(b) How do Government intend encouraging backward communities when many of the forward communities with a larger percentage of educated men are receiving greater encouragement at their hands?

(c) Whether Government do not consider it to be desirable to include all those who are really backward in education, etc., up to 100,000 as a backward community and try to give them encouragement independently?

(d) If not, will the Government promise to give free education to all such members of backward communities in high schools and colleges?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS.—

A.—55. (a) For purposes of the award of backward community scholarship, any caste, tribe or community which

has less than 5 per cent of its total population literate in English is reckoned as backward.

For purposes of appointments all communities other than Brahmins are included under the term "Backward Communities."

(b) Backward class pupils get scholarships under the backward class scholarship scheme in proportion to the population of each community or groups of communities. Such of the pupils as belong to minor backward communities and are not benefited by the backward class scholarship scheme, are given scholarships out of the lumpsum provision of Rs. 2,000 per annum sanctioned by Government with effect from 1928-29 for Minor Backward Class Communities.

(c) *Vide* answer to part (a).

(d) This is a question of funds, as it means loss of fee income to the extent to which free education is given.

MR. K. T. BHASHYAM (Special Interests).—

Q.—58. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) How many persons below the age of 20 were convicted by Criminal Courts during the last three years?

(b) How many of them were let on probation under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and how many sentenced to imprisonment?

(c) Whether any of them have been lodged in any reformatory and if so, where and how many?

(d) What is the total number of offenders below the age of 20 now undergoing sentence in the State, and how many of them are in any reformatory?

(e) How many first offenders of all ages were convicted during the last three years and how many of them were released under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code?

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, LAW DEPARTMENT.—

A.—58. (a) (b) and (e). Information is not readily available.

(c) There is no reformatory in the State.

(d) There were at the end of May 1929 eighteen offenders below the age of 20 years undergoing imprisonment in the Bangalore Central Jail where all the juvenile prisoners sentenced to more than one month's imprisonment are incarcerated.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY

Asterisks indicate the names of absentee members.

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
Bangalore District			
1	Devanhalli Municipality	Mr. K. Rudrappa..	Money-lender, Devanhalli
2	Devanhalli Taluk..	„ B. Venkatappa	Merchant, Chikkana-halli
3	Do ..	„ V. M. Rudrappa	Merchant, Vadigena-halli
4	Magadi Municipality	„ Rangaswami Chetty	Merchant, Magadi
5	Magadi Taluk ..	„ T. Ramachandra Rao	2nd Grade Pleader, Tirumale, Magadi Taluk
6	Do ..	„ M. Ragaswamiengar <i>alias</i> Chokkam-iyengar	Landholder, Magadi
7	Kankanhalli Municipality	„ K. P. Parasi-viah	Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Kankanhalli
8	Kankanhalli Taluk	„ Narayana Gowda	Patel, Herendyapana-halli, Kodihalli Post
9	Do ..	„ G. Venkata-ramegowda	Landlord and Municipal Vice-President, Kankanhalli
10	Closepet Municipality	„ A. M. Venkata-samiah	Landholder and Money-lender, Closepet
11	Closepet Sub-Taluk	„ Veerasanjeeve-gowda	Patel and Landholder, Byramangala
12	Anekal Municipality	Vacant ..	....
13*	Anekal Taluk ..	„ Sarabhanna ..	Merchant, Attibele
14	Do ..	„ B. Srinivasa Iyengar	Inamdar, Anekal
15	Bangalore Taluk ..	„ Balappa ..	Patel and Landholder, Adugodi
16	Do ..	„ B. Munisa-mappa	Landholder, Byappanahalli
17	Do ..	„ Belur Srinivasa Iyengar	Advocate, Bangalore
18	Minority Interests	„ Md. A b b a s Khan	Timber Merchant, Arcot Srinivasachar Street, Bangalore City

APPENDIX C.—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
19*	Minority Interests ..	Mr. B. Abdur Rahman	Benki Nawab Street, Bangalore City
20	Do ..	„ F. M. Xavier	Advocate, Bangalore City
21	Do ..	„ Z. John ..	Merchant, Commercial Street, Bangalore
22	Do ..	„ R. Paul Raju	Merchant, Avenue Road, Bangalore City
23	Do ..	„ S. Munivenkappa	Tigularpet, Bangalore City
24	Do ..	„ Kengeri Naganasetty	Oil Merchant, New Tharugupet, Bangalore City
25	Do ..	„ N. Y. Pissay..	Stock Broker and Merchant, Bangalore City
26	Do ..	„ Y. V. Venkatasubbaiya	Manavarthapet, Bangalore City
27	Do ..	„ Chinnappa ..	Son of Avalappa, Landlord, Adugodi, Bangalore Taluk
28*	Do ..	„ S. L. Mannaji Rao Kadam	Yarn Merchant, Doddapet, Bangalore City
29	Do ..	„ G. Muniappa	C/o Messrs. Shrieves & Co., Bangalore City
30	Do ..	„ Nilgiri G. Sanjiviah	Zamindar and Merchant, c/o Messrs. S. Giriappa & Co., Ootacamund
31	Do ..	„ B. C. Rangappa	C/o Kaniyar Sangha, No. 58, Albert Victor Road, Bangalore City
32	Do ..	„ N. Balakrishnaiah, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Bangalore
33	Legal Interests ..	„ K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar	Advocate, Bangalore
34*	Special Interests ..	„ Mykal Malliah	Merchant, Old Tharugupet, Bangalore City
35	Mysore Chamber of Commerce	„ P. Subbaramasetty	Cloth Merchant, Chickpet, Bangalore City
36	Special Interests ..	„ M. S. Lingegowda	Bangalore
37*	Do ..	„ N. S. Sirur ..	Manager, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore
38	Do ..	„ Sampoor Pappanna	Chickpet, Bangalore City

APPENDIX C.—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
39	Special Interests ..	Mr. T. Nanjappa ..	Mandi Merchant, Bangalore
40	Do ..	„ K. Ramaiya ..	Suddakuntepalya, Bangalore Taluk
41	Channapatna Urban	„ F. M. Abdul Quddus	Silk Merchant, Channapatna Town
42	Special Interests ..	„ Siddegowda alias Kariappa	Moggenahalli, Channapatna
43	Channapatna Taluk	„ V. Venkatappa	Zamindar and Patel, Titamaranahalli, Kasaba Hobli, Channapatna Taluk
44	Do ..	„ Sidde Gowda alias Appaji Gowda	Zamindar and Patel, Thimmasandra, Kasaba Hobli, Channapatna Taluk
45*	Dodballapur Municipality	„ A. Sreekantappa	Merchant, Doddaballapur
46	Dodballapur Taluk	„ Veeregowda ..	Patel, Dodhejjaji
47	Do ..	„ Hanumegowda	Patel, Maralenahalli
48	Nelamangala Taluk	„ Chennamaregowda	Patel and Landlord, Adikesavanahalli
49	Do ..	„ Huchahanumegowda	Landlord, Gundinahalli, Thyamagondlu Hobli
50*	Hoskote Taluk ..	„ Narayanagowda	Patel and Landholder, Doddagatiganabbe, Hoskote Taluk
51	Do ..	„ Venkatasubbiah	Shanbhogue and Landholder, Hoskote
52	Mysore University	„ Mirle N. Lakshmi Naranappa	Advocate, Bangalore City
53	Inamdars Association	„ N. Surappa ..	Pleader, Sunkalpet, Bangalore City
54	Bangalore City Municipality	„ B. L. Byanna	Landlord, Lal Bagh, Fort Road, Bangalore City
55	Do ..	„ S. N. M. Razvi	Municipal Councillor, Bangalore City
56	Do ..	„ K. Srikantiah	Landlord, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City
57	Do ..	„ M. P. Somasekhara Rao	Advocate, Bangalore City
58*	Labour Interest ..	„ M. Ramachandra Rao Scindia	President, Taxtile Labour Union, Cottonpet Square, Bangalore City

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
		Kolar District	
1	Kolar Taluk ..	Mr. Doddaramegowda	Patel, Settihalli, Kolar Taluk
2	Do ..	„ Hiranyagowda bin Byragowda	Patel, Haleri Village, Kolar Post
3	Do ..	„ K. Ramakrishna Iyer	Pleader, Harlakunte, Kolar Taluk
4	Bowringpet Taluk ..	„ K. Ramegowda	Patel, Kamasandra
5	Do ..	„ B. Sreenivasa Rao	Stamp Vandor, Oorgam Village
6*	Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board	„ C. D. Varadaraja Mudaliar	Contractor, Robertsonpet
7*	Special Interests ..	„ W. T. M. Pritchard	The Mysore Gold Mining Company, Ltd., Marikuppam
8*	Minority Interests ..	„ K. Poosami ..	Adi Dravida Jana Sabha, Marikuppam, Kolar Gold Fields
9	Do ..	„ J. S. Timmaraya Chetty	General Merchant and Contractor, Robertsonpet
10	Malur Taluk ..	„ L. Vema Reddy	Landlord, Malur
11	Do ..	„ S. Venkatasawmi Gowda	Landholder, Santhehalli, Malur Taluk
12	Mulbagal Taluk ..	„ H. Krishnamurthyachar	Landholder, Mulbagal Town
13	Do ..	„ Venkatramegowda	Patel, Byrakur, Mulbagal Taluk
14	Goribidnur Taluk ..	„ R. P. Rajanna	Landholder, Ramapur, Goribidnur Taluk
15	Do ..	„ M. Venkatasami Gowda	Patel, Mylaganahalli, Goribidnur Taluk
16	Chintamani Taluk	„ M. Ramegowda	Landholder, Mylapura, Chintamani Taluk
17*	Do ..	„ Kagathi Byreddi	Patel, Kagathi, Chintamani Taluk
18	Chikballapur Taluk	„ Lakshshmi Narayana Reddi	Patel, Hirinagahalli, Chikballapur Taluk
19	Do ..	„ A. K. Venkataradachar	Retired Police Inspector, Chikballapur
20	Minority Interests ..	„ Parthasarathaiya	First Grade Pleader, Chikballapur
21	Gudibunda Sub-Taluk	„ G. S. Byanna ..	Landholder, Gudibanda
22	Bagepalli Taluk ..	„ T. B. Ramalingareddi	Landholder, Tholapalli, Bagepalli Taluk

APPENDIX C—contd.

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
23	Bagepalli Taluk ..	Mr. Chikkananja Reddi	Patel, Mallasandra, Bagepalli Taluk
24	Srinivaspur Taluk	„ Meda Sanjivaiya	Merchant, and landholder, Yeldur
25	Do ..	„ Bhaskarappa ..	Landholder, Yedarur, Sreenivasapur Taluk
26*	Sidlaghatta Taluk..	„ Suryanaranappa	Landholder, Sidlaghatta
27	Do ..	„ B. Appayanna	Landholder, Melur, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
28*	Kolar Municipality	„ V. R. Chikkachennananjappa Chetty	Contractor, Kolar Town
29	Bowringpet Municipality	„ R a m a l i n g a Chetty	Merchant, Bowringpet
30	Chintamani Municipality	„ K. Suriah ..	Merchant, Chintamani
31	Chikballapur Municipality	„ V. Venkatasawmi Chetty	Merchant, Chikballapur
32	Mulbagal Municipality	„ Basha S a h i b alias Ahamad Hassain Khan	Landlord, Mulbagal
33*	Sidlaghatta Municipality	„ G. Surappa ..	Shanbhog, Sidlaghatta
34	Special Interests ..	„ O. V. Rajagopal	Robertsonpet
35	Minority Interests..	„ R. Narasimiah	Son of Mr. R. Nagappa Chetty, Merchant, Chickballapur
Tumkur District.			
1	Tumkur Taluk ..	Mr. Bavikatte Chennabasappa	Forest Contractor, Tumkur
2	Do ..	„ Abdul Nabikhan alias Miyalal	Merchant, Tumkur
3*	Do ..	„ B. Hanumanthe Gowda	Editor, Arthasadaka Patrika, Bangalore City
4	Maddagiri Taluk	„ Nanjaiah Setty bin Narayana Setty	Merchant and Landholder, Maddagiri
5	Do ..	„ Puttaveerabhadra bin Rachutappa	Landholder and Money-lender, Midigesi
6*	Pavagada Taluk ..	„ Anjaneyasetti	Landholder and Contractor, Pavagada
7	Do ..	„ P. Nagarajaiah	Landholder, Pavagada

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
8	Koratagere Sub-Taluk.	Mr. Hosakote Bhadrappa	Merchant, Chickpet, Bangalore City
9	Tiptur Taluk ..	„ Madehalli Basavaiah	Merchant, Tiptur
10	Do ..	„ D. S. Mallappa	Do do
11	Chiknaikanhalli Taluk	„ G. Kanchappa	Landholder and Patel, Melanahalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk
12	Do ..	„ S. Lingappa ..	Landholder, Settihalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk
13	Gubbi Taluk ..	„ Venkatasubbiah alias Subbarayappa	Landholder, Bidare
14	Do ..	„ Hutchveere Gowda	Patel, Kadaba
15	Turuvekere Sub-Taluk	„ Kale Gowda	Landholder, Hindmanahalli
16	Kunigal Taluk ..	„ Bale Gowda	Landholder and Patel, Bidanagere
17	Do ..	„ Revanna Gowda	Landholder, Kallanai-kanahalli
18	Sira Taluk ..	„ S. Sorappa	Merchant, Sira
19	Do ..	„ Venkataramiah	Shanbhog, Bukkapatna
20	Tumkur Municipality	„ Desada Y e j a n man Siddappa	Merchant, Tumkur
21*	Maddagiri Municipality	„ K. S. K. Sabhapathi Iyer	Pleader, Maddagiri
22	Sira Municipality	„ M. Isuff Khan	Merchant, Sira
23	Gubbi Municipality	„ G. S. Murigappa	Pleader, Gubbi
24	Chiknaikanhalli Municipality	„ Pattabhi Rama Setti	Landholder, Chiknaikanhalli
25	Tiptur Municipality	„ G. K. Mallappa	Merchant, Tiptur
26	Minority Interests	„ C. Kempanna	Mandi Merchant, Tumkur
Mysore District			
1	Mysore Urban ..	Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya	Retired Head Master, Marimaliappa's High School, Lakshmipuram, Mysore
2	Do ..	„ P. Sitaramaiah	Advocate, Lakshmipuram, Mysore
3	Do ..	„ M. Ramaswamy	Landholder, Chamara-ja Road, Mysore

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
4	Mysore Urban ..	Mr. P. S. R a m a - swamy Iyengar	Retired Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Vanivilas Road, Mysore
5	Mysore Taluk ..	„ C. Narasimha- iah	Advocate, Lakshmipu- ram, Mysore
6	Do ..	„ S. K r i s h n a - swamy Rao	Advocate, Lakshmipu- ram, Mysore
7	Do ..	„ Savandiah	Landholder, Vajaman- gala
8	Heggaddevankote Taluk	„ Linge Gowda	Landholder, Hadanur, Heggaddevankote Taluk
9	Do ..	„ M. Subba Rao	Landholder, Magge, Heggaddevankote Taluk
10	Hunsur Taluk ..	„ H. V. H a n u - mantha Setty	Merchant, Hunsur
11	Do ..	„ H. R. T. Raja- gopala Mudaliar	Do do
12	Do ..	„ M o h a m e d Hussain <i>alias</i> Sab Jan	Contractor, Hunsur
13	Yedatore Taluk ..	„ T. S. S u b b a Rao	Landholder, Thippur, Yedatore Taluk
14	Do ..	„ Bellulli Channa- ppa	Bellulli Village, Yeda- tore Taluk
15	Nanjangud Urban	„ E. Krishnappa	Landholder, Nanjan- gud
16	Nanjangud Taluk	„ V. Bandaiya	Merchant and Land- holder, Nanjangud
17	Do ..	„ P. Papanna	Merchant and Land- holder, Nanjangud
18	Chamrajnagar Urban	„ Sanganabasappa	Merchant and Land- holder, Chamraj a- nagar
19	Chamrajnagar Taluk	„ K. V. Vecranna	Landholder, Kuderu, Chamrajnagar Taluk
20	Do ..	„ K. N. Puttanna	Landholder, Kagal- vadi, Chamrajnagar Taluk
21	Gundlupet Taluk	„ Gurukar N a n - jappa	Landholder, Kilagere, Gundlupet Taluk
22	Do ..	„ Subbanna	Landholder and Patel, Mudagur, Gundlupet Taluk
23	T.-Narsipur Taluk	„ B. S. P u t t a - swamy	Advocate, T.-Narsipur

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
24	T-Narasipur Taluk	Mr. N. Viraraja Urs	Landholder, Nilsoge, T.-Narasipur Taluk
25	Seringapatam Taluk	„ B. Narasinga Rao	Landholder and Pleader, Seringapatam
26	Do ..	„ N. Siddalinga Devaru	Landholder, Seringapatam
27	Do ..	„ Sivananja Gowda	Landholder, Kyathanahalli, Seringapatam Taluk
28	Seringapatam Urban	„ Subbaiya ..	Landholder and Bank Agent, Seringapatam
29	Mandya Taluk ..	„ M. C. Linge Gowda	Landholder, and Agent, Chunchangiri Mutt, Belur Post, Mysore Dt.
30	Do ..	„ S. C. Malliah	Landholder, Somana-halli, Mandya Taluk
31	Do ..	„ Chikkalinge Gowda <i>alias</i> Anne Gowda	Landholder, Kergodu
32	Krishnajapete Taluk	„ Thammaiya Gowda <i>alias</i> Thimme Gowda	Landholder Silnere,, Krishnarajpete Taluk
33	Do ..	„ Linge Gowda	Landholder and Patel, Akkihebbal, Krishnarajpete Taluk
34	Malvalli Taluk ..	„ Puttananjaiah	Merchant, Malvalli
35	Do ..	„ Junjappa <i>alias</i> Puttaswamaiah	Landholder, Kalkuni, Malvalli Taluk
36	Do ..	„ Chikke Gowda	Landholder, Doddara-sinkere, Malvalli Taluk
37	Nagamangala Taluk	„ P. N. Sankar-aiya	Landholder, Nagamangala
38	Do ..	„ T. M. Kapani Gowda	Landholder, Handenahalli, Nagaman-gala Taluk
39	Yelandur Jahgir ..	„ Y. Srinivasa Iyengar	Landholder, Yelandur
40	Merchants' Association, Mysore	„ Dharamapra-kasa D. Banu-miah	Merchant, Santhepet, Mysore
41	Catholic Association, Mysore	„ H. C. Rayappa	Landholder, Ganjam, Seringapatam
42	Parivara Sangham	„ Dodda Yajaman Puttanaik	Gundlupet
43	Minority Interests	„ Chandra Bhan Singh	Rajput Upakarini Provincial Mahavappa, Mysore

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
44	Special Interests ..	Mr. H. C. Dasappa	Advocate, Mysore
45	Minority Interests..	„ Mir Raza Ali..	Periyapatna, Hunsur Taluk
46*	Do ..	„ Mahomed Sait	Merchant, Mysore
47	Do ..	„ T. S. Alli Khan	Vice-President, Mysore City Municipal Council
48	Hunsur Urban ..	„ Salar Khan Sahib	Merchant, Hunsur
Hassan District			
1	Hassan Taluk ..	Mr. A. Narayan Iyengar	Pleader and Landholder, Hassan
2	Do ..	„ Keni Mahadevappa	Sowcar and Landholder, Hassan
3	Do ..	„ H. B. Gundappa <i>alias</i> Gundappa Gowda	Advocate, Hassan
4	Alur Sub-Taluk ..	„ A. S. Nanjundappa	Merchant, Alur
5	Belur Taluk ..	„ Dyavegowda ..	Landholder and Coffee Planter, Bellavara
6	Do ..	„ K. T. Seshaiya	Advocate and Coffee Planter, Belur
7	Manjarabad Taluk	„ Bellur Dyavappa Gowda	Merchant and Coffee Planter, Saklespur
8	Do ..	„ Igoor Puttegowda	Merchant and Coffee Planter, Igoor
9	Do ..	„ H. M. Puttuswamigowda	Patel and Landholder, Hethur
10*	Arsikere Taluk ..	„ Urukonde Chennabasappa	Sowcar and Merchant, Arsikere
11	Do ..	„ Rudrappa ..	Sowcar, Halkur
12	Hole-Narsipur Taluk	„ Giddegowda ..	Landholder, Kattahalli
13	Do ..	„ K. Ramanna ..	Landholder and Shanbhog, Kadabinkote
14	Channarayapatna Taluk	„ S. B. Jogannagowda	Landholder, Sosalgere
15	Do ..	„ Narasimhegowda	Landholder, Kari-kyatanahalli.
16	Do ..	„ H. Manjaiya..	Landholder, Hirisave
17	Arkalgud Taluk ..	„ A. V. Suryanarayana Setty	Sowcar and Merchant, Arkalgud.
18	Do ..	„ M. N. Naganna	Merchant, Arkalgud

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
19	Hassan Urban Constituency	Mr. S. P. Brahmappa	Merchant and Landholder, Hassan
20	Hole-Narsipur Urban Constituency	„ Bale Venkatasamappa	Landholder, Hole-Narsipur
21	Mysore University	„ S. Venkatesiah	Advocate, Hassan
22	Special Interest ..	„ M. Nanjappa	Sahukar, Kantharajapura, Channarayapatna Taluk
23	Minority Interest ..	„ Basavaiya ..	Son of Mr. Ninganna, Hassan
24	Do ..	„ S. V. Gurmurtiacharya	Sravanabelagola
25	Arsikere Urban ..	„ M. R. Puttasamiah	Excise Contractor, Arsikere
Shimoga District			
1	Shimoga Taluk ..	Mr. Khader Mohaddin Sahib	Sowcar and Landholder, Holehonnur
2	Do ..	„ A. S. Murigappa	Sowcar and Landholder, Hiriya, Shimoga District
3	Do ..	„ Patel Basappa	Patel and Landholder, Arahatolalu
4	Channagiri Taluk..	„ Basettappa ..	Landholder and Sowcar, Tyavanagi
5	Do ..	„ Lalkhan Sahib, Airani	Landholder, Santebennur
6	Honnali Taluk ..	„ N. Gurulingappa	Landholder, Nyamati
7	Do ..	„ Sivarudrappa	Do do
8	Shikarpur Taluk ..	„ Abdul Nabi Sahib	Landholder, Shiralkoppa
9	Do ..	„ Siddabasappa	Merchant, Shiralkoppa
10	Sorab Taluk ..	„ Basappa Gowda	Landholder and Patel, Dyavanhalli
11	Do ..	„ Nadiga Bhaskara Rao	Landholder, Nadavaddodderi
12	Do ..	„ Devappa Vadayar	Landholder, Mudikoppa
13	Sagar Taluk ..	„ B. Venkatagiriappa	Landholder and Patel, Bhimanakone
14	Do ..	„ Gojjanur Channappa Setty	Landholder and Merchant, Sagar
15	Do ..	„ T. S. Mangesha Rao	Landholder and Pleader, Sagar
16	Nagar Taluk ..	„ N. Srinivasa Udupa	Landholder, Nagar

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
17	Nagar Taluk ..	Mr. Halappa ..	Landholder and Patel, Sampalli
18	Thirthahalli Taluk	„ Dakappa, Katte	Landholder and Merchant, Thirthahalli
19	Do ..	„ Tudake Ramanna	Patel and Nut Merchant, Thirthahalli
20	Do ..	„ B. Gopalachar	Landholder and Chemist, Thirthahalli
21	Kumsi Sub-Taluk..	„ A. N. Venkoba Rao	Shanbhog and Landholder, Hosur (Kumsi Sub-Taluk)
22	Shimoga Urban ..	„ G. C. Mahalingappa	Merchant, Shimoga
23	Special Interest ..	„ C. Subba Rao	Advocate, Shimoga
24	Minority Interest ..	„ Manjanna ..	Muniyur, Thirthahalli Taluk
Kadur District			
1	Chikmagalur Taluk	Mr. Bagamane Devagowda	Coffee Planter, Bagamane, Chikmagalur
2	Do ..	„ M. Siddalingappa Setty	Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur
3	Do ..	„ B. P. Basappa Setty	Landholder, Aldur P.O.
4	Kadur Taluk ..	„ K. T. Sathyanarayana Setty	Landholder, Birur
5	Do ..	„ N. M. Sivalingappiah	Do
6*	Do ..	„ K. Thimmegowda	T o d d y Contractor, Kadur
7	Indian Christians..	„ Sylvester Pais	Coffee Planter, Kudregundi Estate, Mudigere Post, Kadur District
8	Indian Planting Interest	„ M. L. Nagappa Setti	C/o The North Mysore Indian Planters' Association, Chikmagalur, Kadur District
9	Minority Interest ..	„ Kariyanna ..	Birur, Kadur District
10	Do ..	„ B. Rangarajaiya	Mudigere, do
11	Koppa Taluk ..	„ Hosakoppa Krishna Rao	Landholder, Hosakoppa P.O.
12*	Do ..	„ M. S. Dyavegowda	Proprietor, Shankar Motor Service, Koppa
13	Do ..	„ C. Subbanna-naik.	Patel, Chavalmene, Koppa P.O.

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address.
14*	Tarikere Taluk ..	Mr. Settara Sid-dappa	Merchant, Ajjampur P O.
15*	Do ..	„ Mundre Mal-lappa	Landholder, Mundre, Birur P.O.
16*	Mudigere Taluk ..	„ Manjegowda	Mande Patel, Banakal P.O.
17	Do ..	„ Dyavappagowda	Mokhtesar Patel, Chin-niga, Gonibid P.O.
18*	Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk	„ I. N. Srikantappa Setty	Sowcar, Narasimharajapura
19	Sringeri Jahgir ..	„ I. Rameswara Sastry	Landholder, Sringeri
20	Chikmagalur Urban	„ B. Kesavaiya	Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur
21	Tarikere Urban ..	„ D. Hanumaiya	Landholder, Tarikere
22*	European Planting Interest	„ St. John Hunt	Coffee Planter, Mudigere Post, Kadur District
Chitaldrug District			
1	Chitaldrug Taluk ..	Mr. Sanikam Krishnaiah	Agriculturist, Thuru-vanur
2	Do ..	„ Sahukar Nan-jappa	Agriculturist, Pandra-halli
3	Minority Interest ..	„ Chinnobaiya ..	Hosamalige, Chitaldrug District
4	Do ..	„ Jatru Naik ..	Babbur, Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District
5	Hiriyur Taluk ..	„ B. Lingegowda	Landholder, Babbur
6	Do ..	„ M. Ramadas ..	Landholder, Maskal
7	Molkalmuru Taluk	„ Pathe Basappa	Patel (Sirekola)
8	Davangere Taluk ..	„ Mahadevappa	Patel and Agriculturist, Kurki
9*	Do ..	„ Channabasappa	Patel and Agriculturist, Kandgal
10	Holalkere Taluk ..	„ G. Channappa	Advocate, Davangere
11	Do ..	„ G. Hanumappa bin Rangappa	Agriculturist, Gunderi
12	Hosadurga Taluk..	„ B. Nanjundiah	Merchant, Hosadurga
13	Do ..	„ Devikereappa	Agriculturist, Sreerampur
14	Jagalur Taluk ..	„ J. S. Malkappa	Agriculturist, Jagalur
15*	Do ..	„ J. B. Kasim Sab	Sahukar, Jagalur
16	Harihar Sub-Taluk	„ Patel Mahadevappa	Patel and Agriculturist, Budihal
17*	Chellakere Taluk ..	„ Shadaksharappa	Sahukar and Landholder, Channamagathihalli

APPENDIX C—*concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Occupation and Address
18	Challakere Taluk ..	Mr. Ramappa ..	Shanbhog and Landholder, Mannekote
19	Chitaldrug Urban	„ C. Subba Rao	Shanbhog, Chitaldrug
20	Davangere Urban..	„ Gurusiddappa	Merchant and Landholder, Davangere
21*	Harihar Urban ..	„ Hosamatada Shambulingaiah	Merchant, Harihar
22	Molkalmuru Taluk	„ N. Channabasappa	Money-lender, Molkalmuru
23	Minority Interest ..	„ Doddaiya	Photographer, Chitaldrug

APPENDIX I.

APPENDICES REFERRED TO IN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Vide Answer to Question 1 (a)]

ANNEXURE A.

1925-26.

No.	Name of applicant	Name of paper proposed	Date of application	Date of Government Order
1	Mr. P. H. Sanjeeva Rao, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.	English monthly styled "Industry and Commerce."	2-7-1925	27-8-1925
2	" K. Sivaram Das, Anandachandrike Office, Bangalore City.	Kanarese monthly styled "Bhavaroga Vaidya."	30-7-1925	26-8-1925
3	" G. R. S. Rao, 760, Guru Shankara Mandiram, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.	English Daily styled "Sri Krishna" and a Kannada Daily "Prajamitra."	24-8-1925	8-3-1926
4	Do	For changing the name of the English Daily "Sri Krishna" into "Weekly Advertiser."	19-10-1925	
5	" K. M. Suleman Pervaz, Bangalore City.	Fortnightly Urdu styled "The Sitharæ Mysore."	14-9-1925	31-10-1925

6	T. T. Sharma, New Taragupet, Bangalore City.	English weekly styled "The Mysore Chronicle."	19-9-1925	20-10-1925
7	Syed Zinulabdin Thakdir, Channapatna.	Urdu monthly styled "Zubdatulmulk" ..	5-11-1925	13-3-1926
8	K. Syed Sirmush Hussain, Tumkur	Anglo-Kannada Weekly styled "Channabasaveswara."	9-1-1926	8-3-1926
9	B. R. Chakravarti, Vice President, Parivara Sangha, Mysore.	A Kannada monthly styled "Parivara Patrike."	6-1-1926	20-3-1926
10	J. Krishna Murthy, Advocate, Bangalore City.	A Kannada monthly styled "Vinoda Chandrike."	18-1-1926	18-3-1926
11	Rajagopal, Kolar Gold Fields ..	English Weekly styled "Kolar Gold Fields News."	9-3-1926	29-3-1926
12	G. R. S. Rao, Bangalore ..	To write leader, etc., in English in Prajamitra.	1-4-1926	12-4-1926
13	J. W. Morris, Kolar Gold Fields ..	English Weekly styled "Kolar Gold Fields News."	9-3-1926	29-3-1926
14	Syed Sirmush Hussain, Tumkur ..	Urdu supplement to "Channabasaweswara"	3-5-1926	21-5-1926
15	V. S. Narayana Rao, Bangalore, and Mr. M. S. Krishna Rao, Editor, Satyavadi, Mysore.	Kannada Daily styled "Deshabandhu." ..	17-3-1926	4-9-1926
1926-27.				
1	Mr. K. Narayana Iyengar, Caxton Press, Bangalore.	English Weekly styled "Evening Mail" ..	2-7-1926	3-8-1926
2	K. M. Din, Tumkur ..	Kannada monthly styled "Bhratru Sandesha"	5-8-1926	18-12-1926
3	P. R. Ramiah, Mysore ..	English Dailies "Wealth of Mysore and Mysore Patriot."	27-8-1926	3-9-1926
4	H. Sharma, Mysore ..	Kannada Weekly styled "Karnataka" ..	17-9-1926	23-9-1926

APPENDIX I—contd.

No.	Name of applicant	Name of paper proposed	Date of application	Date of Government Order
5	Mr. C. Asvathanarayana Rao, Proprietor, Krishna and Co., Bangalore.	Kannada Daily styled "Karnataka Nudi" ..	15-9-1926	19-1-1927
6	" C. N. Ramiah ..	Kannada Daily styled "Nava Jeevana" ..	28-9-1926	Application was subsequently drawn.
7	" S. R. Raichur, Mysore ..	Kannada monthly styled "Gnanajoti" ..	18-10-1926	21-12-1926
8	" C. Gurusanta Sastry, Mysore ..	Kannada weekly styled "Panchacharya Prabha"	25-10-1926	20-12-1926
9	" J. J. S. Pinto, The Managing Proprietor, Bangalore Publicity Bureau.	English monthly styled "Business Messenger."	1-11-1926	28-1-1927
10	" K. Sivaram Das, Hosur ..	To combine Anandachandrike and Bhavaroga Vadiya into "Visvabharati."	18-11-1926	4-12-1926
11	" Do do ..	Anglo-Kannada monthly styled "Gramadhikari."	11-12-1926	19-1-1927
12	The Manager, Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Journal of Medical Mission in India ..	4-1-1927	10-1-1927
13	Mr. S. Ponnurangam Pillay, Kolar Gold Fields.	Kolar Gold Fields News ..	3-1-1927	24-2-1927
14	" P. C. Naidu, Bangalore ..	English Daily styled "The Advertiser" ..	8-1-1927	10-3-1927
15	" Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Congress Office, Mysore.	Kannada monthly styled "Kaniyar Patrike"	6-1-1927	25-3-1927
16	" K. Narayana Iyengar, Editor, Evening Mail, Bangalore.	Altering "Evening Mail" into a Bi-Weekly	15-12-1926	5-1-1927

17	" C. Asvathanarayana Rao, Krishna and Company, Bangalore.	Kannada Daily styled " Navajeevana "	15-9-1926	19-1-1927
18	Rev. F. R. Fuga, Robertsonpet, Kolar Gold Fields.	Tamil monthly styled " The Messenger of the Little Flower of Jesus."	31-1-1927	14-2-1927
19	" Father Lobo, Anepalyam, Mysore ..	Kannada monthly styled " The Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus."	30-1-1927	14-3-1927
20	The Manager, Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore.	Young men of India (For printing) ..	9-3-1927	25-4-1927
21	Mr. R. Sreenivasiah, B.A., LL.B., Mysore.	English Daily styled " Mysore Daily News "	15-3-1927	Application was subsequently with drawn. 5-4-1927
22	" K. Sivarama Das, Camp, Kelaman-gala.	Change the name of Viswa-Bharati into Bharati.	16-3-1927	21-4-1927
23	The Manager, Wesleyan Mission, Press, Mysore.	Alteration of the name of " Harvest Field " into "National Christian Council Review."	25-3-1927	6-4-1927
24	Messrs. H. V. Sivanna and Company, Nanjangud.	The Eastern Advertiser	25-3-1927	6-4-1927
25	Mr. M. Sitharama Sastry, Journalist, Sampadabhyudaya, Mysore.	Kannada weekly styled " Grama Jeevana ..	31-1-1927	6-4-1927
26	The Secretary, Ramakrishnasrama, Cotton-pet, Bangalore City.	Quarterly Journal styled " Enlightened Message."	9-4-1927	12-4-1927
27	Messrs. G. Chendrasekhariah and N. Ramachandra Rao, Nanjangud.	" The Eastern Advertiser "	19-4-1927	Application was subsequently with drawn. 21-11-1927
28	Mr. K. V. S. Swamy, Kunigal	Kannada weekly styled " Nija-Dangore " ..	3-5-1927	24-2-1928
29	" H. K. Veeranna Gowda, Bangalore	Kannada Weekly styled " Patelara Patrike "	20-5-1927	24-2-1928
30	Do do	Kannada Daily styled " Vokkaligara Patrike "	5-6-1927	24-6-1927
31	" K. Sivarama Das	To change the names of Journals " Vinoda Vani and Gokarmanidhi " into " Arogya Bhagya."	6-6-1927	

APPENDIX I—contd.

No.	Name of applicant	Name of paper proposed	Date of application	Date of Government Order
32	Mr. B. N. S. Aradhya, Nanjangud ..	"The Eastern Advertiser" ..	12-5-1927	26-9-1927
33	" A. Sundararaja Iyengar, Shimoga ..	Quarterly Journal styled "Economic welfare" ..	24-6-1927	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
34	" Agaram Rangiah, Mysore ..	To print "Kaniyar Patrike" ..	4-12-1927	7-12-1927
1927-28.				
1	Mr P. R. Ramiah, Mysore.. ..	Incorporation of "Wealth of Mysore" with "Mysore Patriot."	18-8-1927	27-8-1927
2	Messrs A. J. Khaleel, and Habibulla Khan, Advocates, Bangalore and Tumkur respectively.	English, Kannada and Urdu styled "Deendar."	22-8-1927	12-7-1928
3	President, A. S. N. G. Sabha. Bangalore	Sanskrit Journal ..	17-7-1927	12-10-1927
4	Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore ..	"Mysore Patriot" ..	9-9-1927	16-9-1927
5	" P. R. Ramiah, Mysore ..	Kannada newspaper styled "Mysorean" ..	10-9-1927	26-9-1927
6	" M. N. Lingappa, Cottonpet, Bangalore City.	To change the name of monthly styled "Kuru-vijaya" into a weekly styled "Jagath-pavana."	13-9-1927	2-10-1927
7	" Agaram Rangiah, Mysore ..	Paper by name "Congress" ..	5-10-1927	5-1-1928
8	" Moulvi Syed Zudrathulla, Huliur, Durga, Kunigal.	Urdu newspaper styled "Alyateen" ..	27-9-1927	16-12-1927

9	"	S. Subrahmanya Sastri, Sringeri ..	Paper styled "Sringeri Samachara" ..	27-9-1927	Application was subsequently withdrawn. 5-1-1928
10	"	B. C. Kangappa, R. A. Member, Bangalore.	Kannada Weekly styled "Deenavani" ..	18-10-1927	
11	"	C. Subba Rao, Thirthahalli ..	Kannada Weekly styled "Janmabhumi" ..	20-10-1927	24-12-1927
12	"	Swami Dayasagar, Bhishmachar, Malleswaram, Bangalore City.	A Sanskrit fortnightly styled "Tribhashasrita Girvanavachana Chandrika."	7-10-1927	1-11-1927
13	"	C. Ramachandra, Secretary, Brahma- charyabhyudayasangha, Basavan- gudi.	English monthly styled "Brahmacharya" ..	3-11-1927	10-12-1927
14	"	K. Javaraya, Mysore ..	Kannada weekly styled "Kurubara Patrike"	3-11-1927	10-12-1927
15	"	Bhartisampangi Rama, Bangalore ..	Kannada monthly and weekly styled "Savinudi"	8-11-1927	28-1-1928
16	"	G. R. S. Rao, Bangalore ..	To convert "Prajamitra" into a bi-weekly ..	23-11-1927	30-11-1927
17	"	M. Seetharama Sastry, Bangalore ..	Kannada daily styled "Veerakesari" ..	16-12-1927	24-12-1927
18	"	P. R. Ramiah, Mysore ..	To convert "Tainadu" into a bi-weekly ..	23-12-1927	7-1-1928
19	"	Khader Mohiyuddin Zafari, Editor, Alkalam, Bangalore.	Urdu daily styled "Alkalam" ..	7-1-1928	13-1-1928
20	"	R. K. Lakkoor, Mysore ..	A Kannada Magazine styled "Mysore Mak- kalu."	7-1-1928	28-1-1928
21	"	Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Mysore	A Kannada weekly styled "Deenabandhu"	9-1-1928	28-1-1928
22	"	B. Puttasamiah, Bangalore ..	A Kannada bi-weekly styled "Sandesh" ..	12-1-1928	2-3-1928
23	"	V. Subramhanaiyya, Nanjangud ..	Kannada monthly styled "Kaniyar Patrike"	17-2-1928	Application was subsequently withdrawn. 31-3-1928
24	"	B. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, Malles- waram, Bangalore.	Kannada weekly styled "Praksuvasini Pra- lapa."	3-3-1928	
25	"	S. R. Sripathi Rao, Bangalore ..	English weekly styled "Honour"	9-3-1928	17-3-1928
26	"	D. Narasimhasastry, M.A., Bangalore	Anglo-Kannada bi-weekly styled "Hosahadi"	12-3-1928	15-5-1928

APPENDIX I—contd.

No.	Name of applicant	Name of paper proposed	Date of application	Date of Government Order
27	Mr. V. R. Hanumanthiah, Bangalore	Kannada weekly styled "Bharataputra"	29-3-1928	20-7-1928
28	" K. Rangasastry, Shimoga	English weekly	7-4-1928	15-8-1928
29	" Agaram Rangiah, Mysore	Permission to print "Kaniyara Patrike"	3-4-1928	17-4-1928
30	" S. D. Joshi, Bangalore	English monthly styled "Humanist"	23-5-1928	30-5-1928
31	" C. Hayavadana Rao	English monthly styled "Humanist"	2-6-1928	6-6-1928
32	" A. Santharaja Sastry, Mysore	To change the fortnightly styled "Visvabandhu" into a weekly.	31-5-1928	15-6-1928
33	" Neelagiri Sanjeeviah	"Kurubara Patrike" in English, Hindi, Mahratti, etc.	17-6-1928	25-6-1928
34	" K. V. S. Swamy, Kunigal	"Nijadangore"	25-6-1928	6-7-1928
35	Hakim Haji Syed Zainul Abidin Takadir and Mr. Syed Aziz Mahdi Bhukari.	Urdu bi-weekly styled "Hidayath"	24-6-1928	11-10-1928
36	Manager, Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	To print the "Indian Ladies Magazine"	15-6-1928	4-7-1928
37	Mr. M. Seetharama Sastry	To incorporate "Gramajeevana" with "Arthasadhaka Patrike."	31-5-1928	9-7-1928
1928-29.				
1	Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiya	Weekly edition of "Mysore Patriot"	16-7-1928	3-8-1928
2	Do.	Kannada-English monthly styled "Nature Cure."	16-7-1928	3-8-1928
3	Manager, Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore	To print Quarterly journal styled "Teaching"	10-8-1928	22-8-1928

4	Mr. B. Puttasamiah ..	Anglo-Kannada weekly styled "Vokkaligara Patrika."	3-9-1928	5-9-1928
5	" H. Srikantiya, Mysore..	Kannada Quarterly review styled "Thrimasika Patrike."	3-9-1928	10-12-1928
6	" Y. Virupakshiya, Mysore ..	To convert "Mysore Star" into a daily ..	17-9-1928	25-9-1928
7	Editor, Alkalam, Bangalore ..	Anglo-Kannada Tri-Weekly supplement to Alkalam.	4-10-1928	9-10-1928
8	Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Mysore	A Kannada weekly styled "Deenabandhu"	5-10-1928	29-10-1928
9	" P. R. Ramaiya, Mysore ..	To convert Kannada bi-weekly styled "Tainadu" into a daily.	7-10-1928	11-10-1928
10	" B. Nanjundiah, Sultanpet, Bangalore City.	Monthly journal styled "The Arya" ..	15-10-1928	18-10-1928
11	" M. C. Mallappa ..	Anglo-Kannada weekly styled "Pankarnataka"	23-10 1928	7-3-1929
12	" H. Srikantaiya, Mysore ..	Anglo-Kannada weekly styled "Young Mysore."	27-10-1928	9-2-1929
13	" G. Nanjundiah, Physical Culture Printing Press, Bangalore.	Anglo Kannada daily styled "Lokahithaishi"	6-11-1928	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
14	" H. K. Veeranna Gowda ..	Anglo-Kannada daily styled "Chitragnpta"	8-11-1928	9-11-1928
15	" M. V. Krishna Rao, Bangalore ..	Anglo-Kannada daily styled "Lokahithaishi"	8-11-1928	9-11-1928
16	" J. Bheema Rao, Balepet, Bangalore City.	Anglo-Kannada, fortnightly ..	14-11-1928	12-12-1928
17	" B. L. Byanna, R. A. Member, Bangalore.	Anglo-Kannada daily styled "The constitutionalist" and "Rajadharma" in Kannada.	21-11-1928	11-2-1929
18	" K. Narayana Iyengar, Bangalore ..	Kannada daily styled "Deshabandhu" ..	22-11-1928	26-12-1928
19	" H. K. Veeranna Gowda, Bangalore..	To change the name of "Patelara Patrike" into "Veera-Karnataka."	29-11-1928	13-12-1928
100	" Khader Mohiyuddin Zaffari, Editor, Al-kalam, Bangalore.	Anglo-Kannada daily styled "Bangalore Times."	2-12-1928	13-12-1928

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

No.	Name of applicant	Name of paper proposed	Date of application	Date of Government Order
21	" T, Ranga Rao, Bangalore ..	Monthly magazine styled "The Boys Own Magazine."	9-12-1928	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
22	" K. V. S. Swami, Kunigal ..	Kannada weekly styled "Prajabandhu" ..	8-1-1929	5-2-1929
23	" K. Jeevan Rao, Bangalore ..	Kannada weekly styled "Prajabandhu" ..	24-1-1929	26-3-1929
24	" K. Javariya, Mysore ..	To change the name of "Kurubara Patrike" into "Swamathabandhu."	25-1-1929	4-3-1929
25	" Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin ..	Urdu daily styled "Al-kalam" and English daily styled "Bangalore Times."	26-1-1929	15-3-1929
26	" M. V. Krishna Rao, Bangalore ..	English monthly styled "The Trade Advertiser."	29-1-1929	4-3-1929
27	" T. L. Pusamy, Kolar Gold Fields ..	Tamil monthly styled "Dravidaduthan" ..	11-2-1929	15-2-1929
28	" K. Subba Rao, Bangalore ..	English weekly styled "Bangalore Mail" ..	12-2-1929	Pending
29	" C. T. Sandanam, Marikuppam, Kolar Gold Fields.	Tamil monthly styled "Dravidaduthan" ..	16-2-1929	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
30	" S. R. S. Raghavan, Bangalore ..	English weekly styled "National Democrat"	25-2-1929	Pending
31	Head Master, Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.	A magazine in the name of the school ..	5-3-1929	Application was subsequently withdrawn.
32	Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Mysore ..	A weekly magazine styled "Dharma" ..	9-3-1929	16-4-1929
33	" Closepet Subba Sastry, Bangalore ..	A bi-weekly styled "Maruthi" ..	19-3-1929	Pending

34	" V. R. Hanumanthiah, Bangalore ..	Renewal of permission previously granted for " Bharataputra."	22-3-1929	Pending
35	" V. S. Narayana Rao, Bangalore ..	Kannada daily styled " Deshabandhu " ..	22-3-1929	7-5-1929
36	" C. Subba Rao, Thirthahalli ..	To convert Kannada monthly styled " Janma- bhumi " into a weekly.	16-3-1929	9-4-1929
37	Moulvi Khazi Hakim Mohamed Khasim Ansari Mysore.	Urdu monthly styled " Khowl-e-Mysore " ..	10-4-1929	Pending
38	Mr. M. O. Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Md. Abbas Khan, Bangalore.	" Bangalore Times " ..	24-4-1929	Pending
39	" S. K. Sharma, Bangalore ..	Kannada weekly styled " Sri Jagadgurupada- seva "	23-4-1929	Pending
40	" K. S. Nanjundiah, Shimoga ..	Journal styled " Mysore Anche " ..	23-3-1929	27-3-1929

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Answer to Question 1 (b).]

ANNEXURE B.

List of Newspapers for which permission has been withdrawn from 1925-26.

(a) *Papers reported to have ceased publication, or not started at all.*

1. Vikata Pratapa, Bowringpet
2. Dhanurdhari, Davangere
3. Vrittantaratnakara, Chitaldrug
4. Vani Vilasa, Chitaldrug
5. Janasevaka, Davangere
6. Tumkur Varthamana, Tumkur
7. Fortnightly Chronicle, Tumkur
8. Chronicle, Tumkur
9. Desabhyudaya, Budihal, Mudigere
10. Atmahladhini, Chikmagalur
11. Malnad Samachara, Shimoga
12. Sadvichara, Honnali
13. Malnad, Shimoga
14. Channarayapatna Taluk Varthamana
15. Vivekodaya, Seringapatam
16. Sarvajana-hitopakarini, Mysore
17. Jnanin, Mysore
18. Sanatanadharma Patrike, Mandya
19. Sadbhaktichandrike, Mysore
20. Ul-Mysore, Mysore
21. Jaina Hithaishini, Mandya
22. Bharata Varsha, Mandya
23. Jaganmohini, Mysore
24. Vokkaligara Bandhu, Mysore
25. Krishi Kalanidhi, Mysore
26. The Bee, Mysore
27. Sunday Express, Mysore
28. Gnanodaya, Mysore
29. Loka Mayi, Mysore
30. Bharat Bhumi, Mysore
31. The Weekly Tidings, Mysore
32. Karnataka Vani, Nagamangala
33. Our Monthly Prayer, Mysore
34. Mysore Vrittanta, Gundlupet
35. Vyavasaya, Gundlupet
36. Mysore Mail, Bangalore
37. Savinudi, Hoskote
38. Mysore Review, Bangalore, (now called the Mysore and South Indian Review).
39. Sachitrachaturya, Bangalore
40. Hitavadi, Bangalore
41. Mysore Times, Bangalore
42. Mysore Vartadhari
43. Krishnakalanidhi

44. The Commercial Review
45. Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasaka (with news)
46. Khowle (Urdu)
47. Arya Mahila
48. Dharma Vichara
49. Kuruvijaya
50. Shunshee (Urdu)
51. Rakshatra Jeevana
52. Madhuravani
53. Kannada supplement to Karnataka
54. Sadhvi, Weekly supplement containing war news
55. Zubdatulmulk, Channapatna
56. Kafir, Channapatna
57. The Invicta
58. The Reading Room Guide, Bangalore
59. A quarterly journal in English and a monthly in Kannada
60. Mysore Daily News
61. Hilal, Bangalore
62. Nanna Patrike, Bangalore
63. Badar, Bangalore
64. Vinoda Vahini, Bangalore
65. Artha, Bangalore
66. Karnataka Vidyarthi, Channapatna
67. Karnataka Daily News and Karnataka Varthamana, Bangalore
68. Indian Advertiser, Bangalore
69. State Advertiser, Bangalore
70. National Democrat, Bangalore
71. Guardian, Bangalore
72. Muslim Deccan, Channapatna
73. Universal Commercial News, Bangalore
74. Industry and Commerce, Bangalore
75. Mysore Chronicle, Bangalore
76. Sitare Mysore, Bangalore
77. Visvabharati, Bangalore
78. Gramadhikari, Bangalore
79. Business Messenger, Bangalore
80. The Advertiser
81. Bharati
82. Aroyga Bhagya
83. Jagatpavana
84. Janmabhumi, Bangalore
85. Patelara Patrike, Bangalore
86. Al-Kalam (Bi-weekly), Bangalore
87. Maharaja's College Magazine, Mysore
88. Lokavarte, Mysore
89. Vera-Kesari, Bangalore
90. Vikatapratapa, Bangalore
91. Kannada, Mysore
92. Vrittanta Deepike, Mysore
93. Bhaktavijaya, Mysore
94. Aryabalasamaja Magazine, Mysore
95. Jainabithaishini, Mysore
96. Indian Story Teller, Mysore
97. Karnatakanandini, Nanjangud

98. Maharaja's Collegiate High School Journal
99. Supplement to the Karnataka Chandrike, Mysore
100. Progress and Bookman, Mysore
101. Brahmavidya, Bangalore
102. Lokaprakasa, Mysore
103. Mysore, Review, Mysore
104. Sreemati, Nanjangud
105. New Life, Mysore
106. Bhavaroga Vaidya, Bangalore
107. Vinodachandrike, Bangalore
108. Parivara Patrike, Mysore
109. Al-yateem, Kunigal
110. Congress, Mysore
111. Deenavani, Bangalore
112. Savinudi, Bangalore
113. Sandesha, Bangalore
114. Praksuvasini Pralapa, Bangalore
115. Hosahadi, Bangalore
116. Bharatapura, Bangalore
117. Hidiyath, Channapatna
118. Bhratra Sandesa, Tumkur
119. Mysorean, Mysore
120. Karnataka Chandrike, Bangalore
121. Karnataka and Indian Review of Reviews, Bangalore
122. Gramajivana, Bangalore
123. Tribhashasrita Girvana Vachana Chandrika, Bangalore
124. Mysore Star (Daily), Mysore
125. Deenabandhu, Bangalore
126. Navajeevana, Bangalore

(b) On account of objectionable articles.

1. Channabasaveswara, Tumkur
2. Prajamitra, Bangalore
3. The Mysore Patriot, Mysore
4. Sampadabhyudaya, Mysore
5. Sadhvi, Mysore
6. Deendar, Bangalore

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to question 2 (a), (b) and (c)].

Statement showing the number of original suits filed, disposed of and pending from 1921-22 to 1927-28 in the Court of the First Munsiff, Bangalore.

Serial No.	Details of years	Year-war Institutions	Year-war disposals	Pending out of those in Col. No. 3	Ratio that 4 bears to 3	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1921-22	982	508	474	51.73	
2	1922-23	975	496	479	30.35	
3	1923-24	836	399	437	42.94	
4	1924-25	851	495	356	58.16	
5	1925-26	857	432	425	50.14	
6	1926-27	882	480	402	54.41	
7	1927-28	730	317	413	43.42	

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question 19 (a) to (d)].

Mysore Public Works Department, Krishnarajasagara Works.

	Smarthas	Vaishnavas	Srivaishnavas	Vysyas	Vokkaligars	Naidus	Mudaliars	Pillays	Christians	Kshatriyas	Agasas	Bestas	Mahomedans	Gold-Smiths	Lingayats	Jains	Voddars	Other Hinds	Mangaloreans	Kurubas
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Non-Brahmins																				
Executive Engineers	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Engineers	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Engineers	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overseers	..	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Overseers	..	44	11	17	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Temporary Maistries	..	24	16	20	1	..	2	2	..	5	1	..	7	1	5	1	..	8	1	..
Head coolies	..	17	9	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	13	..	..	1

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* answer to question 25 (a) to (c)].

The number of Villages in each district which have a population above 200.	How many of these villages have neither a tank nor a katte.	How many villages which have no natural supply of water are provided with drinking water wells
(a)	(b)	(c)
1. Bangalore District	..	711
2. Kolar do	..	272
3. Tumkur do	..	358
4. Mysore do	..	489
5. Hassan do	..	101
6. Kadur do	..	127
7. Shimoga do	..	14
8. Chitaldrug do	..	323 except Chellakere.
	811 651 823 1,302 537 360 482 647	

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to question 33 (a), (b), (d), and (e)]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10029-31—G.M. 192-17-35 dated the 24th July 1915 granting permission to Mr. K. Narayanaswami Iyer to edit, print and publish a bi-weekly newspaper in English styled the “Truth”.

2. Government order No. G. 14459-61—P. P. 37-18-35, dated the 15th January 1919 granting permission to the said Mr. Narayanaswami Iyer to edit, print and publish a bi-weekly newspaper in Kanarese styled the “Truth”.

3. Government Order No. 5790-3—C.B. dated the 20th March 1922 directing the holding of a quasi-judicial enquiry in respect of certain articles in the “Truth” newspaper.

4. D.O. letter No. 121 dated the 23rd June 1922 from the Registrar of the Chief Court forwarding the opinion of Sir Leslie Miller, Kt., Chief Judge, with reference to the articles that formed the subject of the enquiry.

ORDER NO. 4372-80—C.B. 183-22 DATED BANGALORE,
THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1923.

Government have had under consideration the opinions given by the late Chief Judge as a result of the enquiry held by him and the action to be taken in respect of this newspaper. They have deferred the issue of final orders in the matter, awaiting the disposal of certain criminal cases of defamation pending against the Editor in respect of articles published in the paper. One of the cases has been concluded and on appeal the Chief Court while acquitting the Editor under one count has confirmed the conviction under another count. The trial of the other cases has been protracted and the cases are still pending. Meantime it has come to the notice of Government that the newspaper has ceased publication for several months past, and that the press in which the paper was being printed and in respect of which a declaration was made by the Editor, Mr. K. Narayanaswami Iyer, under Act XXV of 1867 on the 8th February 1919 has changed hands, and that no

fresh declaration has been made by the person now in possession of the press. Under these circumstances Government do not consider it necessary to pass any orders on the result of the quasi judicial enquiry instituted, but, having regard to the facts that the declaration under Act XXV of 1867 is no longer operative, and that the paper has ceased publication, it will be necessary for Mr. Narayanaswami Iyer if he desired to bring out the paper again to make a fresh declaration under Act XXV of 1867, and obtain fresh permission under the Newspapers Regulation. Mr. Narayanaswami Iyer will be informed accordingly.

(Sd.) K. MATTHAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Registrar, Chief Court of Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 3093—C.B. 177-28-21, DATED BANGALORE, THE
21ST MAY 1926.

In exercise of the power conferred on them by section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation No. III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore direct that the permission granted to Mr. K. Syed Sirmusth Hussain in their order No. G. 7197—9 P.P. 7-25-39 dated 8th March 1926 to edit, print and publish within the territories of Mysore, the Anglo-Kannada Weekly styled the “Channabasaveswara” be withdrawn.

By order,
(Sd.) P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The District Magistrate Tumkur District.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore,
Mr. K. Syed Sirmusth Hussain.

GOVERNMENT OF HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 1941-50—P.P. 114-27-17, DATED BANGALORE, THE
17TH OCTOBER 1928.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja direct that the permission granted to Messrs. A. J. Khaleel, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Basavangudi, Bangalore City and K. Habibulla Khan, B.A. B.L., Advocate, Tumkur, to edit, print and publish a newspaper in English, Kannada and Urdu styled "Deendar," be withdrawn.

By order,
(Sd.) N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts.
The District Magistrates of other Districts.
Messrs. A. J. Khaleel, B.A., B.L., and K. Habibulla Khan, B.A., B.L.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 2936-44—P.P. 44-28-13, DATED BANGALORE, THE
18TH DECEMBER 1928.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to direct that permission granted under section 2 of the said regulation to edit, print and publish the newspapers, mentioned in the accompanying list, which are either not started or have ceased publication will be regarded as having been withdrawn.

2. The District Magistrates are requested to communicate the above order to the persons to whom permissions were granted.

By order

(Sd.) N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To.

The District Magistrates of Districts.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

List of newspapers which are either not started or have ceased publication.

Name of Newspapers	Number and date of order granting permission
1. Vikata Pratapa, Bowringpet ..	G. 6453-5—G.M. 26-11-26 dated 31st May 1912
2. Dhanurdhari, Davangere ..	G. 6040—G.M. 87-08-171 dated 22nd April 1909
3. Vrittantarajnakara, Chitaldrug	G. 149—G.M. 192-17-56 dated 4th July 1918
4. Vani Vilasa, Chitaldrug ..	G. 2396-8—P.P. 38-21-24 dated 9th November 1921
5. Janasevaka, Davangere ..	G. 1906-8—P.P. 11-23-98 dated 10th September 1924
6. Tumkur Varthamana, Tumkur	G. 14405-6—G.M. 158-16-54 dated 26th April 1917
7. Fortnightly Chronicle, Tumkur	G. 25115-17—P.P. 37-18-97 dated 7th May 1919
8. Chronicle, Tumkur ...	G. 3385-6—P.P. 38-21-20 dated 17th December 1921
9. Deshabhyudaya, Budihal Medigere	G. 25418-20—P.P. 37-18-100 dated 9th May 1919
10. Atmahladini, Chickmagalur ..	G. 7649-51—P.P. 38-21-80 dated 30th June 1922
11. Malnad Samachara, Shimoga	G. 16487-9—G.M. 158-16-63 dated 6th June 1917
12. Sadvichara, Honnali ..	G. 12192-4—G.M. 158-16-46, dated 10th March 1917
13. Malnad, Shimoga ..	G. 2052-3—P.P. 38-21-8 dated 13th October 1921
14. Channarayapatna Taluk Varthamana	G. 6725-27—P.P. 37-18-20 dated 1st October 1918
15. Vivekodaya, Seringapatam ..	G. 1683—G.M. 87-08-55 dated 10th September 1908
16. Sarvajana-hitopakarini, Mysore	G. 1636—G.M. 87-08-58 dated 10th September 1908
17. Janin, Mysore ..	G. 1685—G.M. 50-88-57 dated 10th September 1908

Name of Newspapers	Number and date of order granting permission.
18. Sanathnadharm Patrike, Mandya	G. 2414—G.M. 87-08-100 dated 20th October 1908
19. Sadhbhaktichandrike, Mysore	G. 5014—G.M. 87-08-137 dated 2nd March 1909
20. Ul-Mysore, Mysore ..	G. 5501—G.M. 87-08-152 dated 26th March 1909
21. Jaina Hithaishini, Mandya ..	G. 187—G.M. 87-08-208 dated 9th July 1909
22. Bharata Varsha, Mandya ..	G. 119—G.M. 87-08-205 dated 9th July 1909
23. Jaganmohini, Mysore ..	G. 6538—G.M. 34-10-39 dated 12th May 1911
24. Vokkaligara Bandhu, Mysore	G. 2813—G.M. 26-11-11 dated 14th November 1911
25. Krishi Kalandhi. Mysore ..	G. 2760-3—G.M. 136-12-15 dated 25th November 1912
26. The Bee, Mysore ..	G. 3437—G.M. 135-13-38 dated 6th October 1914
27. Sunday Express, Mysore ..	G. 2711-20—P.P. 23-20-16 dated 9th October 1920
28. Gnanodaya, Mysore ..	G. 15322-4—P.P. 23-20-53 dated 7th February 1921
29. Loka Mayi, Mysore ..	G. 8086-88—P.P. '9-22-43 dated 9th May 1923
30. Bharat Bhumi, Mysore ..	G. 8063-5—P.P. 11-23-43 dated 19th November 1923
31. The Weekly Tidings, Mysore ..	G. 246-8—P.P. 11-23-93 dated 15th July 1924
32. Karnataka Vani, Nagamangala	G. 8376-8 -P.P. 12-24-50 dated 28th April 1925
33. Our monthly prayer, Mysore ..	G. 3224-7—P.P. 8-19-85 dated 9th August 1920
34. Mysore Vrittanta, Gundlupet ..	G. 14956-S—P.P. 8-19-42 dated 3rd January 1920
35. Vyavasaya, Gundlupet ..	G. 2743-5—P.P. 37-18-21 dated 10th October 1918
36. Mysore Mail, Bangalore ..	G. 1658—G.M. 87-08-47 dated 8th September 1908 G. 1776—G.M. 87-08-86 dated 11th September 1908 G. 5358—9—G.M. 87-08-149 dated 20th March 1909
37. Savinudi, Hoskote ..	G. 1684—G.M. 87-08-56 dated 10th September 1908
38. Mysore Review, Bangalore (now called The Mysore and South Indian Review)	G. 1612—G.M. 87-08-54 dated 10th September 1908
39. Sachitrachaturya, Bangalore ..	G. 2209—G.M. 87-08-86 dated 29th September 1908 G. 2985-7—G.M. 147-14-9 dated 14th September 1914

Name of Newspapers	Number of date of order granting permission
	G. 3173-5—G.M. 192-17-6 dated 6th September 1917
40. Hitavadi, Bangalore ..	G. 2740—G.M. 87-08-110 dated 7th November 1908
	G. 2741—G.M. 87-08-111 dated 7th November 1908
41. Mysore Times, Bangalore ..	G. 122—G.M. 87-08-206 dated 9th July 1909
	G. 125—G.M. 87-08-207 dated 9th July 1909
42. Mysore Varthadhari ..	G. 3800—G.M. 2-09-39 dated 29th January 1910
43. Krishnakalanidhi ..	G. 4700—G.M. 2-09-45 dated 8th March 1910
44. The Commercial Review ..	G. 7098—G.M. 34-10-40 dated 5th June 1911
45. Veerasaiva Grantha Prakasaka (with news)	G. 4872-4—G.M. 34-10-49 dated 15th March 1912
46. Khowle (Urdu) ..	G. 5406—G.M. 136-12-35 dated 12th March 1913
47. Arya Mahila ..	G. 7357—G.M. 136-12-44 dated 21st May 1913
48. Dharma Vichara ..	G. 670-4—G.M. 146-12-47 dated 25th July 1913
49. Kuruvijaya ..	G. 3311—G.M. 135-13-9 dated 5th November 1913
50. Shunshee (Urdu) ..	G. 6005—G.M. 135-13-22 dated 4th February 1914
51. Rakshatra Jeevana ..	G. 8503—G.M. 135-12-29 dated 21st April 1914
52. Madhuravani ..	G. 8303-5—G.M. 135-13-27 dated 15th April 1914
53. Kannada supplement ta Karnataka	G. 9859-61—G.M. 135-13-33 dated 2nd June 1914
54. Sadhvi Weekly supplement containing war news.	G. 4886-88—G.M. 147-14-23 dated 12th November 1914
55. Zubdatulmulk, Channapatna ..	G. 7586—G.M. 101-15-33 dated 11th December 1915
	G. 11465-6—G.M. 192-17-56 dated 18th February 1918
56. Kafir, Channapatna ..	G. 15345-8—P.P. 37-18-39 dated 24th January 1919
57. The Invicta ..	G. 18319-3—P.P. 37-18-54 dated 24th February 1919
58. The Reading Room Guide, Bangalore	G. 20457-9—P.P. 37-18-60 dated 12th March 1919
59. A quarterly journal in English and a monthly in Kannada	G. 2749-51—P.P. 37-18-127 dated 4th August 1929
60. Mysore Daily News ..	G. 5976-8—P.P. 37-18-130 dated 8th September 1919
61. Hilal, Bangalore ..	G. 7017-19—P.P. 8-19-19 dated 18th September 1919

Name of newspaper	Number and date of order granting permission.
62. Nanna Patrike, Bangalore ..	G. 3217-9—P.P. 8-19-8 dated 9th August 1919
63. Badar, Bangalore ..	G. 20305-7—P.P. 8-19-54 dated 2nd March 1920
64. Vinoda Vahini, Bangalore ..	G. 25824-6—P.P. 8-19-72 dated 12th May 1920
65. Artha, Bangalore ..	G. 26778-80—P.P. 8-19-77 dated 29th May 1920
66. Karnataka Vidyarthi, Channapatna	G. 3596-8—P.P. 28-19-86 dated 13 August 1920
67. Karnataka Daily News and Karnataka Varthamana, Bangalore	G. 589-91—P.P. 38-21-88 dated 3rd August 1922
68. Indian Advertiser, Bangalore..	G. 5503-5—P.P. 11-223-36 dated 1st October 1923
69. State Advertiser, Bangalore ..	G. 11217-19—P.P. 11-23-59 dated 25th January 1914
70. National Democrat and Janmabhumi	G. 13493-5—P.P. 11-23-77-dated 4th April 1924
71. Guaridan, Bangalore ..	G. 4327-9—P. P. 12-24-29 dated 11th December 1924
72. Muslim Decan, Channapatna	G. 8694-6—P.P. 12-24-53 dated 3rd May 1925
73. Universal Commercial New's Bangalore	G. 8774-6—P.P. 12-24-55 dated 16th May 1925
74. Industry and Commerce, Bangalore	G. 1315-17—P.P. 7-25-8 dated 27th August 1925
75. Mysora Chronicle, Bangalore..	G. 2412-14—P.P. 7-25-15 dated 20th October 1925
76. Sitarae Mysore, Bangalore ..	G. 3172-4—P.P. 7-25-18 dated 31st October 1925
77. Visvabharati, Bangalore ..	G. 6075-7—P.P. 2-26-6 dated 4th December 1926
78. Gramadhikari Bangalore ..	C. 7682-4—P.P. 2-26-29 dated 19th January 1927.
79. Business Messenger Bangalore	G. 7899-90—P.P. 2-26-32 dated 28th January 1927
80. The Advertiser ..	G. 10004-6—P P. 2-26-54 dated 10th March 1927
81. Bharati ..	G. 2921-3—P.P. 2-26-73 dated 5th April 1927
82. Arogya Bhagya ..	G. 4140-42—P.P. 2-26-107 dated 24th June 1927
83. Jagatpavana ..	G. 2564-66—P.P. 9-27-25 dated 2nd October 1927.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order No. 2245-7—P. P. 9-27-22 dated 16th September 1927 permitting Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah

to edit, print and publish a daily English Newspaper called the "Mysore Patriot."

2. Government Order No. 507-9 —P. P. 1-28-4 dated 3rd August 1928 permitting Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah to publish also a weekly edition of the "Mysore Patriot."

ORDER NO. 3104-6 —P. P. 44-28-14, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 3RD JANUARY 1929.

Under Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, Government direct that the permission granted in the Government Orders read above to Mr. M. Venkatakrishniah to edit, print and publish the daily and weekly editions of the newspaper called the "Mysore Patriot" be withdrawn.

(SD.) R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrate, Mysore District.
M. Venkatakrishniah, Esquire.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 622-5—G. M. 26-11-30 dated 2nd August 1912 permitting Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rao to edit, print and publish a Kannada Weekly newspaper called "Sadhvi."

ORDER NO. 3107-9 —P. P. 44-28-15, DATED
BANGALORE, THE 3RD JANUARY 1929.

Under Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, Government direct that the permission granted in the Government Order read above to Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rao, to edit, print and publish the weekly newspaper called "Sadhvi" be withdrawn.

(SD.) R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrate, Mysore District.
M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Esquire.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order Nos. G. 2993-5—G. M. 147-14-6 dated 14th September 1914 and 3482-4—C. B. 74-23-4 dated 28th April 1924 permitting Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rao to edit, print and publish a Kannada Daily Newspaper called “Sampadabhyudaya.”

ORDER No. 3110-2—P. P. 44-28-16, DATED
BANGALORE, THE 3RD JANUARY 1929

Under Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, Government direct that the permission granted in the Government Orders read above to Mr. M. S. Lakshmana Rao to edit, print and publish the daily newspaper called “Sampadabhyudaya” be withdrawn.

(SD.) R. RANGA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The District Magistrate, Mysore District.
M. S. Lakshmana Rao, Esquire.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS
HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Government Order No. 3814-6—P. P. 9-27-28 dated 24th December 1927 permitting Mr. M. Sitarama Sastry, to edit, print and publish a Kannada daily newspaper styled “Veera Kesari.”

2. Letter No. C. 166—28-29 dated 6th February 1929 from the District Magistrate, Bangalore, reporting that the newspaper “Veera Kesari” has ceased publication from the 21st January 1929.

ORDER No. 3862-3—P. P. 44-28-33 DATED BANGALORE,
THE 26th FEBRUARY 1929.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulations III of 1908, the Govern-

ment of His Highness the Maharaja direct that the permission granted under section 2 of the said Regulation to edit, print and publish the newspaper "Veera Kesari" which has ceased publication from the 21st January 1929, be regarded as having been withdrawn.

(Sd.) N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government,

To—The District Magistrate, Bangalore District.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Editor of the late "Veera Kesari."

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 4013-7—P. P. 44-28-36—ENCL. I, DATED
BANGALORE, THE 15TH MARCH 1929.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja withdraw the permission granted under section 2 of the said regulation to edit, print and publish the newspapers mentioned in the accompanying list, as it is reported that these newspapers have not been published at all or have ceased publication.

The District Magistrates of Districts are requested to communicate the above order to the persons to whom permission was granted.

By Order,
(Sd.) N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To—The District Magistrates of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur Districts.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

List of newspapers which are either not started or have
ceased publication.

Name of Newspaper	Number and date of order granting permission
1. Vikatapratapa, Bangalore ..	No. G. 4698—G.M. 87-08-132 dated 12th February 1909 and G. 4911-20—G.M. 87-08-135 dated 27th February 1909
2. Kannada, Mysore ..	No. G. 5365—G.M. 87-08-150 dated 20th March 1909
3. Vrittanta Deepike, Mysore ..	No. G. 5555—G.M. 87-08-156 dated 29th March 1909
4. Bhaktavijaya, Mysore ..	No. G. 5712—G.M. 87-08-163 dated 5th April 1909
5. Aryabalasamaja Magazine, Mysore	No. G. 396—G.M. 34-10-44 dated 19th July 1911
6. Jainahithaishini, Mysore ..	No. G. 4539-41—G.M. 26-11-18 dated 28th February 1912
7. Indian Story Teller, Mysore ..	No. G. 10827-9—G.M. 158-16-40 dated 9th February 1917
8. Karnatakanandini, Nanjangud	No. G. 14037-9—G.M. 192-17-51 dated 11th April 1918
9. Maharaja's Collegiate High School Journal	No. G. 17510-2—P.P. 37-18-51 dated 17th February 1919
10. Supplement to the Karnataka Chandrike, Mysore	No. G. 21703-5—P.P. 37-18-70 dated 27th March 1919
11. Progress and Bookman, Mysore	No. G. 353-5—P.P. 37-18-122 dated 5th July 1919
12. Maharaja's College Magazine, Mysore	No. G. 8176-8—P.P. 37-18-132 dated 29th September 1919
13. Lokavarte, Mysore ..	No. G. 8621-3—P.P. 8-19-28 dated 10th October 1919
14. Brahmavidya, Bangalore ..	No. G. 9126-8—P.P. 8-19-29 dated 25th October 1919
15. Lokaprakasa, Mysore ..	No. G. 25751-3—P.P. 8-19-71 dated 11th May 1920
16. Mysore Review, Mysore ..	No. G. 1052-4—P.P. 8-19-82 dated 15th July 1920
17. Sreemati, Nanjangud ..	No. G. 6154-6—P.P. 38-21-48 dated 3rd April 1922
18. New Life, Mysore ..	No. G. 13487-9—P.P. 11-23-78 dated 4th April 1924
19. Bhavaroga Vaidya, Bangalore	No. G. 1301-3—P.P. 7-25-7 dated 26th August 1925
20. Vinodachandrike, Bangalore ..	No. G. 7472-4—P.P. 7-25-46 dated 18th March 1926
21. Parivara Patrike, Mysore ..	No. G. 7566-8—P.P. 7-25-48 dated 20th March 1926
22. Al-yateem, Kunigal ..	No. G. 3724-6—P.P. 9-27-74 dated 16th December 1927
23. Congress, Mysore ..	No. 3923-5—P.P. 9-27-82 dated 5th January 1928

Name of Newspaper	Number and date of order granting permission
24. Deenavani, Bangalore	.. No. 3926-8—P.P. 9-27-83 dated 5th January 1928
25. Savinudi, Bangalore	.. No. 4270-2—P.P. 9-27-104 dated 28th January 1928
26. Sandesha, Bangalore	.. No. 4725-7—P.P. 9-27-109 dated 2nd March 1928
27. Prakasuvasini Pralapa, Bangalore	No. 4042-4—P.P. 9-27-121 dated 31st March 1928
28. Hosahadi, Bangalore	.. No. 5698-700—P.P. 9-27-135 dated 15th May 1928
29. Bharataputra, Bangalore	.. No. 275-7—P.P. 9-27-159 dated 20th July 1928
30. Hidayath, Channapatna	.. No. 1915-17—P.P. 9-27-153 dated 11th October 1928
31. Bharata Sandesa, Tumkur	.. No. G. 6889-91—P.P. 2-26-16 dated 18th December 1926
32. Mysorean, Mysore	.. No. G. 2400-2—P.P. 9-27-23 dated 26th September 1927

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

No. 4388-91—P.P. 44-28-42, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 11TH APRIL 1929.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulation, III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja withdraw the permission granted under section 2 of the said Regulation to edit, print and publish the newspapers mentioned in the accompanying list, as it is reported that these newspapers have not been published or have ceased publication.

The District Magistrate of Districts are requested to communicate the above order to the persons to whom permission was granted.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. RANGA RAO,
Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.

To -- The District Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore Districts.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.

List of newspapers which are either not started or have
ceased publication.

Name of Newspaper	Number and date of order granting permission
1. Karnataka Chandrike, Bangalore	No. G. 26262-4—P.P. 37-18-107 dated 22nd May 1919
2. Karnataka and Indian Review of Reviews, Bangalore	Nos. G. 5338—G.M. 136-12-34 dated 12th March 1913 G. 119-21—P.P. 23-20-55 dated 6th July 1921 G. 9356-8—P.P. 12-24-58 dated 6th June 1925 G. 968-70—C.B. 39-26-12 dated 23rd September 1926
3. Gramajivana, Bangalore	.. No. G. 2950-5—P.P. 2-26-75 dated 6th April 1927
4. Tribhasrita Girvana Vachana Chandrika, Bangalore	No. G. 3041-3—P.P. 9-27-50 dated 1st November 1927
5. Mysore Star (Daily), Mysore ..	No. 1609-11—P.P. 1-28-23 dated 25th September 1928

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

No. 5244-46—P.P. 44-28-53, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 4TH JUNE 1929.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Mysore Newspapers Regulations, III of 1908, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja withdraw the permission granted under Section 2 of the said Regulation, to edit, print and publish the undermentioned newspapers as it is reported that these newspapers have not been published or have ceased publication.

2. The District Magistrate of Bangalore is requested to communicate the above orders to the persons to whom permission was granted.

By Order.

D. C. SUBBARAYAPPA,
For Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

To—The District Magistrate of Bangalore-District.
The Inspector-General of Police in Mysore.
The Publicity Officer to Government.
The Press Table.

Name of Newspaper	Number and date of order granting permission
1. Desabandhu Bangalore	.. Government Order No. 810-12—C. B. 177-25-18, dated the 4th September 1926
2. Navajeevana, Bangalore	.. Government Order No. G. 7685-7 P. P. 2-26-28, dated the 19th January 1927

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question 3 (b), (c) and (d).]

Name of the Mills	Duration of the strike			Total No. of working days lost	Causes
	Year	From date	To date		
Bangalore Woolen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd.,	1926-27	20-7-1926	22-7-1926	2	The strike was due to a misapprehension on the part of the workmen that the half yearly bonus would not be paid.
	..	4-5-1927	10-5-1927	5½	This was due to the dismissal of an employee in the Mills and the question of grant of leave.
	1927-28	..	..	..	....
	1928-29	..	..	..	....
Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,	1926-27	7-8-1926	27-8-1926	18	No definite grievances were put forth.
	..	26-4-1927	26-4-1927	1½	It was due to the dismissal of an employee and involved the question of payment of the Provident Fund to the employee dismissed from service.
	..	7-6-1927	14-6-1927	7	The strike was due to the refusal of the management to allow the employee, dismissed from service to participate in the Provident Fund.
	1927-28	27-8-1927	14-9-1927	16	This was due to the demand of the workmen that the Mills should be closed on all Saturdays at 4-30 p.m. instead of at 6 p.m. as usual.
1928-29	8-5-1929	..	..	Still continuing.	This is a sympathetic strike due to the strike in the Minerva Mills.

Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore.	1926-27 1928-29	24-7-1926 13-3-1929	28-7-1926 13-3-1929	2½ ½	<p>No definite demands were made by the workmen. It was due to the objection raised by the management to the canvassing for membership of the Labour Union in the Mill Premises during the working hours. The employees stayed away from work demanding a holiday for the day on account of the Holi Feast which came off on Sunday the 24th March 1929. The strike was brought about by the dismissal of a temporary employee and there was also a demand that all Sundays should be treated as holidays. The strike was due to the dismissal of certain operatives by the management and their refusal to reinstate them.</p>
		25-3-1929	25-3-1929	1	
		3-4-1929	17-4-1929	12	
		6-5-1929	Continuing		

APPENDIX

[Vide Answer to

No.	The taluk in which the remission of wet assessment is granted during 1928-29	The number of tanks in taluk under which there were no wet crops (villagewar particulars)	Whether any remission was granted to the lands under such tanks
1	Bowringpet ..	73 tanks. List of villages attached.	Yes ..
2	Goribidnur ..	6 tanks. List of villages attached.	Yes. Where wet and Bagayet crops were not raised.
3	Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.	5 tanks. List of villages attached.	Yes ..
4	Chintamani ..	Nil ..	No ..
5	Srinivaspur ..	Nil ..	No ..
6	Mulbagal ..	4 Tanks 1. Pombrahalli .. 2. Palarahalli .. 3. Kamadenahalli 4. Nagireddihalli	No ..
7	Kolar ..	27 tanks. List of villages attached.	No ..
8	Bagepalli ..	136 tanks. List of villages attached.	Yes ..
9	Sidlaghatta ..	17 tanks. List of villages attached.	No ..
10	Malur ..	Nil	Nil ..

VIII.

Question 7 (a) to (f)]

If not whether it is possible to sanction remission in such cases	The number of villages in which there were no wet crops during the year 1928-29 with Hobliwar and villagewer particulars	The number of villages for which remission was granted and the number for which remission is recommended
.....	<i>Vide</i> list referred to in column 3.	35 villages sanctioned | 11 villages recommended.
No such cases ..	Do ..	17 villages sanctioned.
.....	Do ..	7 recommended and sanctioned.
No such villages ..	Nil ..	No remission was granted as there were other dry and other miscellaneous crops which were in good condition.
Do ..	Nil ..	None
Cases Nos. 3 and 4 in colum 2 are under correspondence. These were received last month.	Nil ..	Nil
Under correspondence	<i>Vide</i> list referred to in column 3.	A recommendation is stated to have been made in the matter.
.....	<i>Vide</i> list referred to in column 3,	46 villages.
.....	Do ..	A recommendation is stated to have been made in the matter.
.....

LIST OF VILLAGES.

Bowringpet Taluk.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Nernahalli | 25. Banagere |
| 2. Gollahalli | 26. Madivala |
| 3. Thimmasandra | 27. Majara Kottur |
| 4. Nachandahalli | 28. Poojarahalli |
| 5. Kambhampalli | 29. Allikallu |
| 6. Chaldiganahalli | 30. Kachimittapalli |
| 7. Muddegowdanahalli | 31. Kempapura |
| 8. Buchepalli | 32. Chinnaradoddi |
| 9. Kaverahalli | 33. Chokkarabande |
| 10. Chinnaganahalli | 34. Kannoore |
| 11. Thongallu | 35. Kangandlahalli |
| 12. Marikuppa | 36. Maradaghatta |
| 13. Soorappalli | 37. Thathepalli |
| 14. Kolturu | 38. Annasagara |
| 15. Aivarahalli | 39. Kadaripur |
| 16. Nakkanahalli | 40. Thongalakuppa |
| 17. Nagalepalli | 41. Vengasandra |
| 18. Baluvanahalli | 42. Mustoor |
| 19. Yethoor | 43. Ramasagara |
| 20. Ballagere | 44. Papenahalli |
| 21. Kyasamballi | 45. Mallapalli Jodi |
| 22. Kasireddigandlahalli | 46. Gopenahalli Sarvamanya |
| 23. Chinchandlahalli | 47. Banakapalli Jodi |
| 24. Billerahalli | |

Goribidnur Taluk.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Manivala | 10. Gotlakunte |
| 2. Bodibandahalli | 11. Sabbanahalli |
| 3. Katanakallu | 12. Thokalahalli |
| 4. Jeelakunte | 13. Vofarahalli |
| 5. Vatadahosahalli | 14. Hoolikunte |
| 6. Kerevalaginahalli | 15. Virupasandra |
| 7. Channarayanahalli | 16. Hudagur |
| 8. Kesaraguttahalli | 17. Badimaralur |
| 9. Sadarlahalli | |

Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Katenahalli | 5. Pemmanahalli |
| 2. Somenahalli | 6. Polampally |
| 3. Kadiisettihalli | 7. Jangalapalli |
| 4. Kammadike | |

Kolar Taluk.

Holur Hobli.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Gangahalli | 3. Annenahalli |
| 2. Bennangur | 4. Somasandra |

Sugatur Hobli

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 5. Madhavagurjenahalli | 12. Settivarahalli |
| 6. Mullahalli | 13. Settimadamangala |
| 7. Ballagere | 14. Byappanahalli |
| 8. Pindipapanahalli | 15. Urigili |
| 9. Kallur | 16. Matnahalli |
| 10. Kakinatha | 17. Haleri |
| 11. Bussanahalli | 18. Kithandur |

Bagepalli Taluk.

Kasaba Hobli.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Paragodu | 3. Mangasandra |
| 2. Paluvarapalli | |

Gulur Hobli

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 4. Gorthipalli | 7. Charlopalli |
| 5. Sajjupalli | 8. Maddepalli |
| 6. Guntapalli | 9. Guttapalya |

Pathapalya Hobli

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 10. Rechinayakanahalli | 29. Pathapalya |
| 11. Kallavaripalli | 30. Devalavaripalli |
| 12. Gundamavaripalli | 31. Somanathapura |
| 13. Agatamadike | 32. Lakkasandra |
| 14. Vasanthapura | 33. Singappagaripalli |
| 15. Thollapalli | 34. Naremaddepalli |
| 16. Chokkampalli | 35. Tirumaladevarapalli |
| 17. Julupalya | 36. Vadigere |
| 18. Sridharavaripalli | 37. Bommasandra |
| 19. Paipalya | 38. Mittemari |
| 20. Polinayakanapalli | 39. Chinnavabayyagaripalli |
| 21. Poolukuntlapalli | 40. Reddivaripalli |
| 22. Kuntlapalli | 41. Muttinapalli |
| 23. Dugginayakanapalli | 42. Pulagal |
| 24. Gammallapalli | 43. Palyakere |
| 25. Achaganapalli | 44. Machanapalli |
| 26. Nadimpalli | 45. Peddarajapalli |
| 27. Pacharlapalli | 46. Cheegata Yalagutta |
| 28. Bayyamagaripalli | |

Sidlaghatta Taluk.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Doddatakahalli | 11. Sadali |
| 2. Bandamanakere | 12. Do |
| 3. Anemadagu | 13. Do |
| 4. Sadahalli | 14. Do |
| 5. Goni Maradahalli | 15. Palecharlu |
| 6. Chikkachannappanahalli | 16. Gollahalli |
| 7. Alagurki | 17. Do |
| 8. Do | 18. Hosapete |
| 9. Mummanahalli | 19. Sugatoor |
| 10. Kurabarahalli | 20. Baluvanahally |

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide *Answer to Question 14 (c)*].

Statement showing the names of tanks about the restoration of which correspondence is going on between the Public Works and Revenue Departments.

SHIMOGA DIVISION.

1. Hansodu Kenchinakatte, Shimoga Taluk.
2. Thoppinghatta Gowdanakere, Shimoga Taluk.
3. Nelavagal Masikatte, Shikaripur Taluk.
4. Arulapura Joisankere, Thirthahalli Taluk.
5. Mallesara Mallesaradkatte, Thirthahalli Taluk.
6. Hemmakki Thotada Melinakere, Thirthahalli Taluk.
7. Basavanahalli Doddakere, Honnali Taluk.
8. Kerekoppa Bhattarakere, Sagar Taluk.
9. Kanale Kumbaragani Voddu, Sagar Taluk.
10. Induvalli Kambalikere, Sorab Taluk.

KADUR DIVISION.

1. Cheelakankere, Mudgere Taluk.
2. Bachagowdankere, Mudgere Taluk.
3. Maridevankatte, Hunasagatta Village.
4. Jiganekatte, Lakkavalli Village.
5. Gudlumanekere, Chickmagalur Taluk.
6. Hutchathimmanakere and Gollarahalli Naikankere, Hunasagatta Village.
7. Urumundinakere of Byrapur Village.
8. Kambadakatte, Indavara Village.
9. Kottigere, Chikmagalur Taluk.
10. Kurubarkatte, Beggedavarhalli Village.
11. Agasarkatte, Chickmagalur Taluk.
12. Balasokere, Kalarhalli Village, Chickmagalur Taluk.
13. Urumundinkere, Malalur Village, Chickmagalur Taluk.
14. Chikkere, Doddanikanhalli Village, Kadur Taluk.
15. Donikatte, Upparbasavanhalli Village, Tarikere Taluk.
16. Bhumikatte, Hirekathur Village, Tarikere Taluk.
17. Nagadevanhalli Voddankere.
18. Devarhalli Tank, Koppa Taluk.
19. Heggarasinkere, Koppa Taluk.
20. Halmathadakere and Seshiahnakere, Koppa Taluk.
21. Aradi Koppadakere, Bilgula Village, Koppa Taluk.
22. Doddasaralukere, Thanodi Village.
23. Aradikoppa Agraharakere, Koppa Taluk.

24. Karatikodu Hirekere and Hothalikere of Bomlapur.
25. Kesave Tank, Koppa Taluk.
26. Durgadevi Nadyadakere, Bintharavally Village.
27. Subbina Thotadakere.
28. Doddasaravinakere, Asagodu Village.
29. Hosahirehadlukere, Hirekodgi Village.
30. Neerulli Thotadakere, Asagodu Village.
31. Kariyappagowdanakere, Chickmagalur Taluk.
32. Gummanakere, Koppa Taluk.
33. Sonnathatadakere, Bhuvankote Village.
34. Hutcha Thimmankere, Tarikere Taluk.
35. Bettavallikere, Koppa Taluk.

HASSAN DIVISION.

1. Hoovanahalli Vodakalkatte, Hassan Taluk.
2. Bilugunda Thotadakatte, Hassan Taluk.
3. Jodi Kithani Doddakere, Hassan Taluk.
4. Illahatli Mogiokere, Arkalgud Taluk.
5. Bilugunda Sathakere, Hassan Taluk.
6. Chennangihalli Devanakatte, Hassan Taluk.
7. Chigahalli Tattekere, Hassan Taluk.
8. Chinnenahalli Thubukatte, Belur Taluk.
9. Haralahalli Urumundinakere, Hassan Taluk.
10. Vaddur Devarakatte, Hassan Taluk.
11. Cheluvanahalli Hirekere, Arsikere Taluk.
12. Konanur Muthagadakatte, Arkalgud Taluk.
13. Savanthanahalli Holagatte, Hassan Taluk.
14. Banasavalli Haralkatte, Alur Sub-Taluk.
15. Katenahalli tank, Hassan taluk.
16. Jagaboranahalli Urumundinakere, Belur Taluk.
17. Sullakki Thendikere, Belur Taluk.
18. Alur Chunnekere, Belur Taluk.
19. Aggadal Hirekere, Belur Taluk.
20. Navilahalli Urumundinakere, Belur Taluk.
21. Kokkankatte Basavanakatte, Hassan Taluk.
22. Sankenahalli Urubagalu Doddakere, Hassan Taluk.
23. Kasavankatte, Hassan Taluk.
24. Kowsika Killarikatte, Hassan Taluk.
25. Chinnenahalli Urumundinakere, Belur Taluk.
26. Kodihalli tank of Hebbali Village, Arakalgud Taluk.
27. Humsavalli Thotadakatte, Alur Sub-Taluk.
28. Akkalwadi Doddabhavikere, Arakalgud Taluk.
29. Dyavanur Urumundinakere, Chennarayapatna Taluk.
30. Kattihall Gundikere, Arakalgud Taluk.
31. Holalu Mallikatte, Hassan Taluk.

CHITALDRUG DIVISION.

1. Belagur Tank.
2. Maradi Sanjeevanakatte.
3. Mavina Madu Tank.
4. Hire Kandavadi Tank.

MYSORE DIVISION.

1. Thoremavinkere Tank, Nagamangala Taluk.
2. Kadakothanahalli Tank, Malavalli Taluk.
3. Moti Talav, Thonnur Village, Seringapatam Taluk.
4. Constructing a tank across Bindenahalli stream, Nagamangala Taluk.
5. Doddamudike Tank, Nagamangala.
6. Alur Tank, Mandya Taluk.
7. Theginahalli Tank, Krishnarajapet Taluk.
8. Mellahalli Tank, Nagamangala Taluk.
9. Nayakanahalli Tank Krishnarajapet Taluk.
10. Chikkonahalli Tank, Krishnarajapet Taluk.
11. Thorayankattoor, Mysore Taluk.
12. Bherya Bananthammankere, Yedatore Taluk.
13. Bekkalale Tank, Mandya Taluk.
14. Kuligere Doddakere, Malavally Taluk.
15. Chidravalli Hosakere, T. Narasipur.
16. Bilramanahalli Tank, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

BANGALORE DIVISION.

1. Urgent repairs to anicut and channels of Abbur Ane, Patlu and Rammanakere, Chennapatna Taluk.
2. Repairing the channels of Yelemallappa Chetty, Tank, Hosakote Taluk.
3. Restoring Survey Inam Haniyur Tank, Bangalore Taluk.
4. Improving Ganjur Jambu Ane, Bangalore Taluk.
5. Restoring Mullur Tank, Bangalore Taluk.
6. Restoring Survey Inam Seshagirihalli Tank, Chennapatna Taluk.
7. Restoring Sattigehally Kadagikere, Hosakote Taluk.
8. Improving Nagavara Tank, Chennapatna Taluk.
9. Revised estimate for improving the Tinnalu Tank, Hosakote Taluk.
10. Restoring Veerasagara Tank, Magadi Taluk.
11. Restoring Cheemasandra Tank, Hosakote Taluk.
12. Modified estimate for constructing new Gundamagere Tank, Doddaballapur Taluk.

13. Restoring Sulekunte Devarakere, Bangalore Taluk.
14. Restoring Isthur Amanikere, Hosakote Taluk.
15. Restoring Nagamangala Tank, Devanhalli Taluk.
16. Restoring Mammasandra Tank, Anekal Taluk.
17. Estimate for constructing a C. I. pipe aqueduct across the Kodihalla of Begur Dodkere, Nelamangala Taluk.
18. Urgent repairs to Jodi Kalkere tank, Bangalore Taluk.
19. Improving Hasigala tank, Hosakote Taluk.
20. Restoring Kabbal Donakanakatte, Kankanhalli Taluk.
21. Revised estimate of Chickondanahalli tank, Hosakote Taluk.
22. Restoring Kenehalli tank, Bangalore Taluk.
23. Restoring Bikasipura Devarakere, Bangalore Taluk.

TUMKUR DIVISION.

Major Tanks.

1. Constructing a new tank at Irkasandra, Tumkur Taluk.
2. Restoring Bugadanahalli tank.
3. Restoring Kolala tank, Tumkur Taluk.
4. Restoring Kalkote tank, Sira Taluk.
5. Restoring Kodigenahalli Chikkere, Madhugiri Taluk.
6. Restoring Chikkatlakere Chikkere, Tumkur Taluk.
7. Maidenahalli feeder project, Madhugiri Taluk.
8. Restoring Bisege tank, Tiptur Taluk.
9. Galaga tank, Gubbi Taluk.

Minor Tanks.

10. Barganahally tank, Kunigal Taluk.
11. Paduvegere tank, Kunigal Taluk.
12. Chennapatna breached tank, Kortagere Taluk.
13. Neglal tank.
14. Janageri tank.
15. Kenchanahalli tank.
16. Melapura tank,
17. Girudehalli tank.
18. Sooragandanahalli Seegakatte.
19. Basarahalli Bommenahalli tank.

Major Tank.

20. Kallane, Gubbi Taluk.

KOLAR.

(About 20 tanks)

APPENDIX X.

[Vide Answer to Question 20 (a).]

	1924-25		1925-26		1926-27		1927-28		1928-29	
	Amildar	Deputy Amildar	Amildar	Deputy Amildar	Amildar	Deputy Amildar	Amildar	Deputy Amildar	Amildar	Deputy Amildar
Brahmins ..	4	2	5	2	12	7	5	2	6	5
Ursus ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vaisyas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lingayets ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2
Vokkaligar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Palyagars ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudaliars ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Naidus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Huvvadigars ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Weavers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bedars ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Audi Karnatakas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mahomedans ..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	2	1
Christians ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..	6	2	5	2	18	12	10	6	13	10

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide Answer to Question 23 (a), (b) and (c).]

Statement showing the number of High Schools in the State
by District, etc.

No.	Name of the District	Number of Schools		
		Government	Municipal	Aided
1	Bangalore ..	4	1	4
2	Kolar ..	2	..	1
3	Tumkur ..	3	..	..
4	Mysore ..	4	..	3
5	Hassan ..	1	..	..
6	Kadur ..	1	..	..
7	Shimoga ..	2	1	..
8	Chitaldrug ..	2	..	..
	Total ..	19	2	8

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide Answer to Question 23 (a), (b) and (c).]

Statement showing the number of Middle and Primary Schools in the State by Taluks.

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
---------	---------------	----------------	-----------------

1. Bangalore District.

1	Bangalore	19	202
2	Hoskote	2	90
3	Devanhalli	3	53
4	Dodballapur	4	123
5	Nelamangala	3	88
6	Magadi	3	19
7	Chennapatna	7	119
8	Kankanhalli	2	81
9	Anekal	4	83

2. Kolar District.

1	Kolar	5	81
2	Mulbagal	3	53
3	Srinivasapur	1	63
4	Chintamani	2	73
5	Sidlaghatta	1	47
6	Bagepalli	1	33
7	Gudibanda	1	15
8	Goribidnur	4	99
9	Chikballapur	2	43
10	Malur	1	60
11	Bowringpet	6	67

3. Tumkur District.

1	Tumkur	10	223
2	Madhugiri	5	114
3	Koratagere	3	66
4	Sira	3	106
5	Pavagada	2	53
6	Chiknayakanhalli	4	61
7	Gubbi	2	153
8	Tiptur	3	64
9	Turuvekere	2	33
10	Kunigal	5	110

4. Mysore District.

1	Mysore	24	154
2	Yedatore	3	87
3	Hunsur	2	90
4	Heggadadevankote	2	101
5	Gundlupet	3	75

APPENDIX XII—*concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Middle Schools	Primary Schools
6	Chamarajanagar	4	143
7	Nanjangud	3	108
8	T.-Narasipur	5	92
9	Seringapatam	6	83
10	Mandya	3	157
11	Nagamangala	2	75
12	Krishnarajapet	2	95
13	Malavali	5	101

5. Hassan District.

1	Hassan.. ..	5	142
2	Arasikere	2	83
3	Belur	2	76
4	Manjarabad	1	59
5	Arkulgud	4	124
6	Hole-Narsipur	1	73
7	Channarayapatna	4	78

6. Kadur District.

1	Chikamagalur	6	117
2	Kadur	2	94
3	Tarikere	2	76
4	Mudidgere	2	60
5	Koppa.. ..	3	85

7. Shimoga District.

1	Shimoga	7	161
2	Channagiri	2	142
3	Honnali	3	103
4	Shikaripur	3	95
5	Sorab	2	105
6	Sagar	1	77
7	Nagar	2	47
8	Thirthahalli	3	92

8. Chitaldrug District.

1	Chitaldrug	6	98
2	Chellakere	2	70
3	Molakalmuru	2	33
4	Jagalur	2	35
5	Davangere	5	70
6	Harihar Sub-Taluk	2	46
7	Holalkere	2	53
8	Hosadurga	2	33
9	Hiriyur	2	61

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide Answer to Question 29 (a), (b), (c) and (d)]

	Bangalore District	Kolar District	Tumkur District
1. The taluks in which the system of Record of Rights is introduced in the State.	Bangalore Taluk ..	Kolar Taluk ..	Tumkur Taluk ..
2. The amount realised in each taluk.	Rs. 51,878 (out of a demand of Rs. 1,18,071)	Rs. 3,390 (out of a demand of Rs. 99,345)	Collection work not yet commenced, as the preliminary work is not complete yet. The demand is roughly Rs. 1,00,000.
3. The number of hisses, the rights to which were recorded under the rules.	67,955 ..	61,170 ..	64,000 (approximate) ..
4. The expenditure incurred by Government in each taluk.	Rs. 23,488 The survey operations are still going on. The expenditure is not final.	Rs. 4,937 Survey operations have not yet been taken up.	Rs. 2,252 The work of Revenue Department is still in progress. Survey operations have also not yet been commenced.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

	Mysore District	Hassan District	Shimoga District
1. The taluks in which the system of Record of Rights is introduced in the State.	T.-Narsipur Taluk	Manjarabad Taluk and Alur Sub-Taluk	Sagar Taluk
2. The amount realised in each taluk	Collection work not yet commenced. The demand is about Rs. 1,29,000	Collection work not yet commenced as the operations are not yet completed by the Revenue Department. Approximate demand is Rs. 57,500.	Rs. 20,858 (out of a demand of Rs. 25,957).
3. The number of hisses, the rights to which were recorded under the rules.	69,398	The preliminary work has not yet been completed. Hence correct figures are not available. About 40,000 hissas are anticipated.	Rs. 25,414
4. The expenditure incurred by Government in each taluk.	Rs. 3,329 Survey operations have not yet been started.	Rs. 2,496 The work has not been completed yet by the Revenue Department. Survey operations have to be started also afterwards.	Rs. 8,115 Survey operations are going on and not yet completed.

APPENDIX XIII--concl'd.

Kadur District		Chitaldrug District	
1. The taluks in which the system of Record of Rights is introduced in the State.	Koppa Taluk and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.	Davangere Taluk and Harihar Sub-Taluk.	Holalkere Taluk
2. The amount realised in each taluk	Collection work not yet commenced. The approximate demand is Rs. 20,000.	Rs. 65,031 (out of a demand of Rs. 67,173).	Rs. 28,036 (out of a demand of Rs. 55,592).
3. The number of hisses, the rights to which were recorded under the rules.	Rs. 24,000 The preliminary work by Revenue Department is not yet completed.	Rs. 44,771	Rs. 33,363
4. The expenditure incurred by Government in each taluk.	Rs. 1,933 The work of the Revenue Department is not complete Survey operations not taken up yet.	Rs. 23,551 Survey operations are not yet completed.	Rs. 3,286 Survey operations have not yet been commenced.

NOTE :--1. Survey operations are going on in the taluks of Bangalore, Davangere (including Harihar) and Sagar Taluk.
 2. In Kolar, T. Narsipur and Holalkere Taluks the preliminary work by the Revenue Department has been completed recently. Survey operations have to be started.
 3. In the taluks of Tumkur, Manjarabad (including Alur Sub-Taluk) and Koppa Taluk, (including Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk) the preliminary work by Revenue Department is not yet completed. After this is done the survey operations have to take place.
 Hence in none of these cases the expenditure is final. What has now been spent so far has been indicated.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide *Answer to Question 32 (a)*].

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1924-25 to end of April 1929. Sri Hucharayaswamy Temple.

Year		Receipts			Expenditure		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1924-25	..	2,560	6	2	2,269	0	4
1925-26	..	2,340	5	2	2,293	1	7
1926-27	..	2,270	4	4	1,766	14	1
1927-28	..	2,539	2	6	2,512	2	2
1928-29	..	1,566	10	9	1,824	5	8
					Up to end of April 1929.		

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide *Answer to Question 34 (b).*]

List of Prize Winners.

English Elocution	..	1st prize ..	B. R. Raghunatha Rao
		2nd prize ..	H. Subba Rao.
		3rd prize ..	M. Sangappa (Mochi).
Kannada Elocution	..	1st prize ..	M. Sangappa (Mochi).
		2nd prize ..	C. Appu Rao.
			H. Narayana Rao.
Bharata Reading	..	..	H. Subba Rao.
			A. Rama Rao.
		..	Raghavendra Rao.
Sanskrit Recitation	..	..	R. Raghavendrachar.
100 Yards Dash	..	1st prize ..	K. V. Nanjundiah.
		2nd prize ..	A. Narayanaswami.
Kicking the bucket	..	1st prize ..	V. Ramaswamy.
		2nd prize ..	N. Dakshinamurthy.
Putting the shot	..	1st prize ..	K. Siddappa (Kuruba).
		2nd prize ..	P. K. Krishnamurthi.
Three-legged Race	..	1st prize ..	K. V. Nanjundia and A. Narayanaswamy.
		2nd prize ..	S. Achutha Rao and Mir Mohammad (Muslim).
Sack Race	..	1st prize ..	K. N. Nanjundiah.
		2nd prize ..	A. Narayanaswamy.
High Jump	..	1st prize ..	Mohammad Usman (Muslim)
		2nd prize ..	A. Narayanaswamy.
Long Jump	..	1st prize ..	S. Achutha Rao.
		2nd prize ..	K. V. Nanjundiah.
Slow Cycle Race	..	1st prize ..	D'Costa (Christian)
			A. Narayanaswami

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide Answer to Question 38 (b)]

Statement showing the demand under various heads, under Vani Vilas Sagara,
Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District.

Year	Assessment on lands including permanent water rate		Irrigation Revenue		Excess Cultivation		Double water rate		Fine		Total	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1924-25 ..	15,531	11 8	47,617	11 8	.....		861	10 4	526	8 0	64,537	2 3
1925-26 ..	13,564	15 0	64,008	6 4	5,332	6 0	1,739	8 0	298	12 0	84,943	15 4
1926-27 ..	13,503	10 0	52,836	9 0	14	0 0	8,381	3 7	1,679	2 6	76,414	9 1
1927-28 ..	14,033	13 5	61,000	2 0	.....		7,536	13 2	320	0 6	82,890	13 1
	This is at Rs. 6-8-0 since the rate was reduced to Rs. 3-8-0 Rs. 29,068 have been written off the accounts.											
1928-29 ..	13,407	10 0	42,207	3 4	.....		836	5 7	234	0 0	56,685	2 11

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide Answer to Question 45 (a) to (f)]

Question	Bangalore District.	Chitaldrug District.	Hassan District.	Kadur District.	Kolar District.	Mysore District.	Shimoga District.	Tumkur District.
(a) The number of darkhasts presented by Lambanies during the past 2 years.	191	100	46	64	36	..	99	39
(b) How many were granted and how many rejected.	47 granted.	51	31	45	32	..	59	14
	114 rejected.	43	15	16	4	..	27	12
(c) What are the reasons for such a long delay in the disposal of darkhasts.	No delay	No undue delay	No undue delay	No delay	No delay	..	No delay	No undue delay.

There is no time limit fixed for the purpose. The grantees are put in possession of the lands after getting the Katcha phode work done by Revenue Inspectors. The time of completion of the sub-dividing work depends on the number of such cases on hand.

They are not aware of any inconvenience felt on that account by the grantees. On the issue of Saguvali Chits the grantees enter upon the lands and cultivate them. It is not understood how the people are inconvenienced by the putting off of phode work. If at all there is any inconvenience, it may be with regard to the temporary assessment levied on such lands. Even then, the difference between the temporary assessment and permanent assessment to be subsequently fixed by the Survey Department is ordinarily very slight. No cases of hardship are reported to have been brought to notice so far.

There is a Measurer attached to every taluk and he is attending to the phode work as it arises.

(a) The number of darkhasts presented by Lambanies during the past 2 years.

(b) How many were granted and how many rejected.

(c) What are the reasons for such a long delay in the disposal of darkhasts.

(d) Whether they are sub-divided immediately after Saguvali chits are granted or is there any limit of time for doing so.

(e) Whether the Government are aware of the troubles that the people are put to by putting off phode work immediately after the grant of the saguvali chit.

(f) Will the Government be pleased to make necessary arrangements for the sub-division of the lands soon after the grant of saguvali chits.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide *Answer ta Question 22 (1)*].

Officers drawing Rs. 150 and above in the works.

Name		Date of employment	Initial salary	Present salary
			Rs.	Rs.
1.	General Manager ..	14th February 1922	500	1,100
2.	Works Manager ..	June 1923	500	835
3.	Factory Officer ..	August 1923	300	550
4.	Secretary, Board of Management	March 1929	..	Not yet settled.
5.	Superintendent of Mines	November 1924	300	450
6.	Metallurgist ..	December 1926	500	500
7.	Chief Chemist ..	November 1921	150	410
8.	Sales Manager ..	August 1928	375	375
9.	General Foreman, Still House ..	November 1921	150	360
10.	General Foreman, Retorts	January 1922	125	285
11.	Superintendent, Tramways	May 1926	300	300+50
12.	Assistant Surgeon ..	March 1927	190+100	200+100
13.	Accountant ..	February 1923	125	275
14.	Superintendent, Experimental Steel Plant.	January 1924	100	270
15.	Superintendent, Blast Furnace .	September 1923	100	270
16.	General Foreman, Machine Shop	May 1923	100	225
17.	Personal Assistant to General Manager.	May 1924	200	240
18.	Special Mining Assistant	October 1922	125	250
19.	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tramways.	August 1923	175	200
20.	Loco. Foreman ..	August 1923	90	200
21.	Senior Electric Operator	25th September 1921	85	200
22.	Foreman, Water Supply	15th September 1921	85	200
23.	Draftsman ..	October 1918	135	200
24.	Sales Officer, Bombay ..	September 1922	100	200+150
25.	General Foreman, Pipe Foundry	June 1921	100	200
26.	Construction Engineer ..	September 1923	100	185
27.	General Foreman, Boilers	September 1928	80	185
28.	Foreman, Retorts ..	September 1923	100	175
29.	Do do ..	September 1923	100	160
30.	Mechanical Engineer ..	June 1925	100	160
31.	General Foreman, General Foundry.	September 1923	100	175

APPENDIX XVIII—*concl'd.*

Name		Date of employment	Initial salary	Present salary
			Rs.	Rs.
32.	Auditor	September 1920	100	160
33.	Chemist	November 1923	80	155
34.	Do	February 1925	100	155
35.	Foreman, Furnace ..	February 1925	100	150
36.	Do do ..	December 1922	80	150
37.	Machanic, Power House	October 1921	75	150
38.	Officer in charge of Woodyard	November 1928	..	122+50
39.	Ropeway Engineer ..	September 1921	60	135+25 P.A.

APPENDIX D.

Explanatory Memorandum by the Financial Secretary from the Budget of the
Government of Mysore 1929-30.

CONTENTS.

	PARAS	PAGES
Introductory remarks ...	... 1-8	1—2
Accounts, 1927-28 ...	.. 9-20	2--9
Revised Estimate, 1928-29 ...	... 21-38	9—23
Budget Estimates, 1929-30 ...	... 39-83	24--44

ANNEXURES.

- (i) Statement of additional and supplementary grants... ... 45-52
- (ii) Statement of Assets and Liabilities ... 53-54
- (iii) Statement showing the particulars of the estimates and grants under miscellaneous and other items in Revenue and Expenditure heads ... 55-59
- (iv) Financial Statement of Productive Capital works (Separately printed).
- (v) Government orders reprinted :—
 - (1) G. O. of 29th September 1928 constituting the Road Fund 60-62
 - (2) G. O. of 19th April 1929 fixing the Government grant for Irrigation Works at Rs. 10 lakhs per annum ... 63-65
 - (3) G. O. of 20th December 1928 directing the adoption of a convention that the excess over 5 years' average of Sandal Oil net receipts should be credited to the Special Reserve ... 66

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY ON THE BUDGET ESTIMATES 1929-30.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The published estimates contain four sets of figures in parallel columns, *viz.*, the audited accounts of the last financial year (1927-28), the budget and the revised estimates of the current year and the Budget Estimates of the ensuing year.

2. Broadly speaking, the budget is a cash document. The transactions included in the estimates and accounts represent mainly the actual cash receipts and disbursements during the financial year,—July to June—as distinguished from amounts due by or to Government during the same period. The practical advantage of this system is that it keeps the financial record of the year on a basis of realised facts.

3. The Right Hon'ble Lord Olivier has well described the method of Government book-keeping in the following statement.

“The Treasury theory of the usefulness of accounts is that they record what money is paid out by cashiers. An officer is told how much he may pay in a year on each of an immense number of items, according to the approved estimates. Simple addition of columns of abstracted cash entries will show when he has spent his allowance for any item, and he must then stop spending on it, unless his addition sum for another item shows that he has a saving on that, in which case the Treasury may allow him to spend that surplus in aid of the first item. And next year they will cut down his allowance for the second item, which proved too liberal. Accounts are useful as giving the figures on which to do this.”

4. The transactions are classified under the following main divisions :—

(a) Revenue.	(c) Debt.
(b) Capital.	(d) Remittance.

The first division deals with the proceeds of taxation and non-tax revenues, as well as the expenditure chargeable to them.

The net result represents the surplus or deficit in the year's revenue account.

The second division deals with outlay incurred in building up productive assets, *i.e.*, properties of a remunerative character which are usually financed from one or more of the following sources :—

- (i) Borrowed funds.
- (ii) Contributions and receipts of a capital nature intended to be applied to Capital expenditure.
- (iii) Revenue surpluses.

The third division comprises debt in-comings and out-goings, such as deposits, loans and advances, receipts from which represent a liability and payments, an asset, Government acting practically as bankers in respect of these transactions.

The fourth and last division embraces the adjusting heads, under which appear all cash remittances from one treasury or bank to another, besides those which are necessitated by the system of exchange accounts in force among departments of Government, and between the Government of Mysore and the Government of India.

5. In each of the four divisions mentioned above, the transactions are grouped into sections which are further sub-divided into major, minor and detailed heads of account.

6. The accounts under the several divisions are worked from balance to balance. These balances are merged in the general cash balance of the State, some portion of which is kept in the State Treasuries, while the rest is deposited with the Government Bankers in India and in London.

7. In this Memorandum, endeavour is made to explain the salient features of the transactions under the first two divisions, *viz.*, Revenue and Capital, the expenditure grants under which, with some reservations, are subject to the vote of Legislature, and brief references wherever necessary are made to the others.

8. Prior to dealing with the Budget Estimates of 1929-30 which is the main theme for discussion, the closed accounts of the financial year 1927-28 and the anticipated results of the current year will as usual be briefly reviewed.

ACCOUNTS 1927-28.

9. *Comparison of the actuals of 1927-28 with the budget of that year.*—The total Revenue and Expenditure in the closed

accounts of the year 1927-28 compared with the budget estimates of that year and the actuals of 1926-27 stand as follows :—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Particulars	Budget 1927-28	Actuals 1927-28	Better + or Worse—	Actuals 1926-27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Revenue ...	340'10	360'81	+ 20'71	338'69
Total Expenditure ...	355'43	368'39	...	354'62
<i>Deduct</i> —Expenditure met from Reserves.	—15'63	—7'99	..	—7'22
Net expenditure charged to year's revenue.	339'80	360'40	—20'60	347'40
Surplus + or deficit—	+ '30	+ '41	+ '11	—8'71

10. At the time of the preparation of the budget, the revenue transactions of the year 1927-28 were expected to result in a small surplus of Rs. 30,000 and this position of equilibrium anticipated in the budget has been realised in the actuals.

11. The net result of the revenue transactions of 1926-27 was a deficit of Rs. 8'71 lakhs. It was explained in the last year's Memorandum that this deterioration in the revenue position of the year 1926-27 was temporary and peculiar to that year. This statement has been justified by later figures.

12. The budget of 1927-28 counted on a total revenue realisation of Rs. 340'10 lakhs. The actual net revenue realised during the year was more by Rs. 20'71 lakhs, almost all the revenue heads except IV Income-tax contributing to this satisfactory improvement. The Major heads II Forest and XXIV Railways have continued to be progressive and yielded about Rs. 13 lakhs more than the budget expectation.

The large falling off in the Income-tax revenue by Rs. 3'39 lakhs was, as explained at the time of the preparation of the revised estimates of the year, mainly due to heavy refund claims preferred by the Kolar Gold Mining Companies under Section 49 of the Income-tax Regulation.

13. The important variations in the actuals as compared with the budget are detailed in the subjoined table.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Head		Budget 1927-28	Actuals 1927-28	Increase	Decrease
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue ..	126·02	127·42	1·40	...
II.	Forest ...	34·82	43·09	8·27	...
III.	Excise ..	61·39	63·62	2·23	...
IV.	Income-tax ..	15·02	11·63	...	3·39
V.	Stamps ..	20·40	21·70	1·30	...
VI.	Registration ...	3·45	3·69	·24	...
VIII.	Mining Revenue ...	12·33	14·12	1·79	...
IX.	Interest ...	6·94	7·57	·63	...
XIX.	Civil Works ...	1·48	3·11	1·63	...
XXIV.	Railways ...	20·00	24·68	4·68	...
XXV.	K. R. S. Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.	26·61	27·92	1·31	...
	Minor increases and decreases under other heads.	...	..	·81	·19
	Total ...	...	...	24·29	3·58
				Net increase 20·71	

14. *Revenue Expenditure.*—The total expenditure as provided in the budget was 355·43 lakhs of which a sum of Rs. 15·63 lakhs was chargeable to the Reserves. The actuals show that the aggregate expenditure was Rs. 368·39 lakhs and that a sum of Rs. 7·99 lakhs only was charged to the Reserves as per particulars given below :—

Sl. No.	Reserve from which met	Nature of expenditure	Amount
1	Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	Viceregal visit charges ...	Rs. 98,247
2	Irrigation Capital Reserve.	Outlay on Bhadra Anicut and Channels.	1,58,613
3	Irrigation Cess Fund ...	Outlay incurred on the construction and restoration of Irrigation works as per sanctioned triennial programme.	2,41,487
4	Famine Insurance Reserve.	For meeting the cost of other Irrigation Works including restoration of minor tanks.	3,00,000
		Total ...	7,98,347

15. As compared with the budget, the actual expenditure was more by Rs. 12·96 lakhs. The noticeable increases and decreases appear under the following heads :—

Heads	Increase in lakhs	Decrease in lakhs	Explanation
1. Land Revenue.	Rs. 25	Rs. ...	This is the net result of increases under detailed heads 'Revenue Commissioner' and 'Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels,' counter balanced by decreases under Charges of District Administration (due to a receipt of '51 lakh on account of charges of introduction of Record of Rights which was set off against expenditure) and Revenue Survey.
2. Forest ...	72	..	The main items that have contributed to the increases are 'Timber and other produce removed by Government agency,' 'Protection from fire,' and charges on account of creosoting plant, which are set off by decreases under Khedda operations and Executive and Protective Staff.
3. Excise ...	21	...	This is due to increases under salaries and travelling allowance under (1) Superintendence, Salaries Establishment, and travelling allowance to officers, and carriage of liquor from Distillery to Bonded Depots under 2—District Executive Establishment, counterbalanced by a decrease under Secret Services, rewards, etc., and the non-recovery of the contribution due from the Civil and Military Station, which would go to reduce the expenditure.
12. General Administration.	95	...	The increase is due chiefly to heavier payments on account of tour charges of H. H. the Maharaja, Viceregal visit charges, and Civil Secretariats.
15. Pensions and Allowances.	50	...	Due to heavier payments under Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Commuted Value of Pensions.
16. Stationery and Printing.	13	...	Due to increased expenditure on account of the cost of printing paper and stationery and of the piecework establishment.
17. Miscellaneous.	31	...	Increases are due to the loss on sterling remittances and on sale of securities and writes-off of irrecoverable loans.
18. Court of Law.	..	35	Due to the lump provision of Rs. 90,000 for giving effect to the recommendations of the Law's Delays Committee not having been fully utilised.

Heads	Increase in lakhs	Decrease in lakhs	Explanation
20. Police ..	Rs. '12	Rs. ...	Increase chiefly under travelling allowance to officers and establishment and on account of staff employed for watch and ward on the Irwin Canal Works.
21. Medical ...	1'13	..	The increase is due to increased expenditure in the Krishnarajendra Hospital under Medical Staff and diet of patients, increased cost of Europe medicines, and to a fall in the anticipated contributions from Local Bodies on account of Local Fund Dispensaries.
22. Sanitation and Vaccination.	'22	...	The excess appears under special charges of the Vaccine Institute, Plague and other epidemic charges, and Health Survey charges booked under District charges.
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.	1'45	...	Increased expenditure under Irrigation works, major and minor and restoration of minor tanks, and establishment owing to the formation of a Division for the construction of the Anjanapur Dam, and an adjustment of one lakh for reserve on account of capital expenditure account for the excess.
24. Civil Works.	3'85	...	Increased outlay on Civil buildings and miscellaneous public improvements and repairs of communications <i>less</i> savings under original works, communications, water supply charges, Establishment, and a write-back of '34 under stock and suspense have contributed to the net result.
25. Economic Development.	...	'22	The decrease is the net result of savings under "All-India Exhibition" owing to the booking of building charges amounting to Rs. 39,562 under 24 Civil Works instead of under this head and owing to the receipts from the sale of tickets, etc., being taken in reduction of expenditure, counterbalanced by an increase of expenditure under other heads for which an additional grant was sanctioned.
26. Education ...	..	1'20	This is the combined effect of heavy lapses under grants for equipment of Primary and Middle Schools, conversion of cess schools and for additional requirements, grants to Local Bodies, Special Communities Education, Training Institutions and Sanskrit Education, and additional expenditure under grant to the Mysore University, Supervision, High Schools and Middle Schools and Technical Schools, and grant to Bose

Heads	Increase in lakhs	Decrease in lakhs	Explanation
	Rs.	Rs.	
27. Agriculture	1.51	...	<p>Research Institute and to the Bangalore City Municipality and a heavy fall in the anticipated income from contributions.</p> <p>Increase due to charges of leave allowances and passage of Dr. Coleman, the salary of the Director of Horticulture, heavier payments on account of travelling allowance, of improvements effected in the Agricultural Farms, Royalty on electric lights in the Lalbagh, and special charges for the improvement of gardens, and the expansion of work in the Veterinary Department in connection with the manufacture of serum.</p>
28. Industries and Commerce.	.11	...	<p>The increase is due to expenditure on account of Dasara Exhibition, scholarships in Art Workshop, Laboratory for the Industrial Chemist, increased cost of tools and plant and Home Industries <i>less</i> savings under District Industrial Workshops and sugarcane mills.</p>
30. Grants for Public Improvements.	.78	..	<p>This is the net result of excess expenditure required to meet the cost of Government share of Tumkur Water Supply Works and survey charges of Tippagondanahally Reservoir scheme for improving the Bangalore water-supply <i>less</i> savings under Rural Reconstruction, Drinking water wells in villages, Malnad Improvement and miscellaneous expenditure on account of Public Improvements.</p>
31. Army ...	1.13	...	<p>The increased expenditure is observed under all sub-heads excluding Barr or Native Infantry, schools in Military areas and Military Stores which exhibit a decrease. The bulk of the increase is under Mysore Lancers, Kunigal Stud Farm, Superannuation and Retired Allowances and Military works. Purchase of remounts, equipment charges, purchase of new stock and payment of arrear bills are among the causes that have contributed to the increase.</p>
Special Reserve for Non-recurring expenditure.	.98	...	<p>The adjustment was made in June 1928 (final) accounts to cover the cost of the Viceroy's visit debited to the Reserve.</p>

COMPARISON OF ACTUALS OF 1927-28 WITH THOSE
OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

16. The actuals of revenue and expenditure excluding capital, debt and remittance transactions of the year 1927-28 and five previous years are set forth below :—

[In lakhs of rupees.]						
—	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Total Revenue . . .	330'10	332'57	333'62	346'37	338'69	360'81
Expenditure charged to year's Revenue.	330'48	332'02	339'36	346'03	347'40	360'40
Surplus + or deficit—	... —'38	+ '55	+ '26	+ '34	—8'71	+ '41

Except for a temporary set back in the year 1926-27 the State's revenues have on the whole maintained their progressive character.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

17. The budget programme contemplated an outlay of Rs. 69'89 lakhs. The actual expenditure including outlay on Iron Works for which no provision had been made in the budget was 68'51 lakhs, *i.e.*, 1'38 less.

18. The variations which have contributed to this result are noted below :—

—	Budget grant	Actuals	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
37. Railways and Tramways ...	20,95	17,42	—3,53
38. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation works.	48,63	46,92	—1,71
39. Industrial or other works ...	31	67	+36
40. Iron Works ...	...	3,50	+3,50

The lapse under Railways was mainly under Open Lines, due to non-adjustment of the full cost of under-frames ordered from England as they were received very late during the year.

Only a portion of the grant of Rs. 7 lakhs allotted for the Metur Transmission Line was worked out by the Electrical Department during the year, and this mainly accounts for the saving under Major Head 38.

In the budget, no grant was provided for capital outlay by the Iron Works. Supplementary grants to the extent of Rs. 10½ lakhs for the development of the Pipe Foundry and other works were sanctioned during the course of the year. The final outlay has been only Rs. 3½ lakhs, due to the time taken to investigate the projects and to negotiate for the purchase of necessary machinery and equipment.

19. The result of the Ways and Means operations of the year was better than the budget anticipation.

The net incomings under "Debt heads" were more than the budget by Rs. 11·62 lakhs, due chiefly to larger receipts under Savings Bank Deposits, Insurance and Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, and partly to transfer of Shimoga District Board Railway debenture collections to Government and lesser outgoings under Investment Account, Local and other Funds and Advances.

Against the estimated closing balance of Rs. 57·18 lakhs, the actual balance at the end of the year in Treasuries and Banks was Rs. 79·90 lakhs.

20. For fuller details about the actuals of 1927-28, reference is invited to the published Finance and Revenue Accounts and the Audit and Appropriation Report of the year.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1928-29.

21. The financial position in the current year according to the results anticipated in the light of information so far available will now be reviewed.

22. Having regard to the course of the revenue at the time of the preparation of the revised estimates of last year, the budget of the current year was framed on the expectation of an improvement of about Rs. 6 lakhs in the revenues. The budget counted on a revenue realisation of Rs. 355·91 lakhs and provided for a total expenditure chargeable to revenue of Rs. 355·48 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 43 lakh.

According to the revised calculations now made, the revenues of the year are likely to show a substantial improvement over the budget anticipation, to the extent of Rs. 14·07 lakhs and the year will close with a revenue surplus of Rs. 43 lakh.

23. *Revenue*.—The revenue heads which contribute to this satisfactory improvement are :—

					Increase in lakhs.
					Rs.
II.	Forest	...	...	...	6'95
III.	Excise	...	...	...	4'26
V.	Stamps	...	...	...	1'92
IX.	Interest	...	..	...	1'55
XIX	Civil Works and	...	...	...	} 2'06
XIXA	Communications	...	...	...
Minor increases under other heads aggregating				...	1'26
				Total	...
					18'00
<hr/>					
<i>Per contra</i> —Decrease under XIII Miscellaneous (1'43)					
and other heads, (2'50)				..	...
					3'93
<hr/>					
Net improvement				...	14'07
<hr/>					

24. The largest falling off in the budget anticipation occurs under XIII Miscellaneous. In the budget, a special item of receipt of Rs. 1½ lakhs was expected from the disposal of sites in the new extension behind the Bangalore Central Jail compound. This expectation has not materialised. Fresh sales are proposed to be held and the realisations will appear in the next year's accounts. *Vide para 48 infra.*

25. A comparison of the revised with the budget estimates under group heads is exhibited in the following table:—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Group heads of Revenue	Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29	Increase+ Decrease—
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of Revenue ...	266'66	279'58	+12'92
Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	1'58	1'81	+ '23
Mining Revenue ...	13'27	13'06	—'21
Interest ...	6'10	7'65	+1'55
Civil Administration ...	4'39	3'14	—1'25
Protection ...	2'14	1'36	—'78
Public Works ...	2'43	4'49	+2'06
Moral and Material Development ...	2'70	2'80	+ '10
Army and Defence ..	'69	'81	+ '12
Railways ...	26'28	26'21	—'07
K. R. S. Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works ...	28'81	28'22	—'59
Industrial and other works ...	'86	'85	—'01
Total Revenue ...	355'91	369'98	14'07
Total payments (including credit to Reserves) ..	365'48	380'09	14'61
Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserves.	10'00	10'41	'41
Expenditure charged to Revenue ...	355'48	369'68	14'20
Surplus ...	+ '43	+ '30	—'13

26. The Principal Heads of Revenue, Interest and Public Works record good progress. Explanation will now be given of the more important variations from the budget anticipation.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Heads				Budget	Revised	Increase + Decrease—
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue	..	...	128·32	127·56	—·76
II.	Forest	...	...	36·35	43·30	+6·95
III.	Excise	...	...	64·67	68·93	+4·26
IV.	Income-tax	...	...	12·92	13·13	+·21
V.	Stamps	..	...	20·85	22·77	+1·92
VI.	Registration	...	...	3·55	3·89	+·34
Total ..				266·66	279·58	+12·92

Compared with the budget, the Revised shows an improvement under this group of Rs. 12,92,000.

LAND REVENUE.

The realisation under Land Revenue will be about Rs. 76,000 less than the budget figure, but this is due not to any drop in revenue but to a change in classification. A sum of Rs. 1·09 lakhs representing the water-rate on lands irrigated by the Krishnarajasagara low level channels included in Land Revenue is credited by transfer to XXV Krishnaraja Sagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works. If allowance be made for this adjustment and credit is given to the Record of Rights Fees collected in the Bangalore Taluk in the shape of stamps, Land Revenue really shows an improvement.

FOREST.

The large improvement under Forest (Rs. 6·95 lakhs) is mainly contributed by brisk sales of Sandal Oil. The quantity of oil that was expected to be sold, when preparing the budget for 1928-29 was 2,00,000 lbs. It is likely that an additional 50,000 lbs. of oil will be sold before the close of the year.

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue was budgeted on a conservative basis as for some years past (*Vide* figures below) the course of this revenue had been on the downward grade.

		Rs.			Rs.
1921-22	...	76'02 lakhs.		1925-26	... 64'67 lakhs.
1922-23	...	71'52 „		1926-27	... 62'72 „
1923-24	...	70'19 „		1927-28	... 63'62 „
1924-25	...	66'43 „			

Last year's figures of consumption having shown some increase mainly as the result of effective steps taken for the prevention of illicit practices, the current years' budget was placed at Rs. 64'67 lakhs on the basis of the actuals of 1925-26.

The rentals of shops realised in the Excise sales held last year have been better than the budget anticipation. According to the revised calculations made, the revenue is expected to reach Rs. 68'93 lakhs, showing an improvement of Rs. 4'26 lakhs. Better collection of arrears, greater vigilance on the part of the supervising staff for the prevention of smuggling, detection of illicit practices and the undertaking of works of magnitude such as Irwin Canal, Anjanapur and other Tank Works which have attracted labour, account for the increase in revenue under this head.

INCOME-TAX.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Minor heads	Actuals					Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28		
1. Income-tax ...	10'65	12'69	15'11	10'64	10'84	10'41	10'32
2. Super-tax ...	5'50	5'77	7'38	4'19	4'55	4'55	4'31
3. Excise duty on cotton goods.	1'74	1'96	1'93	...	...	...	...
4. Deduct refunds ...	'29	1'04	3'13	'39	3'76	2'04	1'50
Total ...	17'60	19'38	21'29	14'44	11'63	12'92	13'13

The revenue under Income-Tax has shown wide fluctuations. Till 1925-26 the receipts were on the increase. Following the action of the Government of India, Excise duty on cotton goods

was abolished in Mysore with effect from 1st April 1926. This measure has reduced the yield under this head by a couple of lakhs of rupees. Trade depression and decline in the assessable profits of the Gold Mining Companies contribute to the fall in the gross receipts under Income-Tax in recent years.

The head records a slight improvement in the net revenue, as the amount to be refunded to the Gold Mining Companies under Section 49 of Income-Tax Regulation is expected to be less than the budget anticipation.

STAMPS.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Minor heads			Actuals 1927-28	Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29
1.	General Stamps	... ..	8.75	8.55	9.40
2.	Court Fee Stamps	... ..	12.79	12.30	13.51
3.	Stamped papers for copies	... ..	.71	.70	.75
4.	Duty on impressing unstamped and insuffi- ciently stamped documents.	... ..	.33	.20	.37
5.	Fines and penalties	... ..	.23	.23	.24
6.	<i>Deduct</i> —Refunds	... ..	—1.11	—1.13	—1.50
Total			21.70	20.85	22.77

The budget was an under-estimate and improvement is recorded under general as well as court fee stamps, apparently due to satisfactory seasonal conditions.

In the Bangalore Taluk fees leviable under the Record of Rights scheme were experimentally collected in the shape of court fee stamps and the increased receipts under minor head 2 are partly attributable to this factor.

REGISTRATION.

This head also shows an increase (Rs. .34 lakhs) which is said to be due to conditions favourable for expansion of monetary transactions.

MINING REVENUE.

The experiment, undertaken by Government, of working the Byrapur Chrome Mines by the agency of the Geological Department has been successful. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was

realised as profits from this venture in the year 1927-28. The profits of this year will be about a lakh of rupees. Royalty on Gold shows signs of a gradual decline.

INTEREST.

The interest realisable on loans and advances and on the State investments is better than the budget anticipation. The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway was undertaken on the understanding that the Government and the District Board of Shimoga should contribute the capital in equal moieties. The District Board having been unable to provide its share of capital, the entire line has been taken over by Government and construction has been resumed under the conditions specified in G. O. No. L. 4763-75—L. B. 101-21-18 dated 22nd January 1927. The District Board has made over to Government the accumulated Railway Cess collections and has agreed to credit to Government the annual cess receipts to make up for the deficiency in the revenue account of the Railway in respect of working expenses and interest on capital. Under this arrangement a sum of Rs. 40,000 is expected to be realised under this head. Owing to these causes, there will be an increase of Rs. 1.55 lakhs in the Interest receipts.

XIX CIVIL WORKS AND XIXA COMMUNICATIONS.

The revenue estimated in the budget under XIX Civil Works was Rs. 2.43 lakhs. This head has been split up into two, *viz.*, XIX. Civil Works and XIXA Communications and the total revenue realisable under these two heads is Rs. 4.49 lakhs showing an increase of Rs. 2.06 lakhs. After the budget was framed, a scheme constituting a Road Fund for speedy restoration to order, of the State Fund roads was sanctioned by Government. The revenues realised from tolls and from taxes levied on motor vehicles are decided to be earmarked for the repairs of roads. To enable the Public Works Department to undertake a continuous programme of works and repairs, it is assured of an annual grant of Rs. 11 lakhs for the next three years besides the necessary provision for meeting establishment and tools and plant charges. A separate head "Communications" has been opened both on the Revenue and the Expenditure sides for the exhibition of the transactions relating to this class of works. The details of the scheme are contained in the Government Order of 29th September 1928, reprinted as Annexure V.

The increase of Rs. 2.06 lakhs in the Revised is partly due to better realisations from tolls and partly to revised classification of heads according to which the fees levied on motor transport are now credited under XIX. A. Communications instead of under XVI. Police.

As against these increases, I Land Revenue, XIII Miscellaneous, XVI Police, XXV Krishnaraja Sagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works will be responsible for a falling off in the budget anticipation. As already explained, the decreases occurring in Land Revenue and Police are due to change in classification. The deficiency under XIII Miscellaneous has also been explained in para 24 *supra*. In the budget, net receipts amounting to Rs. 28.81 lakhs were expected to be realised from Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works. Including the amount of Rs. 1.09 lakhs credited to this head by transfer from Land Revenue, this major head should have yielded Rs. 29.90 lakhs. What is likely to be realised before the close of this year is Rs. 28.22 lakhs. There is thus a decrease of Rs. 1.68 lakhs from this source. This worseness is attributed partly to less consumption of power by the Kolar Gold Mines and the Cauvery Metur Project than anticipated at budget time and partly to increases under working expenses under Power and Irrigation.

Increased allotments aggregating Rs. 47,000 are required to be made in the Electrical Department on account of contribution for Depreciation and Provident Funds according to the revised calculations, and under Irrigation expenses connected with the Cauvery Arbitration Proceedings account for an additional outlay of Rs. 60,000.

IRON WORKS.

In preparing the budget of the current year, it was assumed that the revenue account of the Iron Works would yield a surplus of Rs. 3,67,700 and this was proposed to be appropriated for Depreciation. According to the revised estimates furnished by the Works, the surplus will get reduced to Rs. 1,10,000. The worseness in the position is attributed chiefly to the following causes :—

The furnace which was blown out for relining started operation in September 1928. The additional retorts were not completed and the full supply of charcoal did not become available till 1st January 1929. The fourth stove was completed and put into service only in April 1929. The actual output in the

year is therefore likely to fall short of the estimate in the budget. There was, besides, no appreciable demand for pipes during the last half year and prices were low.

It is understood that there has been some improvement in the situation since January 1929.

The surplus of Rs. 1,10,000 expected to be realised in the revised estimate of the Works will be ear-marked for Depreciation and no profits from the Works are taken into account in the general budget estimates.

There are no other material fluctuations from the budget which call for any special remarks.

EXPENDITURE.

27. . The total expenditure programmed in the budget aggregated Rs. 365·48 lakhs including the share of outlay on Irrigation Works chargeable to the Reserves *viz.*, Rs. 10 lakhs.

28. During the course of the year, additional grants amounting to Rs. 10·40 lakhs were sanctioned with the assent of the Legislature in respect of voted items for meeting several urgent demands. An additional grant of Rs. 75,000 is proposed to be given to the University for financing the construction of buildings required in connection with the starting of the Intermediate colleges and the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore. The more important of the items in the Annexure are mentioned below :—

In the Forest Department a supplementary grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for the operation expenses of the timber creosoting plant installed at Bhadravathi. The profits realisable from the working of this plant will appear in the Budget of next year.

The expenditure connected with the Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee and the additional provision made for the tour charges of His Highness the Maharaja account for the increase of about half a lakh under General Administration.

The Public Works Department is given an additional grant of Rs. 3·74 lakhs of which Rs. 1·42 lakhs is for several works detailed in the Annexure and the rest *viz.*, Rs. 2,32,200 represents the contribution to the Road Fund which has been recently constituted for the better up-keep and repairs of all provincial roads in the State.

In the Education Department the provision for backward scholarships has been enhanced by Rs. 50,000. For the construction of Primary School buildings also the budget grant has been supplemented by Rs. 24,000.

The Agricultural Department is responsible for a large additional grant of Rs. 2.50 lakhs the bulk of which *viz.*, Rs. 1.80 lakhs is for running the Serum Institute. This Institute has been very helpful in preventing the spread of cattle diseases in the State.

The grants allotted in the budget for public improvements have been supplemented by Rs. 48,500 partly for meeting the Government contribution for the Tumkur Water Supply Scheme (Rs. 31,000) and partly for meeting the expenses connected with the Thippagondahalli Water Supply Reservoir survey (Rs. 17,000.) This latter item will be transferred to Capital heads after the estimate is sanctioned and appropriation is made for the construction of the Project.

29. Lapses are expected to occur only under two heads, 23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue, and 24 A. Communications. A grant of Rs. 14,03,000 has been provided for Irrigation Works. The revised outlay is not expected to exceed Rs. 12 lakhs. The grant unspent will however not lapse but will be made available for expenditure in future years. Similarly, under Communications, a saving of Rs. 2 lakhs is anticipated and this will remain at the credit of the Road Fund.

30. According to the Revised estimates now framed, the total expenditure is expected to be Rs. 375.96 lakhs, showing an excess over the budget of Rs. 10.48 lakhs. This additional demand will be fully met from the improved revenues of the year, the revenue account of which is expected to result in a surplus of Rs. 4,43,000.

31. The more important variations on the Expenditure side between the budget and the Revised are indicated in the sub-joined table.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Head	Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29	+ Increase — Decrease	Remarks
2 Forest ..	14.53	15.33	+ .80	Creosoting plant charges set off partly by savings under conservancy and works.
3 Excise ..	4.21	4.40	+ .19	Increased charges under T.A. of District and Taluk Establishments.
5 Registration..	1.83	1.69	— .14	Saving is on the lumpsum grant of Rs. 25,000 provided for the reorganisation of the Sub-Registrars and Ministerial staff.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Head	Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29	+ Increase — Decrease	Remarks
9 Interest on Debt etc.,	36'50	37'12	+ '62	Due to Five year Fixed Deposits and to interest paid on overdrafts with Banks for which no provision was made in the Budget.
12 General Administration.	14'68	15'22	+ '54	Due to the increased Tour charges of H. H. the Maharaja and to Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee charges and to larger expenditure under "Durbar Presents" on the purchase of a larger number of jewels and Public Service Medals, partly counter-balanced by savings under Comptroller's Office establishment charges.
15 Pensions ..	15 13	14'98	— '15	Savings expected under "Superannuation and retired allowances" set off partly by increases under "Gratuities" and "Commuted value of pensions".
16 Stationery and Printing.	3'36	3'50	+ '14	Increases appear under "Piece work Establishment" "Overtime Allowances" etc., mainly due to the printing work done in connection with the Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee.
17 Miscellaneous	'64	'97	+ '33	Writing off irrecoverable book debts of the Aryan Hosiery Factory (2) provision for affording relief to the sufferers in the accidental fire at Issur (3) awarding compensation to owners of lands acquired in the T. Narasipur Taluk for Village Extensions etc., account for the excess.
18 Courts of Law	10'39	10'90	+ '51	Due to enhancement of salary of the Chief Judge, continuance of the temporary Judge till the end of the year and revision of Civil Courts establishments, payment of leave allowances, etc.
20 Police ..	16'36	16'79	+ '43	Due to revision of pay and allowances of the Inspectors and Jamar-dars.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Head	Budget 1928-29	Revised 1928-29	+ Increase - Decrease	Remarks
21 Medical ..	11'60	11'90	'30	Due to leave allowances to Medical Officers, increased expenditure under Europe medicines and instruments and to the expected fall in the contribution from local Bodies towards Local Fund Dispensaries.
Public Works	35'40	38'37	2'97	Additional grants have been given to the up-keep and repair of roads, improvements to the Exhibition buildings at Mysore, purchase of houses belonging to Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs in adjustment of the balance of loan to Government and to the construction of quarters for Revenue Sub-Division Officers and Amildars where suitable accommodation is not available etc.,
23 Irrigation works charged to Revenue.	14'03	14'03	..	A saving of Rs. two lakhs is expected in the grant for Irrigation, but this will not lapse. It will be credited to the Irrigation reserve.
24 Civil Works	21'37	11'32	..	
24A Communications.	...	13'02	..	Likewise the balance of Rs. 2 lakhs expected to be unspent under 24A Communication will remain at the credit of the Road Fund.
26 Education ..	50'79	52'46	1'67	Due to the fall in the contribution from District Boards on account of Cess Schools and to increased expenditure under Primary Education etc., and to the additional grant proposed to be given to the University.
27 Agriculture ..	9'73	12'21	2'48	Mainly under Serum charges (Manufacture as well as purchase of serum).
30 Grants for Public Improvements.	7'58	7'46	—12	Due to the savings under allotment for contingencies and T. A. under Rural Reconstruction.
31 Army ..	18'86	19'11	'25	This is the result of increases and decreases under the several minor heads.
Net variations under other heads.	..	..	—'34	
Total increase chargeable to Revenue.	..	..	10'48 lakhs.	

32. The expenditure chargeable to the Reserves aggregates Rs. 10·41 lakhs (against Rs. 10 lakhs budgeted for) the details of which are given below :—

	Budget	Revised
	Lakhs. Rs.	Lakhs. Rs.
Irrigation Capital Reserve	1·34	1·75
Famine Insurance Fund—current interest ...	3·00	3·00
Irrigation Cess Fund	5·66	5·66
Total ...	10·00	10·41

The increased debit of Rs. 41,000 to the Irrigation Capital Reserve is due to the expenditure on the Bhadra Anicut and Channels being more than the budget estimate, by that amount. The entire cost of this project is being met by this Reserve.

33. The Sandal Oil Factories have largely contributed to the improvement in the revenues of the year over the budget anticipation. The net receipts from sale of sandal oil depend largely on the market for this product in Western countries. In view of its fluctuating character, Government have decided to adopt a convention of crediting to the Special Reserve the excess over the average net receipts of the past five years with a view to stabilise the amount annually available for the needs of the General Administration. The Government Order sanctioning this scheme is reproduced in Annexure v. (3). In accordance with this policy it is proposed to credit to the Special Reserve a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs realised out of the sandal oil net receipts during the current year. Making allowance for this transfer, the budget surplus shown in the Revised estimate is Rs. 30,000.

34. As stated above a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs, being the saving of Rs. 2 lakhs each in the grants to 23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue and 24 A. Communications *plus* Rs. 4 lakhs transferred to the credit of the Special Reserve, does not really represent any final outlay as the amount will be available for the purposes intended, in future years. If this factor is taken into account, the total expenditure under Service Heads during the year will be Rs. 371·96 lakhs, which is well within the Revenue receipts of the year including the current interest realised on the Famine Insurance Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 369·85 lakhs *plus* Rs. 3·00 lakhs, *i.e.*, Rs. 372·85 lakhs.

RESERVES.

35. The position of the Reserves at the end of the current year will be as follows :—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	Balance on 1-7-1928	Credits	Debits	Closing balance on 30-6-1929
Special Reserve	6'38	4'13	...	10'51
Irrigation Capital Reserve ...	3'76	2'03	1'75	4'04
Current Interest on Famine Fund. ...	...	3'00	3'00	...
Irrigation Cess Fund ...	9'66	...	5'66	4'00
Road Fund .. ...	...	2'13	...	2'13
Total	19'80	11'29	10'41	19'68

From the above statement, it will be observed that the credits to the Reserve Funds are likely to exceed the debits by about Rs. 88,000 and the improved revenue position of the current year will enable the Government to balance the two sides of the budget without drawing on the Reserves built up out of past revenue surpluses.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

36. The Capital Works programme in the budget provided

	Rs.	LINES WORKED BY GOVERNMENT.	Rs.
37. Railways and Tramways.	10,56,683	Cost of constructing additional goods waggons, horse boxes, etc., to save hire charges.	2,50,000
		Revival of the open line capital and construction grants of 1927-28 which lapsed owing to late receipt of foreign materials indented for. ...	4,71,683
		LINES WORKED BY M. & S. M. RAILWAY Co.	
		Revival of lapsed open capital grant of 1927-28 ...	3,35,000
		Total ...	10,56,683
38. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-electric and Irrigation Works.	9,43,035	For the outlay expected to be incurred during the current year in electrification of the following places :—	
		Closepet ...	50,858
		Nanjangud ...	1,37,127
		Chikballapur ...	81,494
		Devanahalli ...	29,593
		Nagenahalli ...	4,653
		Gumbuz ...	4,241
		Seringapatam ...	35,069
		The Irwin Canal Work is in full swing. The monthly expenditure is about 3½ lakhs. Hence the need for additional grant of Rs. 6 lakhs over and above the budget provision of Rs. 36 lakhs ...	6,00,000
		Total ...	9,43,035
39. Industrial or other works.	2,805	For the erection of a seasoning kiln in the Government Art Work shop ...	2,805
		Total ...	20,02,523

for an outlay of Rs. 89'55 lakhs. Including supplementary grants of Rs. 20'03 lakhs sanctioned during the course of the year for the marginally noted purposes, the total sanctioned grants amount to Rs. 109'58 lakhs distributed as follows :—

(Vide next page).

				Lakhs. Rs.
37.	Railways and Tramways	...	...	30'11
38.	Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.			
	Dam Works	...	2'33 lakhs }	67'93
	Irrigation Works	...	42'17 lakhs }	
	Hydro-Electric Works		23'43 lakhs }	
39.	Industrial or Other Works	...	...	1'54
40.	Iron Works	..	...	10'00
	Total	..		<u>109'58</u>

37. Against this provision the revised outlay will be Rs. 94'41 lakhs. The bulk of the lapse is expected to occur in the Railway Department owing to the delay in the receipt of foreign materials for which orders have been placed in European countries.

WAYS AND MEANS.

38. According to the Revised Ways and Means of the current year, the closing balance is expected to be Rs. 68'92 lakhs against the budget anticipation of Rs. 49'23 lakhs thus showing an improvement of Rs. 19'69 lakhs. When the current budget was prepared a year ago, the opening balance on 1st July 1928 was estimated at Rs. 60'71 lakhs. The actual balance on that date was Rs. 79'90 lakhs. This rise in the opening balance, with the net improvement in the revenue position above referred to, mainly accounts for the variation in the closing balance between the budget and the Revised.

**39. The following is the General Statement of the
of 1929-30 compared with the Revised**

RECEIPTS.					Budget Estimate 1929-30	Revised Estimate 1928-29	Accounts 1927-28
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE	...	...	...	...	2,75,40,000	2,79,58,000	2,71,14,791
SURPLUS REVENUE OF ASSIGNED TRACT	...	...	...	...	1,95,000	1,81,000	2,00,329
MINING REVENUE	...	...	...	...	12,65,000	13,06,000	14,12,586
INTEREST	...	...	...	...	9,14,000	7,65,000	7,56,846
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...	...	4,95,000	3,14,000	3,18,630
PROTECTION	...	...	...	...	1,39,000	1,36,000	2,01,649
PUBLIC WORKS	...	...	...	...	4,13,000	4,49,000	3,10,886
MORAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	...	2,68,000	2,80,000	3,18,765
ARMY AND DEFENCE	...	...	...	...	87,000	81,000	99,588
RAILWAYS—REVENUE ACCOUNT—NET RECEIPTS					26,91,000	26,21,000	24,67,918
KRISHNARAJASAGARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND IRRIGATION WORKS—NET RECEIPTS					30,03,000	28,22,000	27,91,675
INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER WORKS—REVENUE ACCOUNT— NET RECEIPTS					83,000	85,000	87,310
Total Revenue					3,70,93,000	3,69,98,000	3,60,80,973
SURPLUS					50,000	30,000	40,623
INTEREST ON MYSORE RAILWAY LOAN SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS					5,01,000	5,01,000	5,00,970
CONTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT BOARDS OR RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS					17,000	16,000	—47,580
DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—							
Investment Account—Net					13,00,000	...	2,77,602
Permanent and Temporary Debt—Net					...	...	3,67,013
Unfunded Debt—Net					57,88,000	54,28,000	41,44,080
Reserve Funds—Net					13,41,000	33,63,000	27,94,041
Local and other Funds—Net					...	27,000	...
Deposits—Net					...	8,51,000	1,98,764
Objection Book Advances—Net					8,000	6,000	2,10,273
Suspense (Net)					2,000	...	...
Departmental Balance (Net)					...	20,000	...
Loans—Net					...	...	9,195
Remittances—Net					...	60,000	3,56,409
Total					90,07,000	1,03,02,000	88,51,390
Opening Balance					68,92,000	79,90,000	82,49,423
Grand Total					1,58,99,000	1,82,92,000	1,71,00,813

Receipts and Disbursements of the **Budget Estimates**
of 1928-29 and the Accounts of 1927-28.

DISBURSEMENTS.					Budget Estimate, 1929-30	Revised Estimates, 1928-29	Accounts, 1927-28
DIRECT DEMANDS ON REVENUE	...	...	...	...	54,50,000	52,02,000	49,79,654
CHARGES AGAINST MINING REVENUE	...	..	...	...	2,10,000	2,05,000	2,07,693
INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS	...	...	...	...	58,12,000	55,90,000	54,55,002
PALACE	...	...	...	...	26,10,000	26,10,000	26,10,000
CIVIL ADMINISTRATION	...	...	...	...	40,15,000	39,14,000	39,25,399
PROTECTION	...	...	...	...	43,37,000	42,60,000	40,76,419
PUBLIC WORKS	...	...	...	...	37,14,000	38,37,000	33,74,485
MORAL AND MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	...	72,60,000	68,45,000	59,97,080
LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	...	...	...	...	7,93,000	7,46,000	7,03,449
ARMY AND DEFENCE	...	...	..	...	43,39,000	43,61,000	53,91,005
FAMINE RELIEF	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY AND ELECTRICAL EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	20,000	26,000	20,619
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR NON-RECURRING EXPENDITURE...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,000	98,247
TOTAL EXPENDITURE					3,85,60,000	3,80,09,000	3,68,39,052
<i>Deduct—EXPENDITURE MET FROM RESERVES</i>					15,17,000	10,41,000	7,98,702
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE					3,70,43,000	3,69,68,000	3,60,40,350
SURPLUS+ DEFICIT—					+50,000	+30,000	+40,623
Total					3,70,93,000	3,69,98,000	3,60,80,973
CAPITAL OUTLAY NOT CHARGED TO REVENUE					92,73,000	94,41,000	68,51,058
COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS					1,55,100	2,68,400	1,62,101
DEBT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES—							
Investment Account—Net					...	5,94,200	...
Permanent and Temporary Debt—Net					1,000	1,000	...
Local and other Funds—Net					3,10,600	...	11,56,845
Deposits—Net					2,09,000	...	...
Advances—Net					4,49,000	9,87,600	3,97,672
Account current with the Accountant-General,							
Madras—(Net)					...	..	1,17,142
Suspense—(Net)					...	9,200	98,809
Departmental Balance—(Net)					...	...	6,062
Loans—(Net)					3,20,300	46,000	...
Miscellaneous—(Net)					...	52,600	3,21,047
Total					1,07,18,000	1,14,00,000	91,10,736
Closing Balance					51,81,000	68,92,000	79,90,077
Grand Total					1,58,99,000	1,82,92,000	1,71,00,813

BUDGET ESTIMATES, 1929-30.

40. The Budget for next year counts on a revenue of Rs. 370·93 lakhs and the programme of expenditure provides for an outlay of Rs. 385·60 lakhs, of which Rs. 15·17 lakhs will be debited to the several Reserves. The net expenditure chargeable to revenues of the year will be Rs. 370·43 lakhs. The Revenue transactions of next year are expected to result in a surplus of Rs. 50,000.

41. The main features of the Estimates of next year will now be briefly explained.

42. The total revenue in the next year is expected to show a rise of Rs. ·95 lakhs over the Revised. This is the net result of increases under certain heads and decreases under others, as detailed below.

The heads in which increases occur are—

				Rs.
IX.	Interest	...	..	1·49 lakhs.
XIII.	Miscellaneous	...	...	1·90 „
XXIV.	Railways	...	...	·70 „
XXV.	K. R. S. Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	...	...	1·81 „

Percontra.—Forest, Excise and Income-tax will show a decrease of Rs. 2·26 lakhs, 1·56 lakhs and ·61 lakh respectively.

LAND REVENUE.

43. Land Revenue is not expected to show any appreciable rise in the next year. The resettlements of all Taluks except Nanjangud having been completed, account is taken of the increase anticipated from the resettlement of this taluk alone in the next year. Fees realised under the scheme of Record of Rights are appropriated for reduction of expenditure connected with its introduction.

FOREST.

44. Sales of Sandal oil have been exceptionally good in the current year. It is not safe to count on the continuance of the present high level of business for estimating the amount available for the administration. The next year's Budget is accordingly based on the average of five years' net receipts.

A sum of Rs. ·56 lakhs is expected as profits from the creosoting of timber at Bhadravati.

EXCISE.

45. Results of the sales of excise privileges for vend of Toddy and Arrack during the next year, held so far, are not unsatisfactory, but a fall is likely in the rentals of shops not yet sold. Decrease in consumption of Ganja and Majum is also anticipated.

In view of this and of the tendency towards temperance movement and reform, it is considered advisable to place the Budget at about Rs. 1·37 lakhs lower than the Revised.

INCOME-TAX.

46. Trade depression and reduced profits of the Mines account for the fall of '61 lakh under Income-tax.

INTEREST.

47. The increase of Rs. 1·49 lakhs over the Revised is nominal and is due to a change in the presentation of the accounts.

The current interest on the Famine Reserve Fund is being treated as one of the reserves for Irrigation outlay and appropriated for financing Irrigation Works chargeable to Revenue. The net expenditure exclusive of that financed from the several reserves is charged to the State Budget. Under the arrangement sanctioned in Government Order No. Fl. 7714-63—G. F. 149-28-1, dated 19th April 1929, a minimum annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs including the current interest on the Famine Fund should be allotted from General Revenues for speeding up the construction of Irrigation Works. In view of this, the interest accruing on the Famine Fund is taken as a receipt, instead of as a deduct entry on the expenditure side.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. The head XIII Miscellaneous will show substantial improvement, as a special income of about Rs. 2 lakhs is expected from the sale of building sites in the new extension behind the Central Jail, Bangalore. The expectation of realising the sale proceeds in the current year is not likely to materialise.

RAILWAYS.

49. Normal increases in traffic earnings, savings in working expenses of the Railways worked by the Government due to favourable terms obtained for freight on coal, and the anticipated opening of the Shimoga-Ragihosahalli Railway line from January 1929 are the causes which contribute to an improvement of Rs. '70 lakh under receipts from Railways.

KRISHNARAJASAGARA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AND IRRIGATION WORKS.

50. In accordance with the agreement entered into with the Madras Government the Metur work is expected to consume about 2,500 H. P. It is anticipated that an increase of Rs. 1½ lakhs will be realised from this source as against Rs. 35,000 in the current year. This factor as well as normal development in power consumption in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the lighting installations in several towns, *viz.*, Bowringpet, Kolar, Channapatna, Closepet, Nanjangud, Seringapatam and Tumkur, the Municipal Councils of which have guaranteed interest on capital outlay, account for the improvement of Rs. 1·87 lakhs in the Electrical Revenue of the ensuing year.

IRON WORKS.

51. The Budget of Iron Works for the next year provides for an Operation expenditure of Rs. 18,65,200 against Rs. 15,13,500 in the current year. The increased provision of about Rs. 3,51,700 is necessitated by larger consumption of raw materials due to anticipated increase in the production of pig iron, slightly higher rates assumed for collection of wood, provision made on account of the new Pipe Foundry, and for re-assembling the present Pipe Foundry Plant in the new building, and also for "Special Repairs."

The revenue account of the Works is expected to result in a surplus of Rs. 2,48,700, which will as usual be reserved for depreciation.

52. A comparative statement of Revenue receipts of next year with reference to the revised is annexed.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Group Heads	Revised 1928-29	Budget 1929-30	Increase+ Decrease-	Remarks
Principal Heads of Revenue.—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Land Revenue ...	1,27,56	1,27,74	+·18	Includes the increase anticipated from the resettlements of the Nanjangud Taluk (50) Normal sales of Sandal Oil estimated in the next year due to the probable increase in West Australian competition in Japan. Decreased receipts under Arrack and Toddy are expected. As the temperance movement spreads, fall in consumption and revenue is likely.
II. Forest ...	43,30	41,04	—2,26	
III. Excise ...	68,93	67,56	—1,56	

Group Heads	Revised 1928-29	Budget 1929-30	Increase+ Decrease—	Remarks
IV. Income-tax ...	13,13	12,52	—61	Decrease estimated under “Ordinary collections”, “Recoveries from profits of Mining Companies” and “Super-tax.
V. Stamps ...	22,77	22,83	+6	Small increase.
VI. Registration ...	3,89	3,90	+1	Do
Total ...	2,79,58	2,75,40	—418	
VII. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract.	1,81	1,95	+14	Do
VIII. Mining Revenue	13,06	12,65	—41	Fall under Royalty on Gold due to less production anticipated.
IX. Interest ...	7,65	9,14	+1,49	The interest realisable on the Famine Insurance invest- ments is now shown under this head.
Civil Administration ...	3,14	4,95	+1,81	Due to receipts expected from sale of sites in new exten- sion behind the Central Jail compound, Bangalore City.
Major Heads X to XII.				
Protection ...	1,36	1,39	+3	Small increase.
Major Heads XIV to XVIII	...	...	...	.....
Public Works ...	4,49	4,13	—36	Due to the question of the abo- lition of some of the toll- gates having been under consideration.
XIX and XIX A ...				Small decrease.
Moral and Material Deve- lopment XX—XXII.	2,80	2,68	—12	
XXIII. Army and Defence.	81	87	+6	
XXIV. Railway Revenue account Net receipts.	26,21	26,91	+70	Reduction of working expenses in the Lines worked by Govt.
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.— Net receipts.	28,22	30,09	+1,87	Increased power receipts expec- ted from Metur Project. Moffussil Lighting installa- tions.
Industrial and other works. Net receipts.	85	83	2	.....
Total ...	3,69,98	3,70,93	95	

Expenditure.

53. *Turning now to the expenditure side.*—The expenditure programme of next year contemplates an outgoing of Rs. 385.60 lakhs against Rs. 368.39 lakhs in the last closed year. This increase of Rs. 17.11 lakhs, not-with-standing the reduction of the subsidy by 10½ lakhs, is due not so much to expansion of normal work of the Administration as to new activities undertaken in the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Irrigation, Land Revenue, Forest and Grants for Public Improvements. These vital Departments are among themselves responsible for the growth in expenditure aggregating Rs. 19½ lakhs.

54. The more important variations as compared with the Revised Estimates and the chief items for which provision has been made in the Budget will now be referred to.

55. Under 1 Land Revenue, a lump sum provision of Rs. 15,000 is made for revising the pay of the subordinate revenue establishment.

For the revision survey of coffee lands in the Kadur District, where cases of encroachments have come to notice, an allotment of Rs. 10,000 is proposed.

Additional funds are provided for phoding of lands with a view to speed up the disposal of darakhasts.

Government have considered it desirable to buy up in Revenue sales Inam lands forfeited for non-payment of arrears, so as to extinguish the inam tenure. And for this purpose a provision of Rs. 15,000 has been made in the next year's Budget.

These items mainly account for the increase of Rs. 83,000 in the Land Revenue Department.

The scheme of Record of Rights will have been introduced in seven taluks before the end of this year. It is proposed to extend it to six more taluks during the ensuing year. This scheme has so far been self-supporting. The fee receipts have more than covered the expenditure. There was a net excess of receipts over expenditure to the extent of Rs. 37,899 in 1927-28. For the next year, a lump sum provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made, which is expected to be financed from the fees recoverable for mapping and sub-division of lands.

56. The Forest Department requires adequate funds for larger exploitation of timber to supply sleepers to the Railway Department and balgi poles to the Electrical Department. Supply of firewood to the Mysore Railways and Sandal Oil Factory has also to be arranged for. Special attention is being paid to cultural operations, and there is greater activity in regard to sowing and planting. With a view to secure better prices it is necessary to have the depots stocked with seasoned timber. The Forest Budget is accordingly placed at Rs. 15.34 lakhs about the same as the Revised.

57. A special addition of Rs. 1½ lakhs has been made under 3 Excise, to provide for the purchase of the plant and machinery in the Excise Distillery from the outgoing contractor, as the present arrangement of asking the incoming contractor to pay for these has not been found satisfactory. The present manufacturing contract terminates by the end of June 1929 and a new contractor will take up the business from 1st July 1929.

Opportunity has been taken of this change in the contract to take over the stock and block at a fair valuation. This investment will yield a reasonable return and account is taken on the receipt side for interest and depreciation charges realisable from the new contractor.

58. The Major head-9 Interest on debt and other obligations is responsible for an increase of Rs. 2·22 lakhs chiefly on account of interest payable on accretions to five-year fixed deposits in the Savings Bank and the balances of the State Life Insurance Fund.

59. The Pension Budget will be enhanced from Rs. 14·98 to 16·16 lakhs to meet the annual growth under Superannuation and Retired allowances and also to provide for payments of compassionate gratuity under the new scheme sanctioned in G. O. No. Fl 7418-77—S. & A. 252-28-4 dated 1st—3rd April 1929 for affording relief to the families of officers dying in harness or soon after retirement.

The pension charges in 1918-19 were Rs. 8·84 lakhs and the provision made in the next year's estimate is Rs. 16·16 lakhs.

The subjoined statement shows the growth of the pension charges from 1918-19 to 1929-30 (Budget).

15. PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29 Budget	1929-30 Budget
1. Political Pensions and Allowances.	·77	·81	·75	·78	·77	·81	·80	·76	·71	·74	·77	·77
2. Superannuation and retired allowances.	1·91	7·87	8·15	9·21	9·95	10·85	11·88	12·08	12·76	13·46	13·72	14·19
3. Compassionate allowances ...	·08	·07	·08	·08	·07	·09	·11	·13	·10	·8	·11	·14
4. Gratuities ...	·08	·07	·08	·12	·18	·21	·18	·13	·12	·17	·14	·55
5. Commuted value of pensions.	...	...a	2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·39	·65
Total ...	8·84	8·82	11·19	10·19	10·97	11·96	12·97	13·10	13·69	14·45	15·13	16·16

(a) In 1920-21, the entire amount of commuted value was shown under this head. The scheme was in abeyance till 1927-28.

While the average annual growth was about Rs. 30,000 up to 1919-20, the period of five years between 1920-21 to 1924-25 records an increase of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs in Superannuation and Retired allowances *i. e.*, from Rs. 7·87 lakhs to 11·88 lakhs. This was mainly due to the comparatively larger number of retirements due to retrenchments in establishments necessitated by the financial exigencies of the time.

Increase in staff owing to expansion of activities in Government departments and better living of pensioners possibly account for the annual growth of '60 lakh in recent years.

60. The grant under Police is enhanced by about Rs 75,000. The Inspector General of Police has submitted proposals for the re-organisation of the Police Department, providing for increases in pay as well as strength of the subordinate police force, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. To meet the more urgent requirements of the Police Force a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allotted in the next year's budget.

Provision has also been made for normal increases in establishment, contingencies and travelling allowances.

61. The grant for Irrigation Works charged to revenue has been enhanced to Rs. 75 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs will be charged to General Revenues including the current interest on the Famine fund and the balance of Rs. 5 lakhs will be met from the Irrigation Reserves.

Outlay on Irrigation Works including ordinary maintenance and repairs are now financed from several sources, *viz.*,

- (1) Capital funds.
- (2) Current revenues.
- (3) Reserves built out of revenue surpluses.
- (4) Contributions from raiyats and other sources.
- (5) Irrigation Cess Fund.
- (6) Loans and advances recoverable from raiyats.

In view of their importance Government have considered it desirable to present as one whole all operations in regard to the outlay on Irrigation Works.

A separate appendix to the general Budget will comprise all Irrigation works including those financed from borrowed funds as well as from loans and advances made by Government. The details of the arrangement sanctioned by Government are contained in the Government order reprinted as annexure v (2).

62. The requirement of the Public Works Department for roads and communications inclusive of establishment charges amount to Rs. 13,13,000.

According to the arrangement recently sanctioned by Government (*vide* page 15 *supra*) the Department is entitled to a grant of Rs. 11 lakhs for works excluding provision for establishment and tools and plant *viz.* Rs. 2.03 lakhs.

The full programme is approved by Government. As it is expected that there will be a balance of Rs. 2.17 lakhs in the Road Fund on 1st July 1929, the grant for 24A Communications in the next year's Budget is fixed at Rs. 11 lakhs, an additional sum of Rs. 2.13 lakhs being drawn from the amount at the credit of the fund.

The Public Works Department will ask for an additional grant, if the progress of expenditure is satisfactory and plans and estimates are ready for further outlay being incurred.

63. The grant for Education is enhanced from Rs. 52.46 lakhs to Rs. 54.42 lakhs. Heavy demands for funds have been made by the University for meeting the initial and recurring cost of the Intermediate College scheme and for arranging for the transfer of Medical College to Mysore.

The budget grant for the University in the current year was Rs. 10.70 lakhs. This is proposed to be supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 75,000 for completion of the building works in progress.

For the next year the grant to the University will be fixed at Rs. 12 lakhs including a special addition of Rs. 1½ lakhs, earmarked for buildings and equipment of the Medical College proposed to be transferred to Mysore from 1st July 1930.

The present arrangement of fixing the University grant at the time of preparation of each annual budget does not appear to be very satisfactory, as the determination of the amount to be given to that body will largely depend on the relative urgency of the demands of not only the University but also of the Government Departments and the available resources. The question of fixing the grant for the normal requirements of the University for a term of years, the new demands being provided for as they arise, deserves consideration.

Provision has also been made for expansion in the lower grades of Education. A sum of Rs. 25,000 is allotted for expansion of Primary education in rural areas as supplementary to the outlay from Cess funds. An extra allotment of Rs. 43,000 for the school buildings and grants for buildings and a sum of Rs. 69,000 for additional requirements on account of the continuance of temporary staff, etc., are also provided for.

64. The Budget of Agriculture, besides providing for the expansion of the normal work of the department on present lines, includes two special items, *viz.*, Rs. 1 lakh for the establishment of a Cattle Breeding station at Ajjampur and Rs. 20,000 for starting a *Kar Ragi* station at Hunsur.

The experiment of establishing a Serum Institute for manufacturing locally anti-rinderpest serum has proved a success, and the Budget includes a provision of Rs 1·80 lakhs for meeting the annual expenditure of this institution.

65. The experiment of well-boring through power drills has yielded promising results. A sum of Rs. 84,000 is provided in the next year's budget for the purchase and manufacture of power drills. It is proposed to provide each district in the State with at least one power drill for use in the district area.

The grant for drinking water wells including well-boring operations is accordingly placed at Rs. 2·03 lakhs.

66. Improvement in revenue receipts over the budget anticipation of the current year and expectation of the continuance of favourable seasonal conditions in the ensuing year have made it possible to provide for the several beneficent measures above referred to after meeting practically all the needs of the administration on the existing standard.

67. The subjoined table furnishes a comparison of the Major head grants for next year with the previous level of expenditure for three years with necessary remarks explaining the more important variations from the Revised.

[In lakhs of Rupees.]

Major Heads	Accounts		Revised 1928-29	Budget 1929-30	Increase+Decrease — in the Budget as compared with the Revised	Remarks
	1926-27	1927-28				
1. Land Revenue ...	Rs. 28·50	Rs. 28·37	Rs. 28·85	Rs. 29·68	Rs. +·83	Special provision made for Revenue establishment re-organisation, for re-survey of coffee land and for resumption of inam lands in Revenue Sales.
2. Forest ...	11·40	13·82	15·33	15·34	+·01	
3. Excise ...	4·17	4·21	4·40	5·96	+1·56	The budget includes a special provision of 1½ lakhs for the purchase of stock and block of the Government Central Distillery.
3A. Income-tax ...	·89	·92	·84	·87	+·3	
4. Stamps ...	·93	·92	·91	·93	+·2	
5. Registration ...	1·53	1·56	1·69	1·72	+·3	
7. Supervision of Mines and other charges.	2·09	2·08	2·05	2·10	+·5	
8. Sinking Fund ...	18·78	18·78	18·78	18·78	...	
9. Interest on debt and other obligations.	34·36	35·77	37·12	39·34	2·22	Interest on fixed deposits ... 1·66 State Life Insurance Fund ... ·44 Departmental General Provident Fund ... ·11
11. Palace ...	26·10	25·10	26·10	26·10	...	
12. General Administration.	15·99	15·90	15·22	15·09	—13	The revised included a special provision on account of expenses of Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee, which is absent in the next year's budget.
13. Muzrai Institutions.	3·70	3·52	3·57	3·58	+·1	
14. Scientific Miscellaneous.	·85	1·07	·90	1·04	+14	
15. Pensions and allowances.	13·69	14·45	14·98	16·16	+1·18	Provision is made for normal increases under Superannuation and retired allowances and also for the grant of compassionate gratuities under the new scheme of affording relief to pensionable employees dying in harness or soon after retirement.
16. Stationery and Printing.	3·25	3·38	3·50	3·61	+11	The increase over the revised is due to additional provision made for purchase of machinery.
17. Miscellaneous ...	·73	·93	·97	·67	—30	Absence of special items of write off of irrecoverable loans included in the revised.
18. Courts of Law ..	9·96	10·36	10·90	10·77	+·13	Fall is under 1 Chief Court, 2 Law Officers, 3 District Civil & Criminal courts.
19. Jails ...	1·46	1·44	1·51	1·51	...	
20. Police ...	16·22	16·29	16·79	17·54	+·75	Increase is mainly due to special provision of 50,000 for reorganisation of Police Force.

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Major Heads	Accounts		Revised 1928-29	Budget 1929-30	Increase+Decrease — in the Budget as compared with the Revised	Remarks
	1926-27	1927-28				
21. Medical ...	Rs. 10.18	Rs. 11.45	Rs. 11.90	Rs. 12.05	Rs. + .15	Normal growth.
22. Sanitation and Vaccination.	.88	1.22	1.50	1.60	...	.....
23. Irrigation Works charged to revenue.	8.40	11.46	14.03	15.00	+ .97	Enhanced grant given for Irrigation Works.
24. Civil Works ...	21.81	22.29	11.32	11.14	— .18	.....
24A. Communications...	...	...	13.02	11.00	—2.02	The contribution to the Road fund is Rs 11 lakhs, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges. The latter will be met out of the balance at the credit of the Fund.
25. Economic Development.	.75	1.03	1.02	1.31	.29	The normal grant for activities of the department (Rs. 1.30 lakhs) is provided for.
26. Education ...	47.61	46.44	52.46	54.42	1.96	Enhanced grant given to the University for transfer of the Medical College to Mysore (Rs. 1.50 lakhs) and additional funds (Rs. 1.25 lakhs) allotted for expansion of Primary Education, construction of building, etc., account for the increase.
27. Agriculture ...	8.50	9.50	12.21	13.50	1.29	A special provision of Rs. 1,20,000 is made in the next years budget for the establishment of a cattle Breeding Station at Aj-jampur and Kar Ragi Station.
28. Industries and Commerce.	1.57	1.99	1.45	1.80	.35	Budget includes provision for Badanaval Weaving Centre and for normal development in Experimental and Demonstration Work.
29. Co-operative Societies.	1.19	1.21	1.31	1.57	.26	Increase in pay to Registrar and creation of the post of the Deputy Registrar for work connected with the Land Mortgage Bank.
30. Grants for Public Improvement.	5.98	7.03	7.46	7.93	.47	Increased provision made for the purchase of Power Drills for well boring.
31. Army ...	17.57	18.91	19.11	18.89	— .22	.....
32. Subsidy ...	35.00	35.00	24.50	24.50	...	.....
33. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	.57	.21	.26	.20	— .6	.....
36. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure.	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	.98	4.13	...	—4.13	.....
Total ...	354.62	368.39	380.09	385.60	+5.51	
Deduct expenditure met from Reserve Funds.	7.22	7.99	10.41	15.17	+4.76	
Total expenditure charged to revenue.	347.40	360.40	369.68	370.43	+1.13 + .75	

68. A statement showing the particulars of items of not less than Rs. 2,000 included under Miscellaneous and Other items in the Revenue and Expenditure Estimates of 1929-30 is as usual appended. (Not printed).

69. As already stated in para 40 *supra* the total estimated expenditure of the next year exceeds the revenues including the current interest on the Famine fund by Rs. 14.67 lakhs.

In accordance with the approved policy of speeding up construction of Irrigation Works by utilising the available Irrigation Reserves a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs out of the grant of Rs. 15 lakhs will be drawn from the Irrigation Capital Reserve and the Irrigation cess fund

The following non-recurring items included in the budget will be financed from the balance at the credit of the Special Reserve.

	Rs.
1. Land Revenue. —	
Survey of Malnad coffee estate	10,000
Buying up of Inam lands forfeited for arrears of revenue ...	15,000
Expenses for putting up boundary marks in phoded lands..	10,000
Topographical survey	18,000
2. Forest—	
Survey Training	7,500
Special provision for buildings, roads and water-supplies ...	28,500
Do for sowing and planting... ..	25,000
3. Excise.—	
Purchase of stock and block of the Distillery	1,50,000
12. General Administration.—	
Expenses connected with the re-election of the Represen- tative Assembly and Legislative Council	15,000
Purchase of cars	10,000
16. Stationery and Printing.—	
Purchase of machines	25,000
27. Education.—	
Buildings and equipment for Medical College at Mysore ...	1,50,000
Enhanced provision for construction of buildings and for building grants	30,000
Additional requirements	69,000
26. Agriculture.—	
Buildings and equipment of the Cattle Breeding Station and Kar Ragi Station to be established at Ajjampur and Hunsur respectively	*70,000

(* Out of Rs. 1.20 lakhs provided for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure.)

	Rs
30. Grants for public improvements.—	
Purchase and manufacture of power drills	84,000
31. Army.—	
Purchase of remounts	20,000
Transfer of Bar regiments consequent on the absorption of one of the three regiments	25,000
Purchase of tents	8,000
Acquisition of land for Kunigal Stud Farm	13,000
All heads—Other items of non-recurring nature under contingencies and special charges	1,53,000
Total debit to Special Reserve	<u>10,17,000</u>

70. In the result the revenue account of the next year will be balanced with a surplus of Rs. 50,000.

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

71. The grants for the Capital departments for next year are fixed at Rs. 92,73,000. The details of the allotments to the different departments are as follows:—

	Rs.
37. Railways	18 lakhs.
For open lines ... Rs. 13 lakhs	
For lines under construction ... „ 5 „	
38. K. R. S. Hydro-Electrical and Irrigation Works.—	
A. Dam Works (including provision for automatic gates.)	8'99 „
B. Irrigation Works (Irwin Canal Works.)	41'83 „
C. Hydro-Electrical Works	15'00 „
Total	<u>65'82 „</u>
Industrial or other Works	1'55 „
Iron Works	7'36 „
Total	<u>92'73 „</u>

For the open lines of the Railways, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for each of the 2 sections, *viz.*, Railways worked by Government and those worked by M. & S. M. Company.

An additional sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has also been provided for the re-modelling of the Mysore Railway Station and other special works.

The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway is expected to be completed by the end of this year and the line, opened for traffic. It is proposed to extend this railway up to Arasalu and

as the budget grant provided in the current year for this purpose will not be utilised, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is included in the Budget.

For pushing on the Irwin Canal Works an enhanced grant of about Rs. 42 lakhs has been allotted.

Provision has also to be made for raising the Waste Weir of the Krishnarajasagara Dam and for fixing up automatic gates. For these works as well as for the working out of the supplemental estimate of the Dam works, a sum of Rs. 8,99,000 has been proposed in the Budget.

The grant for the Electrical Department includes provision for the completion of the VII Installation Works, for the electrification of several mofussil towns and municipalities which have guaranteed interest on capital, and also for the reconstruction of telephone exchange in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

Under Industrial or other works an aggregate provision of Rs. 1.55 lakhs has been made for the following items of work :—

	Rs.
For installing in the Soap-Factory a plant for the manufacture of Electrolytic alkalies ...	66,000
For buildings and machinery in the Sandal Oil Factory	60,000
Central Industrial Workshop (Minor Works) ...	15,000
Soap Factory (Minor Works)	14,000
Total ...	1,55,000

The current year's budget provided for a grant of Rs. 66,000 for the first item of work. As the necessary investigation in regard to the preparation of Caustic Soda and Chlorine products has not yet been completed, the current year's provision remaining unutilised is repeated in the next year's budget.

The capital demands of the Iron Works during the ensuing year include the balance of the estimate for New Pipe foundry (Rs. 4.50 lakhs) and for experiments in Steel manufacture (Rs 2 lakhs) as well as provision for minor works Rs 86 lakhs.

72. In the last year's Memorandum, mention was made that the scheme of commutation of pension which had been suspended for some time was revived during the year 1927-28.

The privilege of commuting one-quarter pension was in the first instance restricted to those in receipt of pensions not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem. The concession has since been extended

to pensioners of all grades subject to the condition that the pension to be commuted should not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem.

A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs is provided for meeting commutation claims in the next year.

DEPRECIATION FUND WORKS.

73. A grant of Rs. 12,78,000 as per details given below has been made for Depreciation Fund Works, which will be financed out of funds formed for that purpose, in the Railway and Electrical Departments, and also in the revenue accounts of Sandal Oil Factory and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.

	Rs.
1. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	3,03,500
VII. Installation Works. Sivasamudram Kolar Section	2,71,200
Unforeseen and other works	32,300
<hr/>	
2. Railways—	
(a) Normal works of renewal and replacements Rs. 5,00,000.	9,00,000
(b) Re-railing of the Birur-Shimoga line with 60 lbs. rails Rs. 4,00,000.	
3. Sandal Oil Factory	69,500
4. Kolar Gold Field Water Works	5,000
<hr/>	
Total	12,78,000
<hr/>	

LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

74. The current year's budget provided for an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in the proposed Central Land Mortgage Bank, the scheme for the constitution of which had received the sanction of Government (*vide* Government Order No. G. 11438-44—Sany. 30-26-7, dated 10th April 1928).

The details of the scheme are under re-examination, and a Deputy Director of Co-operative Societies has been recently appointed to be in charge of all work connected with this measure. The current year's budget grant is not expected to be utilised before the end of the year and the provision is repeated in the Budget

WAYS AND MEANS.

75. An abstract of the ways and means position during the current and next years compared with the accounts of 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28 is given in the following table:—

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Heads	Accounts			Revised	Budget
	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Surplus ...	'34	...	'41	'30	'50
2. Interest on Mysore Railway Loan Sinking Fund Investments ...	5'00	5'01	...	5'01	5'01
3. Capital not charged to revenue. (Contribution by District Boards for construction of railways.)	2'70	3'52	—'48	'16	'17
4. Debt ...	...	...	3'67	...	...
5. Unfunded debt (<i>viz.</i> , Savings Banks deposits, etc.)	33'41	22'09	41'44	54'28	57'88
6. Investments ...	...	...	2'78	...	13'00
7. Reserve funds <i>net</i> ...	...	29'39	27'94	33'63	13'41
8. Other heads ...	43'39	23'44	9'84	9'64	'10
Total ...	84'84	83'45	85'30	103'02	90'07
DISBURSEMENTS.					
9. Deficit ...	...	8'71	...	...	...
10. Capital outlay not charged to revenue ...	28'01	28'49	68'51	94'41	92'73
11. Commutation of Pensions (<i>net</i>) ...	...	...	1'62	2'68	1'55
12. Investment accounts ...	35'12	31'65	...	5'94	...
13. Debt ...	...	...	...	1	1
14. Local and other funds ...	10'60	5'65	11'57	...	3'11
15. Other heads <i>net</i> ..	22'53	15'04	6'20	10'96	9'78
Total Disbursements ...	96'26	89'54	87'90	14'00	107'18
Net Outgoings ...	—11'42	—6'09	—2'60	—10'98	—17'11
Opening Balance ...	100'00	88'58	82'49	79'90	68'92
Closing Balance ...	88'58	82'49	79'90	68'92	51'81

76 The scheme of Five Year Fixed Deposits in savings banks sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1928 has been popular with the investing public. The deposits received to-date under this arrangement have amounted to nearly Rs. 42 lakhs.

77. The large capital programme including the construction of the Irwin Canal Works and the completion of the VII Installation works account for the heavy cash outgoings. It has not therefore been possible to invest surplus cash balances in liquid securities as in the earlier years of the period under review, *viz.*, 1925-26 and 1926-27.

78 As the Treasury position would not admit of fresh investments on account of loan sinking fund, transfer of securities from the general investment account to the Loan sinking fund investment account has also become necessary.

79. The resource operations are being worked with a minimum treasury balance. The continual decrease in the cash balance in the State's Treasuries and Banks is due to the revised arrangement of financing the treasury requirements by obtaining temporary overdraft during the lean months of the year, instead of keeping cash balances idle at the commencement of the year in the State's Treasuries. The accretions to Savings Bank and other deposit balances with the reduction in cash balances has to a large extent facilitated the financing of big capital works, without resort to market borrowing.

80. The Budget does not provide for any grant for the construction of the New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme including the construction of a reservoir at Thippagondanahalli. This is a big project involving large issues. The question is still under consideration. When the scheme matures, the question of financing it will be examined and proposals formulated.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

81. The usual statements showing the Assets and Liabilities of the State as on 1st July 1928 and as they are expected to stand on 30th June 1929 and 30th June 1930 according to the Revised Estimates of 1928-29 and the Budget of 1929-30 is attached to the Memorandum. (Not printed.)

82. The State's capital investment in the form of fixed assets will be roughly Rs. 14 crores, at the end of 1929-30 and the net return expected from the productive works during the next year is Rs. 58 lakhs, which fully cover the Interest and Sinking Fund charges and yield besides a net profit of Rs. 6 lakhs in the shape of interest. Viewed as a whole, the State's properties are yielding a reasonable return on the invested capital. The gross assets of

the State are expected to rise in two years by about Rs. 1·74 crores. The net assets will be Rs. 612 lakhs by the end of June 1930 against Rs. 6·06 lakhs at the commencement of the current year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs during the interval.

83. The public loan liabilities of the State including the Shimoga District Board Railway loan amount to Rs. 5·19 crores the details for which are as under:—

	Rs.
I. Mysore Railway Sterling :—	
Loan of 1886—£ 1,200,000	... 1,60,62,000
II. Rupee Loans :—	
(i) 4 per cent Loan of 1906-07 notified for discharge in 1921	... 11,000
(ii) 5½ per cent Loan of 1919-20 repayable in 1929-44	... 8,80,000
(iii) 6¼ per cent Loan of 1921-22 repayable in 1940	... 1,19,36,000
(iv) 6½ per cent Loan of 1922-22 repayable in 1941-51	... 30,50,000
(v) 7 per cent Loan of 1921-22 repayable in 1931.	... 1,95,57,000
(vi) Shimoga District Board Railway Loan.	<div> <div>taken over by Government.</div> <div>3,71,000</div> </div>
Total	... 5,18,67,000

The Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund built up by the State amounts to Rs. 1,24,65,000. As the State has, besides, purchased Southern Mahratta 4 per cent Debenture stock of the face value of about £ 500,000, the sterling debt may be considered as fully covered.

As regards the rupee loans, sinking funds for repayment of the three loans, *viz.*, 6¼ per cent, 6½ per cent and 7 per cent bonds issued in 1920-21 and 1921-22, have been constituted and the following instalments will have been paid by the General Revenues up to 30th June 1930.

- (1) Ten out of 20 instalments of the 6¼ per cent Loan.
- (2) Nine out of 20 instalments of the 6½ do
- (3) Nine out of 10 instalments of the 7 do

The aggregate amount of these three sinking funds with accumulated interest will amount to about Rs. 221·73 lakhs at the end of the next year, which more than covers the outstandings under the short-term 7 per cent loan. The premium which this paper has so far fetched is disappearing, as the date of redemption approaches. As soon as the market conditions are favourable for the flotation of a public loan, the question of replacing the high-interest-bearing securities by a long-term loan of a lower rate of interest will be considered by Government.

BANGALORE, }
20th May 1929. }

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary.

ANNEXURE (i)

Statement of additional and supplementary grants on account of Revenue Expenditure during 1928-29.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
1 Land Revenue ...	Rs. 1,600	The work of the Bangalore Taluk has become very heavy and it is necessary to bifurcate it. The Bangalore City with the Kasaba and Yesvantapur Hoblies is taken away from the Taluk Amildar and placed under a separate Amildar temporarily for a period of two years with effect from 1st October 1928. The extra cost involved is Rs. 4,800 per annum, half of which will be met from the allotment for the introduction of Record of Rights. An additional grant of Rs. 1,600 is necessary to cover the expenditure chargeable to Land Revenue Department during the current year 1,600.
2. Forest ...	1,00,000	Pending the installation of the timber creosoting plant recently purchased and receipt of Departmental proposals, no provision was made in the budget for operation expenses. The grant of a sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been found to be necessary to start work. This expenditure is expected to be covered by the receipts from the sale of treated sleepers and balagi poles. 1,00,000
2. General Administration.	83,045	Owing to the purchase of a large number of jewels and public service medals for Durbar presents than anticipated at budget time, the provision of Rs. 4,600 is found to be insufficient and a supplementary grant of Rs. 10,560 is necessary.
		For expenses connected with the Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee .. 30,000
		Tour charges of H. H. .. 40,000:
		Establishment charges under
		Private Secretary's Office ... 677
		Cost of album presented to H. E. the Viceroy ... 1,008
		His Highness' contribution to the Chamber of Princes ... 800
		(Non-Voted)
		Total ... 83,045

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
13. Muzrai Intitutions.	Rs. 1,000	For payment of arrears of Malnad cash grants
17. Miscellaneous ...	25,460	For writing off the irrecoverable book debts of the Aryan Hosiery Factory, Bangalore, relating to the period it was under Government management... 2,960 For affording relief to the sufferers in the accidental fire at Issur in Shikarpur Taluk. The grant sanctioned in the 1928 March Session of the Legislative Council was not utilised before the close of the year and lapsed .. 2,000 For awarding compensation to owners of lands acquired in the T.-Narsipur Taluk for village extensions consequent on the floods of 1924 19,000 For meeting the arrear and current water and lighting charges on account of the Guest House at Oorgaum. The provision of Rs. 5,000 in the budget has been exhausted ... 1,500
18. Courts of Law ...	14,173	For meeting the pay of Additonal District Magistrate, Bangalore, and that of his establishment and contingent expenses including the purchase of a type-writer. 6,000 For meeting the pay of the temporary Fourth Judge of the Chief Court and that of his establishment for the extended period of three months 4,938 The following additional demands have arisen during the year and funds are required to meet them :— Purchase of four iron safes for the newly established Munsiff's Courts at Mandya and Hunsur ... 800 Installation of electric lights to the Court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields ... 610 Itineration expenses of the Second Class Magistrate at Madhugiri for visits to Pavagada .. 660 Supply of a type-writer and an iron safe for the use of the Small Cause Court at Bangalore ... 550 For the entertainment of peons for the Bench Magistrates' Courts at Krishnarajpet and Nagamangala ... 240

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
20. Police	16,563	<p>For purchase of a typewriter for the use of the Court of the Additional Sub-Judge, Mysore ... 375</p> <p>As the charge of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore District, including the City was found to be heavy, the City has been placed under a separate Superintendent. Provision is necessary for meeting his pay and allowance for nine months during the current year 5,400</p> <p>Expenses for hiring buses and motors, etc., to patrol the City during the Bangalore Disturbances. .. 7,322</p> <p>For meeting the pay and allowance of the Assistant Superintendent of Police on special duty in Bangalore City on Rs. 200 plus 75 per mensem for 4 months and 4 days from 28th August 1928 to 31st December 1928 and of two Police Inspectors ... 2,436</p> <p>For hiring a motor car and a bus and for secret service charges in connection with the police arrangements at Mysore during the last Dasara ... 300</p> <p>For meeting the drill allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem to the Drill Instructor, Bangalore City, from 1st June 1928 60</p> <p>For additional police staff for the Irwin Canal Works 1,045</p>
21 Medical	31,215	<p>For meeting the pay of a European Matron sanctioned for the District Hospital, Chikmagalur ... 2,640</p> <p>The scale of pay of medical graduates has been raised from Rs. 87-5-100 to Rs. 100 (fixed) and an additional grant is necessary to cover the extra cost during the current year .. 1,302</p> <p>For meeting the cost of the additional trained nurses and ayas and other menial establishment in the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore. Part of the expenditure is expected to be covered by increased receipts under fees from special ward in-patients ... 1,840</p> <p>As the result of a Leprosy Survey, certain villages of Mandya and Malavalli Taluks have been brought under the purview of</p>
22 Sanitation and Vaccination		

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	<p>the Leprosy Regulation ; and to afford relief to the affected patients accommodation in the Leper Asylum has to be improved and the staff strengthened. Hence the need for additional grant 18,574.</p> <p>For meeting certain special contingent charges of the Vaccine Institute, such as the purchase of apparatus for manufacture of improved vaccine lymph, electric installation of the premises and purchase of a new metal calf table. The existing provision of Rs. 5,716 requires to be supplemented. 3,859</p> <p>For expenses connected with the installation of a Refrigerating Plant in the Public Health Institute. The existing provision of Rs. 1,400 is exhausted 3,000.</p> <p>For the better upkeep and repairs of all provincial roads in the State the constitution of a " Road Fund " has been sanctioned. Certain revenues such as toll receipts and fees from motor taxation have been ear-marked for the purpose. To work out continuously the estimates proposed by the Public Works Department it has been assured of a minimum annual grant of 11 lakhs. The aggregate amount allowed in the Budget is Rs. 8,67,800. The balance to make up 11 lakhs, <i>i.e.</i>, Rs. 2,32,200 has to be additionally given. Part of this additional grant is expected to be met from the increased receipts under tolls and road cess on motor vehicles and the balance will be contributed from the Special Reserve 2,32,200</p> <p>For meeting the expenditure on improvements to the Exhibition buildings at Mysore, the budget grant of Rs. 20,000 has to be supplemented 12,500</p> <p>For the construction of a septic ward to the Civil Hospital at Robertsonpet in the K. G. F. 3,170</p> <p>For the construction of the Matron's quarters at the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet and for improving the existing Hospital. 3,186</p>
23A. Communications. (New Major head opened— <i>vide</i> G. O. No. Fl. 2578-667—G. F. 65-28-1, dated 29th September 1928 published in the Gazette of 4th October 1928—pages 365-366.)	3,74,301	
24 Civil Works ...		

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
		For the construction of Police buildings at the Irwin Canal Works ... 8,000
		The balance of loan due to Government from the late Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs is Rs. 57,244-12-0. This is a very old loan. It has been decided to close the loan account by taking over in full settlement the two houses belonging to the family in Nanjangud. Hence the need for an additional grant to cover the adjustment ... 57,245
		Towards the expenditure expected to be incurred during the current year on a programme of construction of 12 quarters for Revenue Sub-Divisional Officers and of an equal number for Amildars, where suitable accommodation is not available. 50,000
		For the construction of an Operation Theatre for the Vani Vilas Hospital in Mysore. 8,000
26 Education	81,835	For improving water supply and putting up electric lights to the Old Sowar Line buildings where Sri Narasimharaja Hostel has been located ... 2,585
		For enhancing the provision for backward classes scholarships .. 50,000
		For the rapid construction of Educational buildings in villages which have contributed more than Rs. 300 ... 15,000
		For construction of an additional block consisting of one hall and four rooms to the existing Middle School building at Hebbal ... 1,500
		For the construction of buildings for the Primary Boys' and Girls' Schools at Chamarajnagar. The expenditure is covered by the sale proceeds of the present building ... 9,000
		For organising training camps in mofussil to train teachers of Middle and Primary Schools in Physical education... 1,900
		For replacing the old oil engine at Channapatna Industrial School by the installation of two electric motors of 5 H. P. each .. 1,000
		For the erection of the Workshop machinery already purchased and for the purchase of a 3 H.P. motor for working the machines .. 850

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Heads	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
(Schedule of demand to be placed at the June Session before L. C.)	75,000	An additional grant of Rs. 75,000 is proposed to be given to the University to meet its demands for construction and equipment of buildings in connection with the Intermediate College and transfer of Medical College to Mysore.
27 Agriculture	2,49,906	<p>Renewal of lapsed grant for purchase of a tractor from Col. Skipwith ... 2,750</p> <p>For meeting the deficiency in the contribution payable by Government to the Coffee Cess Experimental Station Fund. ... 2,000</p> <p>At the time of framing the Budget the detailed requirements of the Gardens Department were not available. A sum of Rs. 36,620 is necessary for the following urgent demands:—</p> <p>Travelling allowance and contingencies under Direction and Superintendence.</p> <p>Cooly labour, garden improvement, repairs to roads, etc., under Botanical Gardens ... 7,966</p> <p>Maintenance of additional new minor gardens transferred to the Gardens Department ... 3,400</p> <p>Water and Lighting charges under Parks and Gardens ... 8,100</p> <p>Maintenance of New Mansion grounds and roads ... 3,280</p> <p>Maintenance of Krishnarajasagara Gardens 1,500</p> <p>Improvement of the Gardens and contingent and other expenditure connected with Horticultural School ... 10,000</p> <p>Repairs and maintenance of Sangam Road at Seringapatam ... 550</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Total ... 36,620</p> <p>For manufacture of serum at the Serum Institute in addition to normal provision of Rs. 30,000 (to be met from the Special Reserve) 1,50,000</p> <p>For purchase of vaccine and sera not manufacturable in the Serum Institute to be met from the Special Reserve. 30,000</p>

ANNEXURE (i)—contd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
		The need for trained Veterinary Officers is urgent. Sanction has been accorded to the grant of fresh scholarships to 6 students and the continuance of the same to old students. Hence the provision of Rs. 11,920 requires to be supplemented ... 5,260
		For the continuance of the temporary establishments (mobile corps) in connection with the Anti-Rinderpest Campaign for another year from 1st July 1928 as per details below— ... 7,480
		Six Inspectors on Rs. 75 each
		Six Salustries on Rs. 20 „
		Six Peons on Rs. 10 „
		One Accountant on Rs. 50
		For meeting the extra cost involved by the revision of the Office establishment of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, for 8 months from 1st October 1928 ... 1,536
		For deputing Mr. V.M. Appadorai Mudaliar, Assistant Superintendent, to Turin in Italy to attend the International Silk Exhibition and to other foreign countries, viz., Switzerland, Germany, France and Belgium, to obtain information pertaining to sericulture and to purchase small machinery and plant, etc. ... 4,200
		For meeting the pay of a Probationer in the Sericultural Department appointed to take up organised work in the selection and breeding of mulberry plant, etc., and also for T. A. and other charges incidental thereto ... 2,000
		For the continuance of the silk reeling classes at Closepet and Sidlaghatta for a further period of three months and for the opening of three such classes attached to new domestic basin outfits installed during the current year. 3,010
		For purchase and installation of ten domestic basins at the Government Silk Filature ... 3,000

ANNEXURE (i)—concl'd.

Major Head	Amount	Remarks
	Rs.	
		For recouping the amount already spent out of working capital of the filature on account of freight and clearing charges on filature spare parts ... 250
28 Industries ...	4,000	For extension of filature building at Mysore and the provision of necessary furniture and also for the erection of an electrically heated wooden stifling chamber at a cost of Rs. 300 ... 1,800
		For supplementing the budget provision (Rs. 500) made for participation of the Industries and Commeree Department in the Dasara Exhibition ... 2,000
30 Grants for Public Improvement.	48,500	For participation in the All-India Industrial Exhibition to be held at Calcutta 2,000
		For the Thippagondanahalli water-supply reservoir survey. This expenditure will be transferred to capital heads after the estimate is sanctioned and appropriation is made for construction ... 17,000
		For meeting the Government contribution for the Tumkur Water Supply Scheme 31,500
XXV Krishnarajasagara Works.	50,700	For meeting the passage and other incidental charges of the deputation of Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, Financial Assistant to the Chief Electrical Engineer, to England for undergoing training in Public Administration, Accounts of Electrical Concerns, etc. ... 2,500
		For writing off the value of unserviceable materials at Sivasamudram by debit to maintenance as ordered in Government Order No. E. D. S. 735, dated the 26th April 1928. An auction of these materials was held as required by Government and as the bids were very low far below even the scrap value of the materials, the materials were not sold. It is proposed to write off the full value of these materials, hold them in numerical account and credit the proceeds when sold to Revenue ... 32,000
		For operation expenses in connection with Power Supply to Metur ... 16,200

ANNEXURE (ii).

Statement of Assets

In thousands of Rupees.

	On 1st July 1928 based on the actuals of 1927-28	On 1st July 1929 based on the Revised estimate of 1928-29	On 1st July 1930 based on the Budget estimate of 1929-30
ASSETS.			
I CASH AND INVESTMENTS—			
i. Cash balance	79,90	68,92	51,81
Temporary Deposits in Banks ..	32,23	33,05	20,05
ii. Investment Account—			
General Investment account ..	72,07	72,07	72,07
Loan Sinking Fund Investment account	1,48,47	1,53,59	1,53,59
Famine Insurance Fund Investment account	63,15	63,15	63,15
Depreciation Fund Investment account.	5,83	5,83	5,83
Total ii ..	2,89,52	2,94,64	2,94,64
iii. Advances { (a) Advances proper ..	55,38	65,26	69,75
(b) Objection book advances.	2,79	2,73	2,65
iv. Loans	25,09	25,55	28,75
v. Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investment	1,24,65	1,24,65	1,24,65
Total I ..	6,09,56	6,14,80	5,92,30
II CAPITAL—			
(i) Mysore Railways	4,99,67	5,19,67	5,37,67
(ii) Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	5,05,32	5,70,48	6,36,30
(iii) Industrial or Other Works ..	27,46	27,46	29,01
(iv) Iron Works	1,94,71	2,03,96	2,11,32
Total II ...	12,27,16	13,21,57	14,14,30
III MISCELLANEOUS—			
Commutation of Pensions ...	1,62	4,30	5,85
GRAND TOTAL ..	18,38,34	19,40,67	20,12,45

URE (ii).

and Liabilities.

In thousands of Rupees

	On 1st July 1928 based on the actuals of 1927-28	On 1st July 1929 based on the Revised estimate of 1928-29	On 1st July 1930 based on the Budget estimate of 1929-30
LIABILITIES.			
i. Permanent Debt—			
4% Mysore State Loan of 1906-07 ...	8	7	7
5½% Conversion Loan of 1919-20 ..	8,80	8,80	8,80
Mysore Ry. Sterling Debenture Loan of 1886 ...	1,60,62	1,60,62	1,60,62
Mysore 6¼ per cent State Loan of 1920.	1,19,35	1,19,35	1,19,35
Mysore State Loan 6½% ...	30,51	30,51	30,51
Do 7% ...	1,95,56	1,95,56	1,95,56
Shimoga District Board Railway Loan.	3,71	3,71	3,71
Total (i) ..	5,18,63	5,18,62	5,18,62
ii. Unfunded Debt—			
Insurance Fund ...	95,41	1,04,85	1,15,35
Provident Funds ...	22,74	26,52	30,97
Savings Bank Deposits ...	1,73,28	1,78,58	1,95,58
Endowments and other accounts ...	16,42	17,39	18,32
Five-year fixed deposits ..	9,86	44,65	69,65
Total (ii) ..	3,17,71	3,71,99	4,29,87
iii. Local and other funds ..	33,86	34,13	31,02
iv. Deposits ...	32,79	41,30	39,21
v. Reserve Funds—			
Famine Insurance Reserve ...	63,82	63,89	63,89
Reserve for Irrigation Capital Expen- diture ...	3,75	4,03	2,11
Electrical Works Depreciation Fund ...	57,23	58,03	59,64
Sandal Oil Factories do ...	5,41	6,02	5,97
Kolar Gold Field Water-Supply Depre- ciation Fund ...	4,51	4,90	5,28
Sinking Fund for Loans ...	1,67,24	1,94,37	2,21,73
Special Reserve for non-recurring ex- penditure ...	6,38	10,51	34
Railway Depreciation Fund ...	2,56	2,56	—1,44
General Reserve for Industrial concerns.	...	22	42
Total v ..	3,10,90	3,44,53	3,57,94
vi Miscellaneous ...	17,55	17,89	18,07
Total Liabilities ...	12,31,44	13,28,46	13,94,73
Excess of Assets over Liabilities ...	6,06,90	6,12,21*	6,17,72*
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,38,34	19,40,67	20,12,45

* Includes also interest on Mysore Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund Investment closed to Government.

ANNEXURE (iii).

Statement showing the particulars of estimates and grants under 'Miscellaneous' and 'other items' in Revenue and Expenditure Heads.

Budget Head	Provision for 1929-30	Particulars
		Rs.
Revenue Heads—	Rs.	Sale proceeds of Government
I Land Revenue ...	11,50,000	Lands ... 4,00,000
		Pasture Lands ... 90,000
		Amrai .. 1,20,000
		Temporary assessment on lands including tank beds .. 1,50,000
		Temporary water rates .. 60,000
		Fines for Takrar Takbtas includ- ing assessment on unauthorised cultivation .. 40,000
		Amount left out in last year's Jamabandi .. 20,000
		Notice fees Istihar fees Jaftee fees 50,000
		Excess collection .. 10,000
		Other items including fish con- tract, receipt from salt pans, tax on lime kilns, royalty on bricks, stones, etc., kumri kandayam, ground rent and sale proceeds of dead trees .. 2,10,000
		11,50,000
II Forest—		
4 Miscellaneous ...	46,000	This head includes all revenue that cannot be classed under other Heads such as compensation on forest offences, amount realised on account of damage done to Sandal trees, rent for occupation of Forest buildings, sale proceeds of service- able stores and hire of departmental ele- phants.
XIII Miscellaneous other receipts— (Mysore Civil Account Code, Vol. I, Appendix III, page 13.)	41,500	This head includes recoveries on account of Law charges other than those in pauper suits, sale proceeds of ivory and elephant tusks and buffalo horns when found outside reserve forests, sale of tiger skins, claws, etc., and Treasure trove and miscellaneous receipts of Economic Con- ference and Co-operative Departments. The receipts belonging to a department for which there is no head on the receipt side of the accounts will appear under this head.

ANNEXURE (iii)—contd.

Budget Head	Provision for 1929-30	Particulars
XIV Courts of law ...	Rs. 6,000	Includes proceeds of immovable property forfeited to Government, the sale proceeds of unserviceable articles of furniture, etc., in the several offices, lapsed amounts of periodical and sundry deposits.
XVI Police— 4 Miscellaneous ...	20,000	Includes recovery of cost of Kit articles lost by police officers, of half cost of boots supplied to Police Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and sale proceeds of old Gazettes and Newspapers.
XVII Medical— 4 Miscellaneous ...	6,000	Includes (1) unclaimed deposits, (2) X-Ray photo charges recovered, (3) sale proceeds of grass and unserviceable articles, (4) fees for impounding cattle, (5) refund of scholarships and fees for chemical analysis.
XX Education— 4 Miscellaneous ...	8,000	<div>Rs.</div> Recoveries of service payments ... 1,200 Do from R. Ramachandra Rao towards scholarship dues towards court decree ... 1,500 Sale proceeds of Materials prepared in Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore ... 2,500 Sale proceeds of articles of Instruction classes ... 1,200 Amount realised out of sale of old materials ... 800 Sale of mangoes, night soil, grass, etc., in the compound of schools... 200 Receipts for issue of duplicate certificates ... 200 Revaluation of answer papers ... 200 Breakage and loss of science apparatus 100 Fines 100 <hr/> 8,000
XXI Agriculture— 3 Amrut Mahal receipts miscellaneous.	9,000	Temporary cultivation ... 7,400 Missing cattle ... 1,100 Hides ... 250 Interest and Fines ... 250 <hr/> 9,000

ANNEXURE (iii)—contd.

Budget Head	Provision for 1929-30	Particulars
	Rs.	Rs.
4 Miscellaneous ...	5,000	Sale proceeds of agricultural calendars and other miscellaneous receipts.
XXII Industries and Commerce—		
2 Miscellaneous receipts.	11,500	Meeting fees, patents and designs fees, Broadcast license fees, and other miscellaneous receipts.
XXIII Army—		
5 Miscellaneous ...	4,000	Lease of grazing, sale of grass, etc. 500 Sale of night soil, etc. ... 2,020 Recovery of service payments ... 600 Sale of dead trees ... 40 Do old articles ... 100 Equitation fees ... 250 Sale of unserviceable articles ... 320 Pay of Barr Sepoys of previous years ... 170
XXV Krishnarajasagara		4,000
Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works, net receipts—		
Gross receipts—		
Power.		
S. K. Section.	6,000	Laboratory receipts ... 1,000
C. Miscellaneous.		Arrears of wages credited to Revenue, penalty from contractors and supervision charges on materials sold ... 5,000
		6,000
Bangalore Section—		
Miscellaneous ...	2,000	Represents supervision charge on materials sold, unpaid wages, unspent balance of deposit works, re-rating fees and value of surplus materials.

ANNEXURE (iii)--concl'd.

Budget Head	Provision for 1929-30	Particulars
	Rs.	
Mysore City Section-- Miscellaneous ...	2,000	Represents supervision charge on materials sold, unpaid wages, unspent balance of deposit of works, re-rating fees and value of surplus materials.
2. Working Expenses-- IV Distribution (a) S. K. Section, Miscellaneous other items.	3,500	Includes Sanitation and water-supply charges and allowance to Sub-Assistant Surgeon.
Bangalore Section-- Miscellaneous other items.	9,000	Represents charges on account of Water-supply, Tools and Plant, Sanitation, Police establishment and the purchase of "National Cash Registers."
Mysore City Section-- Miscellaneous ...	5,018	Includes charges on account of Police establishment and Tools and Plant.
XXVII Iron Works--W.E. Miscellaneous ...	1,93,400	Consultation fees 12,000 Stationery and Printing and Library charges 24,300 Blast Furnace stores, and other supplies 6,000 Retorts 4,800 Chemical plant 2,400 Electricity and water-supply .. 3,600 Boilers and machine shop supplies 6,000 Yard and Civil Engineering includ- ing coal 13,500 Alcohol plant 3,600 Tar Plant 1,500 Foundry stores and supplies .. 90,700 Interest on additional Working Capital 25,000 <hr/> 1,93,400
XXIX Industrial Works Profits.—		
Mysore Arts and Crafts Work-shop and Indus- trial depot.	3,000	Represents commission on consignment articles sold.
Central Industrial Work- shop.	2,300	Represents hire on machinery and all other receipts than by the sale of manufactur- ing products.

ANNEXURE (iii)—concl'd.

Budget Head	Provision for 1229-30	Particulars
	Rs.	
Soap Factory ..	4,500	Represents receipts by the sale of liquid soap, perfumes, etc., as also by the sale of, empty barrels, drums and tins.
Expenditure Heads—		
12 General administration		
3 Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, etc.		
Legislative Council miscellaneous.	3,000	Lunch and other charges.
Representative Assembly miscellaneous.	15,000	Includes lunch charges, conveyance and boarding charges of press representatives rents of buildings, construction of sheds conservancy arrangements, lighting and hiring of furniture and other sundry charges.
17 Miscellaneous	5,000	
4 miscellaneous.		Includes provision for the grant of Rs. 2,500 to the Civic and Social Progress Association, etc., and other miscellaneous items.

ANNEXURE (v) (ii).

G. O. No. FL. 2578-667—G. F. 65-28-1, dated 29th September 1928.

Road Fund.

Directs the constitution of a — to provide adequate funds for carrying on ordered programme of road maintenance and development.

READ—

Letter No. 4483, dated 5th July 1928, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a statement showing the amount realised by the sale of the right to collect tolls on Provincial roads for the year 1928-29 and suggesting that the proceeds may be earmarked for the maintenance of roads of the locality, as far as possible, wherein the relative toll-gates are situated.

ORDER NO. FL. 2578-667—G. F. 65-28-1, DATED 29TH SEPTEMBER 1928.

The question of improving the financial arrangements for the upkeep and repairs of all Provincial roads in the State so as to enable them to stand the present day traffic, has been under the consideration of Government for some time.

It has been represented to Government that the existing annual allotments aggregating Rs. 5,16,000 for 2,122 miles of Provincial roads are very inadequate for their maintenance, having regard to the present cost of labour and prices of materials and that it is not possible to recoat even one furlong in a mile in a year without supplementary grants being given to the department.

The existing arrangement of supplementing the annual allotment with additional grant for special repairs has not been found to be satisfactory, as the latter would vary with the exigencies of General Finance and the Public Works Department is not thus assured of adequate funds to undertake a continuous programme of special repairs. The rapid development of motor transport throughout the State has aggravated these difficulties. To restore the roads to proper condition, it is estimated that an aggregate amount of Rs. 10 lakhs is additionally required for special repairs during the next three years.

2. In view of these considerations, Government are pleased to constitute a Road Fund and to sanction the following scheme, calculated to provide adequate funds for an ordered programme of road maintenance and development.

3. The main features of the scheme are:—

(i) The realisations from tolls and the fees levied on motor transport will be definitely earmarked for expenditure on maintenance of roads (including bridges) and these receipts will be supplemented by suitable grants from general revenues so as to assure the Public Works Department with a minimum annual grant for expenditure on all works of communications—(Roads and Bridges)—Original and Repairs.

(ii) The earmarked revenues as well as the Government grant will be credited to the Road Fund to which the amount actually spent on communications during the year will be debited.

(iii) The grant unspent in a year will not lapse but will be available for expenditure in future years.

(iv) The Public Works Department will be assured of a definite annual grant for a period of three years to enable it to draw up a programme of works and carry it out with the certainty of completing it.

(v) A committee will be formed in each District to suggest to the Public Works Departments, what works should be taken up for attention each year and also to communicate its observations to the Departmental Officers as to whether the works have been properly executed.

(vi) Two separate Major Heads will be opened in the Budget and Accounts, one on the Revenue side for showing all items of receipts which should be appropriated for expenditure on communications, and the other on the expenditure side for showing all charges on communications (both original and repairs).

4. The following changes in the classification of heads will be introduced in the Revised Estimates and Accounts of the current year.—

(1) A new head “XIX ‘A’ Communications” will be opened on the receipt side with the following minor heads:—

- (a) Tolls on Bridges and Roads.
- (b) Motor License fees (including Registration fees, Drivers’ License fees, Conductors’ License fees and fees for the issue of permits under Rule 30 of the Motor Vehicle Rules).
- (c) License fees for possession and transport of petrol.
- (d) Fees for issue of Brake Certificates.
- (e) Staging Bungalow fees.

(2) The new Major Head “23 A Communications” will comprise the following minor heads:—

I. ROADS.

(a) Original Works	Major	Minor
(b) Repairs	Ordinary	Special

II. BRIDGES.

(a) Original Works	Major	Minor
(b) Repairs	Ordinary	Special

III. ESTABLISHMENT.

IV. Tools and Plant.

V. Travellers’ Bungalows.

VI. Hill Stations.

VII. Road Fund.

5. The aggregate amount allowed in the current year's budget for the different purposes, to be brought under the new head "Communications" is as under:—

<i>Communications.</i>			Rs.
Original Major Works	...	...	1,44,000
Do Minor Works	...	...	19,000
Repairs Ordinary	...	...	5,16,400
Do Special	...	...	1,51,600
Travellers' Bungalows and Hill Stations	...	...	56,800
Total			<u>8,67,800</u>

It is stated that a sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs is required annually for a period of three years for carrying out urgent works on account of special repairs. Against this demand, there is a provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the current year's budget. About Rs. 2 lakhs more will have to be given to Public Works Department annually for undertaking the programme of special works. An annual minimum grant of Rs. 11 lakhs will accordingly be allotted to the Public Works Department for a period of three years (including the current year) for all works coming under the new Major Head Communications excluding the expenditure on Establishment, Tools and Plant which will be transferred on a proportionate basis from head of "24 Civil Works."

6. To make up this minimum grant of Rs. 11 lakhs during the current year, a schedule of demand will, in due course, be placed before the Legislative Council for a supply of Rs. 2,32,200.

7. Separate orders will issue regarding the constitution of District Committees, the personnel and the functions to be exercised by them.

ANNEXURE (v) (2).

G. O. No. FL. 7714-63—G. F. 149-28-1, dated 19th April 1929.

Grant for Irrigation Works.

Fixing the Government — at ten lakhs per annum from 1929-30.

READ—

Government Order No. 724-741—Camp Mysore, dated 17th October 1926, sanctioning a triennial programme of construction and restoration of Irrigation Works.

ORDER NO. FL. 7714-63—G. F. 149-28-1, DATED 19TH APRIL 1929.

In the order read above, Government laid down a policy of continuous attention to the construction of Irrigation Works and the restoration of tanks in the State and sanctioned a programme of their execution.

2. The annual outlay during the past three years has risen from Rs. 6½ lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. The budget grant during the current year for Irrigation Works charged directly or indirectly to Revenue is 14 lakhs financed from the following sources :—

	Rs.
1. Grant from current revenue ...	4 lakhs.
2. Interest on Famine Insurance Fund ...	3 „
3. Irrigation Capital Reserve ...	1 1/3 „
4. Contribution from Irrigation Cess Fund...	5 2/3 „
Total ...	14 lakhs

3. Irrigation Works have not received in the past as much attention as they deserve and Government consider that the existing financial arrangements for their construction should be improved.

4. Restoration of tanks has proved a perennial problem. Repairs of old Irrigation Works are heavily in arrears. The cost of restoration of all old tanks in the State is not likely to be less than a crore and half of rupees. Even if the programme of restoration of these works is spread over a period of 25 to 30 years, the annual demand on this accounts alone cannot be less than Rs. 5 or 6 lakhs.

5. In addition to the requirements of restoration, there are demands on account of construction of new works and the incidental establishment charges. Irrigation Works are mostly protective in their character and what return they

can yield is often deferred and it is also less than the interest on Capital invested on them. It is therefore desirable to increase the contribution from General Revenues for meeting wholly or partially the cost of large Irrigation Works which cannot satisfy the conditions of productive works.

6. Government accordingly direct that the annual grant to be allotted from General Revenues towards Irrigation Works including the interest income on the Famine Insurance Fund be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs with effect from the next official year.

7. The requirements on account of restoration works and establishment charges shall be the first charge on this annual grant, and the balance if any after meeting these demands together with the contributions from the Irrigation Capital Reserve, the Irrigation Cess Fund and other sources will be utilised on new works of construction. The grant unspent in a year will not lapse but will be funded and will be available for expenditure on Irrigation Works in future years.

8. The acreage contributions now classified as receipts under XIII Miscellaneous will also be shown as a lumpsum grant under 23, Irrigation Works charged to revenue, for being utilised on the works for which they are intended.

9. Outlay on Irrigation Works including ordinary maintenance and repairs are now financed from the following sources :—

1. Capital Funds.
2. Current Revenues.
3. Reserves formed from past surpluses.
4. Contributions from raiyats and other sources.
5. Irrigation Cess Fund.
6. Loans and advances, recoverable from raiyats.

10. Government consider it desirable to present, as one whole, all operations in regard to Irrigation Works. And for this purpose there should be a separate appendix to the General Budget dealing with all Irrigation Works including those financed from borrowed funds and also from Loans and Advances made by Government.

11. The Irrigation appendix to the General Budget will consist of the following parts :—

1. Outlay on Capital Works.
2. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.
3. Maintenance works and repairs chargeable to the Irrigation Cess Fund.
4. Works of restoration and maintenance of minor tanks to be undertaken by raiyats but financed from loans and advances from Government in the first instance.

Expenditure on works coming under part (1) will represent the Irrigation Capital Budget under the present arrangement.

Part (2) will replace the present budget under 23, Irrigation Works charged to revenue.

It will contain the following particulars of grants and appropriations :—

Appropriations.

			Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Original Works (Major)	...	...
2.	Do (Minor)	...	...
3.	Restoration of Minor Tanks	...	...
4.	Repairs	...	...
5.	Establishment	...	...
6.	Tools and Plant	..	...
7.	Suspense	...	...
Total			...		

Grants.

Lumpsum grant from General Revenues :—

Irrigation Capital Reserve	...	...	...
Irrigation Cess Fund	...	...	..
Other contributions	...	..	...
Total			...

The figures under class (3) will follow the Irrigation Cess Fund Budget which will continue to be separately sanctioned in the Revenue Department.

Works under class (4) will comprise those which are financed from the provision made in the Ways and Means budget under loans and advances and the cost of which is ultimately recoverable from raiyats under the Tank Maintenance Rules and Minor Tank Restoration Scheme.

12. The Comptroller is requested to give effect to the foregoing directions of Government in preparing the budget of next year and submit for the approval of Government in consultation with the Chief Engineer and the Revenue Commissioner a set of detailed rules for the guidance of all officers in the preparation of the Budget and Accounts of expenditure on Irrigation Works.

ANNEXURE (v) (3).

G. O. No. D. 6460-2 —S. O. F. 11-28-5, dated Bangalore, 20th December 1928.

Read :—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 2680, dated the 27th October 1928. from the Director of Sandal Oil Factories, submitting proposals for the formation of a special reserve fund for stabilising the sandal revenue.

ORDER No. D. 6460-2—S. O. F. 11-28-5, DATED BANGALORE,
20TH DECEMBER 1928.

The Director of Sandal Oil Factories is of opinion that in the Sandalwood Oil business, an unbroken succession of prosperous years is not to be counted upon and that bad years may be expected to occur occasionally. He proposes that a portion of the net Sandalwood revenue in favourable years should be set apart to form a Sandalwood Stabilisation Fund, which might be drawn upon in unfavourable years as necessity arises. He suggests that the excess in the realisations of 1927-28 over the revised estimates for the year might be set apart to form the nucleus of such a fund.

The Sandalwood Oil Board, agreeing with the Director, recommended that the demand of the administration on the Sandalwood Oil revenue should be limited to a figure to be fixed from time to time, and that the excess in realisations over that figure should be credited to the Special Reserve.

Government consider that this proposal is in the interest of General finance and also of the orderly financial working of the Sandal Oil Factories. They think, however, that it is unnecessary to form a separate fund for Sandalwood stabilisation as the State's Special Reserve can serve the purpose equally well. They direct that in future the convention be adopted of regarding the excess over the last five years' average net revenue from the factories as not available for the ordinary recurring expenditure of the administration and of crediting such excess to the Special Reserve.

This order will come into effect from the current year.

INDEX

Subject

Page No.

A

Accidents—Question and answer <i>re</i> accidents due to electric current and measures taken to prevent them	18
——See Motor Bus Accidents	18
Adichunchanagiri—Promise <i>re</i> the abolition of the liquor shop in —	93
Adikarnataka School—Complaint <i>re</i> non-payment of salary to the teacher of the — at Nagavara for more than a year ..	114
Adjournment Motion— <i>re</i> the orders of the City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore under Section 45 of the Police Regulation prohibiting the holding of meetings within the local areas of the two cities without obtaining licenses	61, 62, 122, 174-179
—— <i>re</i> the low percentage of passes in the Intermediate and B.A. degree examinations of the University in 1929	106, 133-138
——to discuss the disallowance of a large number of resolutions and questions from Special Interests and Minorities by the President disallowed	122
Agricultural Colony—scheme undertaken to relieve unemployment	68
——Criticisms <i>re</i> the — scheme	68, 69, 99, 117
——Main principle of the — scheme explained by the Director of Agriculture	69-73
——Suggestion that two men from the Agricultural School may be selected for the —	103
Agricultural Colonies—A scheme of establishing — under the Bhadra Channel sanctioned by Government	11
——Reply to criticisms <i>re</i> the scheme for the formation of — ..	216
Agricultural Department—Insufficiency of staff of the — ..	66
Agricultural Faculty—Increasing demand for establishment of an — in the University	70
Agricultural Farm at Marthur—Opening of a Primary School in the —	101
Agricultural Improvement—Committee appointed to consider the question of — in the State	9
Agriculture—Increase of expenditure under — due to grants made for purchase of serum	7
Akkihebbal—See Bridge	77
Amildari—Complaint <i>re</i> inadequate representation of Non-Brahmin community in promotion to the — grade ..	78

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Amildari—Direct recruitment to the —	99
——Better representation of Vokkaligars in the — grade prayed for	99
——Percentage of Non-Brahmins in the — service	152
——Appointment of a selection committee to make or recommend appointments to the — and Deputy Amildari suggested	155
Amildari List—treated as confidential and reasons for the same	157
Amildars—Question and answer <i>re</i> the amount of fixed allowances given to — in lieu of actual training allowances and touring by —	142-145
——See State Forests	163
Amildars and Deputy Amildars—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of persons appointed as — during the last 5 years with castewar particulars	152-158
Appeals and Revision Cases before Government—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — and the number disposed of after hearing parties	31-33
Appointments—See Central Recruitment Board	34
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — in the various grades of State service held by members of each community	34
——See Board	210-214
Arms Regulation—See Licenses	170
Assets—Increase of material — of the State over liabilities during the three years ending 30th June 1930	2
——Total — of the State at the end of June 1926 and June 1930 as represented by the capital works, cash and investments	2
Assistant Commissioners—Representation <i>re</i> rescinding the order empowering — and Ex-officio Magistrates to try certain Criminal Cases	173
Ayurvedic Dispensaries—Larger grants for — prayed for	118

B

B.A. Examination—See Adjournment Motion	106, 133-138
B.A. and B Sc. Examinations—Percentage of passes in — for three years from 1927	136
Backward Communities—Question <i>re</i> the inadequate representation of — in the establishment relating to the Irwin Canal Scheme	35-44
——See Inspectorate	92
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of men belonging to — employed in the Iron Works	187-190
——See Chief Court	209
——See Board	210-214
——See Central Recruitment Board	212
Badanaval Khadi Centre—Question and answer <i>re</i> the working of the — and the starting of such centres in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts	55-57

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Balagi Poles—Provision made in the budget of the Forest Department for supply of — to the Electrical Department ..	12
Bangalore Water Supply Scheme—still under the investigation of the Special Committee	14
Belur Town—Government grant prayed for, for the water supply scheme to —	64
Bench Courts—Working of — represented as unsatisfactory owing to want of separate buildings, etc. ..	115, 116
B.E.'s—Appointment of — as Overseers	43, 99
Bhadra Channel—See Agricultural Colonies	11
Bill—General principles of — to change the designation of the Chief Court of Mysore and discussions thereon ..	19-21
—— to amend Section 103, Land Revenue Code, and discussions thereon	21, 22
—— further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926	23, 24
—— further to amend the Mysore Mines Regulation, 1906, and discussions thereon	202-209
Birur-Shimoga Railway line—Suggestion for the use of 60 lbs. instead of 50 lb. rails for the —	76
Board—Resolution <i>re</i> constituting a — with non-official majority for making all appointments, gazetted or non-gazetted, in the State Service with a view to increase the representation of Backward Communities	210-214
Bridge—Provision for the construction of the — at Akkihebbal prayed for	77
Budget—Separate — covering all Irrigation works proposed to be drawn up in future.	4
—— Discussions on the — for 1929-30	62-80, 91-106, 113-122
Budget Estimates— for 1929-30	7
Building Materials—See State Forests	163
Building Sites—Sales of — behind the Central Jail, Bangalore, not confirmed owing to inadequate prices	6
—— Revenue expected from sale of — behind the Bangalore Central Jail	8, 66
Bus Charges—See Travelling Allowance	117
Butler Committee—Reference to the report of the — and its recommendations with regard to customs revenue, etc. ..	14-16

C

Canals—Suggestion for planting cocoanut trees along the — ..	66
Capital Expenditure—Total — in 1928-29	7
Capital Outlay—Grant for — in 1929-30	13
Capital Works—Assets of the State as represented in the — ..	2
Cardamom—Representation <i>re</i> application of the provisions of the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation to — also ..	25
Carnegie Scheme—See Unemployment	97
Carts—Announcement <i>re</i> exemption of the country — from payment of toll at the newly established provincial toll-gates except those carrying timber	200, 216
Cash and Investments—Assets of the State in the shape of — at the end of June 1930	2

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No</i>
Cash Balance—Reduction of — at the commencement of the budget year 1929-30	74
Casualties—See Electricity	18
Cattle—Value of — exported from the State every year	9
—Discouraging sale of — to outsiders by levy of tax suggested and opposed	101
Cattle Breeding Station—Special provision made in the Budget for establishing a — at Ajjampur	9, 10
Cattle Fairs—Levy of grazing fee on cattle taken to — represented as a hardship	163
Cawnpore Dyeing School—Deputation of students to the —	119
Central Distillery—Provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs for purchase of the machinery in the —	12
Central Jail, Bangalore—See Building Sites	6, 8, 66
Central Recruitment Board—Proposal of the — to compile information of appointments in all grades of service held by the several communities in the State, under consideration of Government	34
—Suggestions of the — with regard to the improvement of the representation of Backward Communities in the State service sent up to Government	212
Central Sericultural Farm—Location of the — at Mysore criticised as being of not much use to the raiyats	96
Ceylon Type—for school buildings represented as unsuitable	115
Chamarajanagar Taluk—See Resettlement	44-46
Channapatna—Reference to water scarcity in —	114
Channapatna High School—Grant given to — represented as inadequate	114
Charitable Endowments—Representation <i>re</i> interest on — (not discussed)	24
Chief Court—See Bill	19-21
—Fixing the period of appointment and pay of Judges of the —	20, 79, 98
—Resolution recommending that at least two Judges of the — should be from Backward Communities	209
Chief Judge—Objection to the principle of enhancing the pay of the — now and then	79
Chiknaikanhalli—Repairs to the Prasanna Rameswara Temple at — urged	119
Chintamani Municipality—Opening of a High School on a grant-in-aid by the — sanctioned	215
Cirrhosis—See Infantile —	54
City improvements—unduly favoured to the detriment of that of villages	121
City Magistrates of Mysore and Bangalore—See Adjournment Motion	61, 62, 122, 174-179
Cocoanut Trees—Planting of — all along the canals suggested	66
Coffee—Representation <i>re</i> reducing the upset price fixed on — wet and dry lands disposed of in <i>malki</i> sale	25
Coffee Bank—Resolution on the budget <i>re</i> making provision in it for starting a — at Chikmagalur	123
Coffee Estates—Question and answer <i>re</i> the proposed re survey of — with a view to detect encroachments	81-83

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation—See Cardamom ..	25
College Fees—See University	9, 98, 113, 117
Committee—See Agricultural Improvement ..	9
—appointed to consider the questions arising out of the levy of surcharge on petrol by the Government of India ..	89, 90
—proposed to be appointed to enquire into the question of admission into Engineering and Medical Colleges ..	99
—See Retrenchment	131, 132
—See Cow-slaughter	147
—proposed to be appointed to consider all questions relat- ing to sandal trees on private lands ..	162
Committee of Visitors—Question and answer <i>re</i> the powers and functions of the — appointed to visit the Bhadravati Iron Works	187, 188, 190-195
Communications—Large increase of expenditure under — due to forward policy adopted by Government ..	6
Compassionate Gratuities—A scheme of — for families of officers dying while in service or soon after retirement, sanctioned ..	12
—Introduction of the scheme of — commended ..	79
Compulsory Primary Education—See Primary Education ..	123-128
—See Primary Education	132
Constitutional Assemblies—Giving effect to resolutions passed in — of the State	97
Conventions—proposed for the future to ensure continuous pro- gress of expansion in certain departments ..	2, 4
—proposed for road irrigation works, sandal oil factories and University recognized as tending to steady progress ..	217
Cow-slaughter—Question and answer <i>re</i> the personnel and recom- mendations of the Committee appointed for prevention of— ..	147
—Representation <i>re</i> enacting proper legislation to prevent — in the State	169
Creosoting Plant—Revenue expected from the operation of the — in 1929-30	8
—Expenditure on the — covered by increased receipts ..	12
Crop Improvement—Measures sanctioned for — in the State ..	10
Customs Revenue—Recommendation of the Indian States' Com- mittee with regard to Indian States' share in the — ..	15, 16
Cyanide Dust—See Tanks	27, 28

D

Dalavaikere Tank—Division of the water running into — to Borena- kanve suggested in view of its breached condition ..	119
Date Goves—Plantations of — newly started criticised ..	77
—Representation <i>re</i> disposal of — overgrown with lantana	166
—Discouraging the maintenance of — suggested as a means of stopping the drink evil	166
Date Sugar—Manufacture of — suggested as a means of making up the loss of Excise revenue	166
Defalcation—See Sandal Oil	83-89
Devadaya Inams—Representation <i>re</i> appointment of a committee in each taluk to suggest measures for improvement of — ..	158

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Dewan President—Expression of gratitude to the — on behalf of the Assembly	217
Dharmadarsis—Appointment of — for temples wherever required, promised	158
Disallowance of Questions and Resolutions—See Adjournment Motion	122
District Boards Regulation—Bill further to amend the Mysore — 1926	23, 24
District Economic Superintendents—Amendment of the District Boards Regulation so as to enable — to attend District Board meetings	23, 24
—Suggestion to interest Village Panchayet work to Sheikdars under the supervision of —	92
—Placing Village Panchayets under the control of — suggested	103
—Abolition of the posts of — suggested	113
District Sanitary Officer—separation of duties of — from those of Medical Officer suggested	104
Drink Evil—See Prohibition	155, 166
Drinking Water Wells—See Wells	29-31, 53, 54, 64, 116, 216
Drugs—See Hospitals	102, 104
Dyeing—Deputation of students for training in — to Germany instead of to Cawnpore Dyeing School suggested	119

E

Education Cess—Suggestion that — should be entirely utilized for Primary Education	80
—Suggestion that the — collected in a Panchayet area may be spent within that area alone	92
—Levy — from Government servants in receipt of Rs. 100 and above	95
—Making the levy of — in municipal areas compulsory	95
—Contribution from — for expenditure on Primary Education to be shown separately in Budget	115
Electrical Department—Provision made for — in 1929-30	13
Electrical Revenue—Falling off in — in 1928-29 expected owing to consumption of less power at Mettur	6
—Anticipated increase in — in 1929-30	8
Electricity—Question and answer <i>re</i> adopting measures to prevent casualties due to —	18
Electric Lighting—Suggestion not to provide — to Municipalities having no funds for good sanitation	118
Electric Lights—See Malur	80
Electric Pump—Supply of an — to Hunsur town prayed for	121
Encroachments—See Coffee Estates	81, 82
Engineering and Medical Colleges—See Committee	99
—Inter Science courses leading to — criticised as an impediment to students	99
Engineering Course—Number of passes in Intermediate leading to —	134
Epidemic Diseases of Cattle — Committee appointed to consider among other things the question of the control of —	10

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Equipment—Provision for — of Primary and Middle Schools ..	78
Establishments—Question and answer <i>re</i> furnishing a tabular statement of — of different departments in the State ..	47-52
——Reduction of expenditure on — ..	63
Examinations—See Adjournment Motion ..	133-138
Excise Department—Provision of Rs. 1½ lakhs in the — for the purchase of the machinery in the Central Distillery ..	12
Excise Revenue—Increase of Rs. 4 lakhs over the budgeted amount under — ..	5
——Decrease of — anticipated in 1929-30 ..	8
——Reducing the income from — ..	77
Excise Shops—Representation <i>re</i> arrangements to be made to keep open — only in the evenings ..	167
Expenditure—Comparative statement showing progress in Revenue and — during the three years ending 30th June 1930 ..	3
——Total — in 1928-29 chargeable to Revenue and Reserves ..	6
——Departments in which increase of — occurred ..	6
——Budgeted for in 1929-30 ..	7
——Increase of — for Irrigation Works, Education and Agricultural Departments ..	8
——Suggestion to cut down — instead of drawing upon the Reserves ..	93
——See Retrenchment ..	105, 113, 131, 132
Expenditure on Establishments—Reduction of — suggested ..	63
Export of Cattle—Annual value of — from the State ..	9

F

Failures—Adjournment motion <i>re</i> the large percentage of — in the examinations conducted by the University in 1929 ..	133-138
Famine Insurance Fund—Amount of interest on — proposed to be utilized in 1929-30 ..	74
——Utilization of interest on — criticised ..	75, 76
——See Interest ..	75, 93, 94
Federation—Conditions necessary to ensure a lasting Political — of the 'two Indias' ..	15
Feeding in Temples—Representation <i>re</i> throwing open — to Non-Brahmin communities ..	167-169
Fees—See University ..	9, 98, 113, 117
Finance and Taxation Committee—Complaint <i>re</i> recommendations of the — not being acted up to in framing the Budget ..	127
Financial position—Improvement in the — of the State ..	1
Fire Engines—See Resolution on the Budget ..	122
First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of original cases filed, etc., in the — from 1921-22 to 1927-28 ..	17, 18
Fixed Travelling Allowance—See Amildars ..	142-145
Forests—See State Forests ..	162, 163
Fraud—See Sandal Oil ..	83-89

G

Gomal and Kharab Lands—See Phode Charges ..	27
---	----

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Government—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of appeals and revision cases filed before — during the last three years ..	31-33
Grainages—Proposals for establishing — at Sidlaghatta and Mugur under consideration	96
Grant-in-aid—See Temperance Federation	77
Grant-in-aid Schools—Conversion of — into Government Schools prayed for	120
Gratuities—See Compassionate Gratuities	12
Grazing Fee—Representation <i>re</i> levy of — on cattle actually grazing in the State Forests instead of the lump-sum levy ..	162, 163
—See Cattle Fairs	163

H

Hearing of Parties—Question <i>re</i> — in appeals and revision cases on the file of Government	31-33
High Court of Judicature—Bill to designate the Chief Court of Mysore as the — and discussions thereon	19-21
High School—Grant given to the — at Channapatna represented as inadequate	114
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — in each district	180
—s—Proposals of the Municipal Councils of Chintamani and Malavalli to open — sanctioned	215
Hissedars—See Record of Rights Fees	25, 26
Honnali Taluk—Special concessions in the matter of grant of building materials from State Forests for people of — prayed for	164
Hospital—See Shimoga	100
—s—Provision for drugs in — represented as inadequate ..	102
—Regulating the supply of drugs to — according to the number of patients suggested	104
—Establishment of more — in the Malnad urged	116
Hulbanni—Levy of — on cattle taken to cattle fairs for grazing on the way represented as a hardship	163
Hulbanni and Amarai Collections—Making over the — to Village Panchayet suggested	64
Hunsur Town—Supply of an electric pump to — prayed for	121

I

Inams—See Devadaya Inams	158
Indian States' Committee—Brief reference to the financial aspects of the report of the —	14-16
Industrial Education—Provision made for — represented as inadequate	119
Industries and Commerce Department—See Scholarships	119
Infantile Cirrhosis—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of deaths from — and preventive measures taken by Government ..	54
Insolvents—Number of — in the State in 1927-28	63
Inspectorate—Reference to the inadequate representation of Backward communities in the — for Primary Education ..	92

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Inspectors—Suggestion to abolish the posts of Village Panchayet — and to entrust their work to Sheikdars	92, 93
Interest—Increase of revenue from — in 1928-29	6
—Estimate of receipts from — in 1929-30 less by more than Rs. 1 lakh	74
—See Famine Insurance Fund	74
—New procedure for showing figmas relating to — not meant to cover up loss of —	75, 76
—Misapprehension <i>re</i> the — drawn from Famine Insurance Fund shown on the revenue side in the Budget	75, 93, 94
—Causes for the rise of receipts under — in 1928-29	76
—Decrease of Rs. 35,000 and Rs. 25,000 under — from Government Securities and other Securities respectively accounted for	94
Interest on Debt—Increased provision made in the Budget for — on account of deposits under the five-year Fixed Deposit Scheme	12
Intermediate and B.A. Examination—See Adjournment Mo- tion	106, 133-138
Intermediate College, Shimoga—See Science Section	100
Intermediate Examination—Percentage of passes in —	134, 137
Inter-Science Courses—See Engineering and Medical Colleges	99
Iron Works—Provision made for — in 1929-30	13
—Amount sanctioned to Bhadravati — for steel manu- facture and iron foundry	65
—Steel manufacture in the Bhadravati —	78
—Suggestion for converting the Bhadravati — into a joint stock company	78
—Amount written off in the —	99
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the working of the pipe foundry in the Bhadravati — and other particulars relating to the Works	186-195
Irrigation and Road Works—Constitution of a fund for — appre- ciated	115
Irrigation Cess—Representation <i>re</i> the abolition of the levy of —	24
Irrigation Reserve—Balance at the credit of — at the end of the year 1928-29	7
—Amount proposed to be drawn from — for irrigation works in 1929-30	13
Irrigation Works—Convention adopted for — providing an annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs in addition to sums provided for capital works	4, 79
—Convention proposed with regard — recognised as tend- ing to steady development	217
—Separate budget covering all — proposed to be drawn up in future and issued as an appendix to general budget estimates	4
—Provision of Rs. 15 lakhs for — in 1929-30	8, 13
—Constitution of a project division for preparing projects for — suggested	115
Irwin Canal Works—Additional grant of Rs. 6 lakhs sanctioned for —	7
—Provision made for — in 1929-30	13

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Irwin Canal Works—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of officers (from Executive Engineers down to Head Coolies) working in the — and the communities to which they belong	35-44
——Expenditure on establishment for — small compared to the total grant	66
Itinerant Magistrates—Extending the system of — further under consideration	115

J

Jatras—See Resolution on the Budget	122
Judges of the Chief Court—Suggestion to fix the term of office, salary, etc, of —	20, 79, 98
——Resolution recommending that at least two — should be from Backward communities	209
Judicial and Police Departments—See Recruitment Rules	63
——Suggestion to place the — in charge of European Officers	63
——Suggestion to place the — in charge of European Officers deprecated	66, 105
——Better representation of Backward Classes in the — urged	66
Judicial Powers—Representation <i>re</i> rescinding the order conferring — on certain Assistant Commissioners	173
Judiciary—Making the — independent of the Executive	105

K

Kadur-Chickmagalur Railway—Revival of the scheme of opening —	104
Kaniyars—Representation <i>re</i> free grant of lands to poor —	161
Kannada—Making — the medium of instruction in Schools being given effect to gradually	113, 114
——Percentage of passes in — examination	134
Kannada Reporters—Suggestion for appointing — noted for consideration	107
Kans—Representation <i>re</i> giving to the Khatedars the trees standing on — at concessional rates	164
Khadi Centre—See Badanval Khadi Centre	55-57
Khatedars or Shikmidars—See Record of Rights Fees	25, 26
Kiralbhogi timber—Representation <i>re</i> giving — at concessional rates of seigniorage to the raiyats	164
Kolar District—See Tanks	27, 28
——Remission of assessment in —	80, 146, 147
——See Railway Cess	200-202
Koppa and Thirthahalli—Improvement of the means of communication between — requested	121
Koppa Taluk—Establishment of a hospital in — prayed for	116
Krishnarajasagara Dam Works—Provision made for — in 1929-30	13
Kumsi Sub-Taluk—Special concessions in the matter of grant of building materials from State Forests for people of — prayed for	164

L

Lambanies—Larger provision for scholarship for — and the establishment of a boarding school for — prayed for ..	116
——Representation <i>re</i> raising the extent of land to be granted to — to 15 acres ..	160
——Representation <i>re</i> empowering Amildars to grant lands to — ..	160
Land Mortgage Bank—Appointment of a separate officer for the — in accordance with the wishes of the Assembly ..	67
——Opening of a — in the Malnad prayed for ..	100
Land Revenue Code—Bill to amend Section 103, — and discussions thereon ..	21, 22
Liabilities—Total — of the State expected at the end of June 1930 ..	2
Licenses—Representation <i>re</i> reducing the rates of fees for — under the Arms Regulation ..	170
Liquor Shops—Removing — far away from residential quarters ..	93
——Representations <i>re</i> making arrangements to keep open — only in the evenings ..	167
Live Stock—Committee appointed to consider among other things improvement of — in the State ..	9
Local Fund Dispensaries—Inconvenience caused to Local Boards for want of fixed grants to — ..	115
Lock-up—Opening of a separate district — at Shimoga ..	101
Loud Speaker—Installation of — in the Assembly Hall suggested ..	111
Lymph—See Vaccination ..	118

M

Madhava Rao, Mr. N.—Question and answer <i>re</i> the deputation of — to Europe in connection with the sandal oil fraud ..	83-89
Magadi Taluk—Question and answer <i>re</i> the inconvenience caused to the people of — by the civil jurisdiction over the taluk being attached to the Munsiff's Court at Closepet ..	146
Maharaja's High School, Mysore—Reference to the inconvenience caused to students of — by taking up the school buildings in connection with R.A. sessions ..	118
Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore—Resolution <i>re</i> admission of pupils of all communities to the — for study ..	209
Malaria—Possibility of the control of — to be tested in Agricultural Colonies ..	73
Malvalli—Transfer of the school at — to another place ..	103
Malvalli Municipality—Opening of a High School on a grant-in-aid basis by the — sanctioned ..	215
Malnad—Prevalence of Infantile Cirrhosis in the — ..	55
——Larger provision for supply of quinine in — prayed for ..	78
——See Teachers ..	100, 101
——Improvement of communications in the — urged ..	105
Malnad Improvement—Provision made in the Budget in 1929-30 for — represented as inadequate and larger provision urged ..	78, 100, 104, 116

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Mallikarjunaswami Temple—Question and answer <i>re</i> repairs to — at Pankajanahalli, Chiknaikanhalli Taluk ..	141, 148
Malur—Providing electric lights to — ..	80
Mandya—Need for more houses in — due to the establishment of a Court and suggestion to collect only actual cost of sites from intending builders ..	79
Maralwadi Tank—Larger provision for the — work prayed for ..	114
Marthur—See Primary School ..	101
Maskal Tank—Question and answer <i>re</i> the breaching of the — in Hiriyur Taluk ..	112, 113
Maternity Hospital—Suggestion to meet the maintenance charges of the proposed — at Tirthahalli out of Malnad Improve- ment Funds ..	100
——Resolution on the Budget <i>re</i> making provision for start- ing the — at Tirthahalli ..	128-130
Medical College—Expenditure on — in the State compared to that in Bombay and Madras ..	117
Medical College Buildings—Grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs for construction of — in 1929-30 ..	5, 67
Medical Course—Number of passes in Intermediate leading to —	134, 137
Mettings and Assemblies—holding of—See Adjournment Motion	61, 62, 122, 174-179
Menial Establishment—Increase of pay of — ..	117
Metur Project—Agreement <i>re</i> supply of electric power for — to take effect from June 1929 ..	8
Middle Schools—Number of incomplete — remaining to be con- verted into complete — ..	120
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — in each taluk and supplementary questions regarding their unequal distri- bution ..	180-183
Mills—See Strikes ..	139-142
Mines Regulation—Bill further to amend the Mysore — 1906 and discussions thereon ..	202-209
Minor Municipalities—Provision for — represented as inadequate	79
Minorities and Special Interests—Suggestion to fix the number of questions to be put by members from — in the Representa- tive Assembly ..	53
Motor Bus Accidents—Question and answer <i>re</i> taking measures to prevent — and insuring the buses in respect of injury to passengers ..	18
Municipal Areas—See Education Cess ..	95
Municipalities—See Minor Municipalities ..	79
——to pay a portion of the cost of primary education ..	103
——See Electric Lighting ..	118
Munsiff's Court—See First Munsiff's Court ..	17, 18
Munsiff's Court, Closepet—See Magadi Taluk ..	146
Muzrai Institutions—Provision made for repairs to — represented as very meagre ..	119
Muzrai Investments—Representation <i>re</i> conversion of — in Gov- ernment of India 3½ per cent bonds to fixed deposits of Mysore Government Savings Bank (not discussed) ..	24
Muzrai Temples—Question and answer <i>re</i> funds at the credit of and repairs to — in the State ..	148-151

Subject	Page No.
Mysore City Improvement—Complaint <i>re</i> the unduly large grants for —	64

N

Nagavara—See Adi-Karnataka School	114
Nagenahalli Farm—Converted into a paddy breeding station ..	10
Nanjangud Taluk—See Resettlement	44-46
New Members—sworn in	1
Newspaper—Suggestion to hold judicial enquiry before stopping any —	97
——Question and answer <i>re</i> names of — and addresses of persons who applied for permission to edit — etc., since 1925-26 and of — for which permission was withdrawn ..	17, 57-61
Newspapers Regulation—Draft of a Bill to be substituted for the present — under consideration of Government	53, 58, 60
Night Schools—Decrease in the total number of pupils due to abolition of —	124
Non-Brahmins—Plea for increasing the representation of — in Public Services	96, 97
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the percentage of — in the Amildari Service	152
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — employed in the Bhadravati Iron Works	187-190

O

Oath of Allegiance—New members of the Assembly who took the —	1
——Arrangements made for non-official members of the Representative Assembly taking —	97
Original Cases—See First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City ..	17, 18

P

Passes—Figures relating to the percentage of — in the various examinations conducted by the University in 1929	133, 134, 136, 137
Pay—See Chief Judge	79
——See Teachers	103, 104, 130
Pension Scheme—Defects in the — remedied by the scheme of compassionate gratuities	12
Petrol—Question and answer <i>re</i> the amount expected to be collected in the State from the levy of surcharge on — by the Government of India and the claim of the Mysore Durbar to that amount	89-91
Petrol Tax—Share of the Mysore State in the — levied by the Government of India not settled	196
Phode Charges—Representation <i>re</i> reduction of — on Gomai and Kharab lands	27
Pipe Foundry—Question and answer <i>re</i> the working of the — in the Bhadravati Iron Works and further additions proposed to it	186-195

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No</i>
Ploughs—Sale of — in the Malnad very low as compared to sale in the Maidan	70
——Provision for the purchase of — represented as inadequate	116
Police—See Reserve Police	121
Police and Judicial Departments—Placing — under European Officers	63, 66, 105
Police Constables—Building of barracks for — suggested ..	102
Police Department—Provision for re-organization of — made in the Budget for 1929-30	13
——Appointment of a Deputy Inspector-General in the — suggested	120
——Posting of Civilian officers in the — criticised	120, 121
Police Force—Provision made for improving the strength of the —	12
Police Regulation—See Adjournment Motion	61, 62, 174-179
Police Training School—Teaching traffic management in the — instead of deputing men to Bombay	121
Post and Telegraph Departments—Recommendations of the Butler Committee with regard to the share of the Indian States in the profits of the —	16
Potgi—Increase of — to Thotis and Talaries prayed for ..	121
Prasanna Rameswara Temple—Government grant equal to the donation offered for repairs to the — at Chiknaikanhalli requested	119
Press—Suggestion to increase the facilities of the — ..	97
——Complete liberty of — opposed	103
Press Law—See Newspapers Regulation	57, 58
Primary and Middle Schools—See Equipment	78
——See Teachers	130
Primary Education—See Inspectorate	92
——Complaint <i>re</i> reduction of grants for — shown to be groundless	65
——Larger provision for — in rural areas prayed for ..	77
——Amount spent on — in the State	95
——Grants for — represented as very inadequate	66, 91, 95
——Increased grants for — prayed for	98, 99, 102, 104, 114, 116, 118, 119
——Improvement of — in the Malnad urged	105
——Resolution of the Assembly <i>re</i> setting apart the rebate in the subsidy for —	113
——Expenditure on — to be shown districtwar in future budgets	115
——Resolution on the Budget <i>re</i> making a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for introducing compulsory —	123-128
——Resolution on the Budget <i>re</i> earmarking the savings from reduction of subsidy for the expansion of compulsory —	132
——Increase of the grant for — in rural areas announced in the Dewan's Concluding Remarks	215
Primary School—Opening of a — in the Agricultural Farm at Marthur	101
——See School Buildings	104
——s— See Teachers	103, 104

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Primary School—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — in each taluk and undertaking a survey of — with a view to start Middle Schools wherever necessary ..	180-183
Proceedings of the Representative Assembly—Complaint <i>re</i> incorrect reporting of the Dasara Session in 1928 ..	107
Prohibition—Representation <i>re</i> formation of a committee to for- mulate a — scheme to stop drinking ..	165, 166
Promissory Notes—Representation <i>re</i> amending the Stamps Regu- lation so as to admit unstamped or insufficiently stamped — in evidence on payment of penalty ..	171, 173

Q

Question and Answer — <i>re</i> the names of newspapers and address- es of persons who applied for permission to edit papers since 1925-26 and newspapers for which permission was withdrawn	17, 57-61
—— <i>re</i> the number of original cases filed, disposed of and pending in the First Munsiff's Court, Bangalore City, from 1921-22 to 1927-28	17, 18
—— <i>re</i> taking measures to prevent motor bus accidents and insuring motor buses in respect of injury to passengers ..	18
—— <i>re</i> adopting measures to prevent casualties due to electric current	18
—— <i>re</i> remission of wet assessment in respect of tanks silted up with cyanide dust in Kolar District	27, 28
—— <i>re</i> reducing the atchkat under tanks having no adequate supply of water owing to silt	28, 29
—— <i>re</i> the expenditure incurred by Taluk Boards, District Boards and Government for the sinking of drinking water wells	29-31
—— <i>re</i> the number of appeals and revision cases on the file of Government and the number disposed of after hearing parties during the last 3 years	31-33
—— <i>re</i> the number of appointments in the various grades of State Service held by members of each community ..	34
—— <i>re</i> the number of officers (from Executive Engineers down to Head Coolies) working in the Irwin Canal and the communities to which they belong	35-44
—— <i>re</i> furnishing a tabular statement of establishments of the different departments in the State	47-52
—— <i>re</i> giving loans free of interest to members of Viswa- karma Community engaged in metal industry ..	52
—— <i>re</i> the number of villages with a population of 200 and above and of those which have no drinking water wells among them	53, 54
—— <i>re</i> the number of deaths from Infantile Cirrhosis and preventive measures taken by Government	54
—— <i>re</i> the working of the Badanaval Khadi Centre and the starting of such centres in Shimoga and Chitaldrug Dis- tricts	55-57
—— <i>re</i> the number of newspapers whose licenses were cancel- led by Government and reasons for the cancellation ..	57-61

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Question and Answer— <i>re</i> the proposed re-survey of coffee estates with a view to detect encroachments...	81-83
— <i>re</i> the fraud in sandal oil sales and the deputation of Mr. N. Madhava Rao to Europe in that connection	83-89
— <i>re</i> the amount expected to be collected in the State from the levy of surcharge on petrol by the Government of India and the claim of the Mysore Durbar to the amount	89-91
— <i>re</i> the agencies for sale of sandal oil in and outside the State and the agency at Bombay	107-111
— <i>re</i> the breaching of the Maskal Tank in Hiriyr Taluk	112, 113
— <i>re</i> the strikes in the spinning and manufacturing companies in Bangalore and the steps taken to prevent them	139-142
— <i>re</i> the amount of fixed allowances given to Amildars in lieu of actual travelling allowances and touring by Amildars	142-145
— <i>re</i> the inconvenience to the people of Magadi Taluk caused by the Munsiff's Court at Closepet exercising jurisdiction over the taluk	146
— <i>re</i> the remission of wet assessment granted or recommended in 1928-29 in each district with particular reference to the villages and tanks in Kolar District	146, 147
— <i>re</i> the personnel and recommendations of the committee appointed for prohibition of cow-slaughter	147
— <i>re</i> the number of Muzrai Temples in the State and repairs to the Mallikarjunaswami Temple in Chiknaikanhalli Taluk	148-151
— <i>re</i> the amount sanctioned and spent in 1928-29 for restoration of tanks and the number of tanks for which projects have been prepared	151
— <i>re</i> the number of persons appointed as Amildars and Deputy Amildars during the last 5 years and the percentage of Non-Brahmins in the Amildari Service	152-158
— <i>re</i> the number of High Schools in each district and of Middle and Primary Schools in each taluk at the end of the year 1927-28 and the number of school buildings provided at Government cost	180-183
— <i>re</i> the area cultivated in the bed of and under the Vani Vilas Sagara, the assessment collected and the water rate levied, etc., since 1924-25	183-186
— <i>re</i> the working of the pipe foundry in the Bhadravati Iron Works and other particulars relating to the works	186-195
Questions—Fixing the number of — to be put by members representing Special Interests	53
Questions without Replies—Promise held out to supply printed list of — to members of the Assembly a week before the meeting	19
Quinine—Larger provision for supply of — in Malnad prayed for	78

R

Rails—See Birur-Shimoga railway line	76
Railway Cess—Resolution <i>re</i> abolition of the levy of—in the Kolar District	200-202

Subject	Page No.
Railway Department—Reference to the increase of expenditure on establishments in the —	65
Railways—Traffic receipts under — very low in 1928-29 ..	8
—Provision made for — in 1929-30	13
—Increase in the earnings and decrease in working expenditure of the Mysore — during the last six years ..	117
Record of Rights—Increase under stamps due to levy of — fees ..	6
—Receipts from the — scheme sufficient to make the scheme self-supporting	11
—Representation <i>re</i> reduction of charges per phode of land levied under the — scheme	44
—Introduction of the — in Malur Taluk in 1929-30 prayed for	79
Record of Rights Fees—Representation <i>re</i> levying the — from the <i>hissedars</i> and exempting the <i>khatedars</i> or <i>shikmidars</i> from the —	25, 26
—Reduction of the rate of — promised to be considered ..	26
Recruitment Rules—Suggestion for not applying — to the Judicial and Police Departments	63
Remission—See Tanks	27, 28
—Representation <i>re</i> revising the rules relating to the grant of — of wet assessment	46
—See Kolar District	80
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the — of wet assessment granted in 1928-29 in each district with particular reference to the villages and tanks in Kolar District ..	146, 147
Re-organization—See Revenue Department	11
Representation— <i>re</i> abolition of the levy of Irrigation Cess ..	24
— <i>re</i> Conversion of Muzrai investments in Government of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds to fixed deposits of Mysore Government Savings Bank (not discussed) ..	24
— <i>re</i> interest on charitable endowments (not discussed) ..	24
— <i>re</i> reducing the upset price fixed on coffee, wet and dry lands disposed of in <i>maliki</i> sale	25
— <i>re</i> application of the provisions of Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation to Cardamom also	25
— <i>re</i> levying the fees for Record of Rights from the <i>hissedar</i> and exempting the <i>khatedars</i> or <i>shikmidars</i> ..	25, 26
— <i>re</i> reduction of <i>phode</i> charges on gomal and kharab lands	27
— <i>re</i> reduction of charges per phode of land levied under the Record of Rights scheme	44
— <i>re</i> appointing a Committee to examine the rates of assessment fixed in the Resettlement of T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar Taluks	44-46
— <i>re</i> revising the rules relating to the grant of remission of wet assessment	46
— <i>re</i> appointment of a Committee in each taluk to suggest measures for improvement of Devadaya Inams ..	158
— <i>re</i> regulating the disposal of Takarar Takhtas by the issue of summons to parties, etc. ..	158-160
— <i>re</i> empowering Amildars to grant lands to Lambanies. .	160

	Subject	Page No.
Representation—	<i>re</i> increasing the extent of lands to be granted to	
	Lambanies to 15 acres	160
	— <i>re</i> free grant of lands to poor Kaniyars	161
	— <i>re</i> revising the rules regarding the shooting of wild animals (tigers)	161
	— <i>re</i> giving one-fourth of the income from Sandal trees to land-owners	162
	— <i>re</i> levy of grazing fees on cattle actually grazing in the State Forests instead of a lump-sum levy	162, 163
	— <i>re</i> empowering Amildars to issue free licenses for getting building materials from State Forests	163
	— <i>re</i> giving to the raiyats <i>kiralbhogi</i> Timber at concessional rates of seigniorage	164
	— <i>re</i> giving to the khatedars the trees standing on <i>kans</i> at concessional rates	164
	— <i>re</i> formation of a Committee to go into the question of prohibiting drinking	165, 166
	— <i>re</i> disposal of date groves overgrown with lantana	166
	— <i>re</i> arrangements to be made to keep open excise shops only in the evenings	167
	— <i>re</i> the feeding of persons of all communities in <i>Shiva-kootas</i> and <i>Vishnukootas</i> in the temples	167-169
	— <i>re</i> enacting proper legislation to prevent cow-slaughter in the State	169
	— <i>re</i> prevention of the open slaughter of animals before deities and in Jatras	170
	— <i>re</i> reducing the rates of fees for licenses under the Arms Regulation	170
	— <i>re</i> amending the Stamp Regulation so as to admit unstamped or insufficiently stamped promissory notes in evidence on payment of penalty	171-173
	— <i>re</i> rescinding the order empowering certain Assistant Commissioners and Ex-Officio Magistrates to try certain Criminal Cases	173
	—Request for supplying list of—to members of the Assembly a week in advance of the date of meeting promised to be complied with	19
Representative Assembly—	suggestion to give the — powers similar to those of the Legislative Council	102
	—Representation of the — on the Senate of the Mysore University	103, 138
Representative Assembly Hall—	Proposal to construct a new — under consideration	111
Representative Assembly Members—	New — who took the oath of allegiance	1
	—Building of a guest house for use of—	104
Reserve Police—	Separating the Special — from District Executive Police suggested	121
Reserve—	Necessity for maintaining a large—	67
Reserves—	Mr. C. Narasimiah's criticism that the total amount of — proposed to be utilized is more than Rs. 15 lakhs as seen from the Budget	73, 74
	—Total amount of — proposed to be utilized in 1929-30	74

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No</i>
Reserves—Policy of drawing upon the — criticised ..	77, 105.
——Suggestion to cut down expenditure instead of drawing upon —	93
——Utilizing — for useful works commended ..	104
Resettlement—of land revenue assessments in the State completed except for Nanjangud Taluk	8
——Representation <i>re</i> appointing a committee to examine the rates of assessment fixed in the — of T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar Taluks ..	44-46
Resolution— <i>re</i> abolition of all Provincial and District Fund Toll-gates	195-200
—— <i>re</i> abolition of the levy of Railway Cess in the Kolar District	200-202
—— <i>re</i> revival of the offer of reward for shooting tigers and the cancellation of the order that one <i>shikar</i> should not kill more than one tiger, etc.	209
—— <i>re</i> admission of pupils of all communities to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College Mysore, for study ..	209
——recommending that at least two of the Judges of the Chief Court should be from Backward Communities ..	209
—— <i>re</i> constituting a Board with non-official majority for making all appointments, gazetted or non-gazetted, in the State Service	210-214.
Resolution on the Budget— <i>re</i> making provision in the Budget for the purchase of 4 fire engines to be used in case of accidental fires in Jattras	122
—— <i>re</i> making provision in the Budget for starting a Coffee Bank at Chikmagalur	123
—— <i>re</i> making a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for introducing compulsory primary education	123-128
—— <i>re</i> making provision for starting the Maternity Hospital at Tirthahalli	128-130
—— <i>re</i> allotting a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs every year for the improvement of pay of teachers in Primary and Middle Schools ..	130
—— <i>re</i> appointing a Committee consisting of members of Representative Assembly and Legislative Council to suggest retrenchments in State expenditure	131, 132
—— <i>re</i> earmarking the savings from the reduction of subsidy for the expansion of compulsory Primary Education ..	132
Responsible Government—Introduction of — urged ..	63, 106
——Demand for grant of — represented as not approved by the large body of members of the Assembly ..	120
Retrenchment—of expenditure on establishments urged ..	105, 113
——Resolution on the Budget <i>re</i> appointing a Committee to suggest in State expenditure	131, 132
——Reply to several suggestions made in the course of discussions on the budget <i>re</i> effecting — in expenditure ..	214
Retrenchment Committee—Suggestion to appoint a — ..	97
Retrenchments—Reference to numerous minor — effected in the course of the year 1928-29	214
Revenue—Improvement of Rs. 14 lakhs in the — over the budgeted amount	5
——realizations expected in 1929-30	7

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Revenue and Expenditure—Comparative statement showing progress in — during the three years ending June 1930 ..	3
Revenue Appeals—See Appeals and Revision Cases before Government	31-33
Revenue Department—Provision of Rs. 15,000 made for re-organization of the —	11
Road—Opening of a — between Belur and Mudigere ..	104
Road Fund—Formation of a — so as to provide a sum of at least Rs. 11 lakhs a year for expenditure on roads ..	4, 79, 115
——Formation of the — recognized as tending to continuous development	217
——Receipts from tolls on bridges, etc., and motor license fees to be credited to —	4, 6
Roads—Government grant for — in Hunsur and Heggadadevan- kote prayed for	77
——Income from the levy of surcharge on petrol to be uti- lized for improvement of —	90
——Re-metalling of — between Shimoga and Tirthahalli and Shimoga and Sagar	100
——Disparity in the rates for maintenance of — district and provincial to be removed	101
——Improvement of — in the Malnad	105
Rural Communications—Large grants for improvement of — prayed for	118
Rural Reconstruction—Enhancement of the provision for — prayed for	78

S

Saklespur and Chickmagalur Sub-Divisions—Reference to insuffi- ciency of work in the — and the reduction of the number of Sub-Divisions in the State	63
Sandal Oil—Increased sale of — and revenue expected there- from	5
——Condition of market for — sales uncertain	8
——Question and answer <i>re</i> fraud in — sales and the deputation of Mr. N. Madhava Rao to Europe in that connection	83-89
——Question and answer <i>re</i> the agencies for sale of — in and outside the State and the agency at Bombay	107-111
Sandal Oil Factories—Conventions adopted for crediting the surplus over five years' average net revenue from — to the Special Reserves	4, 7
——Convention proposed with regard to — approved of by the Assembly	217
Sandal Revenue—Special reserve formed for stabilising — ..	79
Sandal Trees—Representation <i>re</i> giving one-fourth of the income from — to landowners	162
——See Committee	162
Sandalwood—Export of — to America instead of oil ..	110
Sanskrit College, Mysore—Resolution <i>re</i> admission of pupils of all communities to the Maharaja's — for study	209

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Schedules of Establishment—Question of making — available for sale under consideration	50
Scholarships—Provision for grant of foreign — in the Industries and Commerce Department represented as inadequate ..	119
School Buildings—Lapses in the grants for — and inconvenience felt for want of — in several places	92
—Request that Primary — may be put up at Government cost without levying contribution from people ..	104
—See Ceylon Type	115
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of — provided at Government cost in rural areas	180
School-going Children—Decrease in the number of — due to abolition of night schools	124
Schools—Number of villages without —	92
—Transfer of — from one place to another criticised ..	103
—Reference to the delay in the opening of — by the Education Department though sanctioned by the District Board ..	114
—See Single Teacher Schools	114
—Conversion of grant-in-aid — into Government schools prayed for	120
—Decrease in the number of —	124, 126
Science Section—Opening of a — in the Intermediate College at Shimoga prayed for	100
Securities—See Interest	94
Section 45 of Police Regulation—See Adjournment Motion 61, 62, 174-179	
Seed—A section to control the distribution of pure — of new varieties of crops organized in the Agricultural Department	10
Seed Farms—Establishment of — in each district suggested ..	102
Seigniorage Rates—Distinction in the levy of — between dry and green wood	164
Senate—See Representative Assembly	103, 138
Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner—Combining the posts of — in a single officer suggested	63
Sericultural Farm—Location of the Central — at Mysore ..	96
Sericultural Inspectors—to be made to give more help to those interested in sericultural industry	66
Serum—Large grants made for purchase and local manufacture of — ..	7
—Provision for the manufacture of — represented as inadequate	118
Serum Institute—Provision of Rs. 1.80 lakhs for running the— in 1929-30	9
—Quantity of serum manufactured in the — in 1928-29 ..	10
Sheikdars—Suggestion to entrust Village Panchayet work to — ..	92
Shimoga—Opening of a general hospital at — at an early date urged	100
—Opening of a Science section in the Intermediate College at —	100
—See Lock-up	101
Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts—Suggestion for establishing Khadi Centres in —	56
Shimoga-Arasalu Railway—Provision made for construction of — in 1929-30	13

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Shimoga-Ragihosahalli Railway--expected to be opened early in 1930	8
Shivakootas and Vishnukootas—Representation <i>re</i> throwing open — in temples to persons of all communities ..	167-169
Single-teacher Schools—Attempts being made to remove the inconvenience felt in —	114
Slaughter of Animals—Representation <i>re</i> prevention of the open — before deities and in Mari jatras	170
Special Interests and Minorities—See Adjournment Motion ..	122
Special Reserve--See Sandal Oil Factories	4
—See Surplus	5
—Balance at the credit of — at the end of the year 1928-29	7
Spinning and Manufacturing Companies—See Strikes	139-142
Staff Selection Board—See Board	210-214
Stamp Regulation—See Promissory Notes	171-173
Stamps and Registration—Increase of revenue under — in 1928-29	6
State Forests—See Grazing Fees	162, 163
—Representation <i>re</i> empowering Amildars to issue free licenses for getting building materials from — ..	163
Steel Manufacture—See Iron Works	78
Strikes—Question and answer <i>re</i> the — in the spinning and manufacturing companies in Bangalore and the steps taken to prevent them	139-142
Sub-Divisions Officers—Reduction in the number of — in the State	63
Subsidy—Resolution passed in the Assembly <i>re</i> setting apart the savings from the reduction in — for Primary Education	113
—See Primary Education	132
Surcharge—See Petrol	89-91
Surplus—revenue of Rs. 4 lakhs realized in 1928-29 proposed to be credited to Special Reserve	5
—expected in 1929-30	7
—in 1928-29	7
Swearing in—of new members of the Assembly	1

T

Takrar Takhtas—Representation <i>re</i> regulating the disposal of — by the issue of summons to parties, etc. ..	158, 160
Tank—See Maskal Tank	112, 113
—Sum provided for the Maralwadi — in 1929-30 ..	114
—s—Question and answer <i>re</i> the grant of remission of wet assessment in the case of certain — silted up with cyanide dust in Kolar District	27, 28
—Question and answer <i>re</i> reducing the atchkat of — having no adequate supply of water owing to silt ..	28, 29
—Complaint <i>re</i> delay in the restoration of minor — ..	63
—Larger grants for restoration of major and minor — prayed for	118
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the amount sanctioned and spent in 1928-29 for restoration of — and the number of — for which projects are prepared	151

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Taxation—Plea for a general reduction of —	62
Teachers—Reference to the low salary of — in Primary Schools	95
—Pay of — in the Malnad represented as very low	100, 101
—Increasing the pay of — in Primary Schools in municipal areas	103
—Increase of pay to Primary School —	104
—Fixing the minimum pay of — at Rs. 20 suggested	121
—Resolution on the Budget <i>re</i> allotting a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs every year for the improvement of pay of — in Primary and Middle Schools	130
Temperance Federation—Increase of grant-in-aid to the Bangalore — prayed for	77
Temperance Work—Grant-in-aid for — represented as inadequate	93
Temple at Hatyal—Question and answer <i>re</i> the amount at the credit and annual expenditure of the —	149
Temples—See Muzrai —	148, 151
—Representation <i>re</i> affording facilities for receiving <i>Prasada</i> and feeding in — to all communities	167-169
Tender System—Adopting — for sale of sandal oil considered unsuitable	109, 111
Text-books—Frequent changes of — in Middle Schools causing hardship to people	102
Thoties and Talaries—See Potgi	121
Tigers—Representation <i>re</i> revising the rules relating to shooting of —	161
—Question of the grant of permission to shoot — without licenses in certain areas promised to be considered	162
—Resolution <i>re</i> revival of the offer of reward for shooting — and the cancellation of the order that one shikar should not kill more than one tiger, etc.	209
Tirthahalli—See Maternity Hospital	100, 128-130
T-Narasipur Taluk—See Resettlement	44-46
Toddy and Arrack Shops—See Excise Shops	167
Tolls—Receipts from — and motor license fees to be credited to Road Fund	4, 6
Toll Gates—Complaint <i>re</i> the location of — within short distances of each other	64
—Abolition of — not recommended by the Roads Committee in British India	91
—Resolution <i>re</i> abolition of all Provincial and District Fund —	195-200
—Country carts except those carrying timber exempted from toll at the newly established provincial —	200, 216
Tractors—Suggestion to divert the proposed expenditure on Agricultural Colony for purchase of —	117
Trade Disputes Act—Question of enacting legislation on the lines of the — under consideration	139
Trade Union's Act—Question of enacting legislation on the lines of the — under consideration	139, 141
Traffic Management—See Police Training School	121
Travancore and Cochin States—Expenditure on Primary Education in —	123, 124, 127

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Travelling Allowance—Grant of — equivalent to actual bus charges sanctioned to officials getting Rs. 40 and below ..	117
—s—See Amildars ..	142, 145
Tree Tax and Rent—Receipts under ..	101
Tuition and Examination Fees—See University ..	9

U

Uddur Channel—Provision made for the — in the Budget for 1929-30 ..	121
Unemployment—Establishment of agricultural colonies sanctioned by Government as a step towards solving the problem of — 11, 68	
—Suggestion to initiate the Carnegie scheme to relieve — in the State ..	97
—One of the contributory causes of middle class — ..	216
University—Convention adopted fixing the normal annual grant to the — for fixed periods of three to five years 5, 9, 94, 95, 217	
—Possibility of increasing the tuition and examination fees in the — to be examined ..	9
—Enhancement of college fees in the — represented as a hardship ..	98, 113
—Enhancement of fees in the — represented as necessary ..	117
—Additional grant to the — given on account of the transfer of the Medical College to Mysore ..	67
—Additional grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to the — ..	67
—Increase by 50 per cent in the grant to the Mysore — during the last 10 years ..	91
—Enhancement of the grant for the — criticised 67, 68, 80, 91	119
—Increase of grants to the — low as compared to that for Primary Education ..	98
—Larger grants for — shown to be necessary and not very large ..	117, 118
—Larger grants to the — shown to be necessary as a result of spread of Primary and Secondary education ..	215
—See Agricultural Faculty ..	70
—See Vice-Chancellor ..	96
—Representation of the Representative Assembly on the Senate of the Mysore ..	103, 138
University Budget—Complaint <i>re</i> non-receipt of — by members of the Assembly ..	68
University Education—Complaint <i>re</i> — being favoured at the expense of Primary Education ..	91
—Large expenditure on — represented as unnecessary ..	96
University Examinations—Adjournment motion <i>re</i> the low percentage of passes in the — in 1929 ..	133-138
Upset Price—See Coffee ..	25
Urdu Schools—Arrangements being made to teach Kannada in —	114

V

Vaccination—Complaint <i>re</i> the defective quality of lymph used for — ..	118
--	-----

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Vani Vilas Sagara—Question and answer <i>re</i> the area cultivated in the bed of and under the —, the assessment collected, etc., since 1924-25-	183-186
Veterinary Hospitals—Supply of surgical instruments to all— urged	118
—Increase of grants for — prayed for	119
Veterinary Inspector—Appointment of a — for each district ..	118
Vice-Chancellor—Appointment of a highly paid — for the University represented as unnecessary	96
—Appointment of a full time — for the University necessary and tribute to the present —	96
Village Extensions—Complaint <i>re</i> want of facilities for — ..	119
Village Improvement—Larger grants for — prayed for ..	64, 118
Village Improvement Funds—Suggestion to show the — collected in each district separately	64
Village Panchayet Inspectors—Abolition of the posts of — suggested	103
Village Panchayets—Sum collected by — far short of the sum expected	64
—See Inspectors	92
—See Education Cess	92
—Grant for — represented as very inadequate ..	92, 120
—Placing — under the control of District Economic Superintendents suggested	103
—Expenditure for — in Yelandur Taluk to be met from Jahgir funds	120
Villages—Number of — with a population of 200 and above which have no drinking water wells	64
Viswakarma Community—Question and answer <i>re</i> giving loans free of interest to members of — engaged in metal industry	52
Vokkaligars—Better representation of — in the Amildari grade prayed for	99

W

Watter Pumps—Request for — of 4,000 gallons capacity being made available to the people	101
Water Rate—Question and answer <i>re</i> the — levied on lands under the Vani Vilas Sagara	183-186
Water Scarcity—Reference to — in Channapatna Town ..	114
Water Supply—See Belur Town	64
Water Supply Scheme—Bangalore — still under the consideration of the Special Committee	14
Well-boring Outfit—Supply of — for each district prayed for ..	102
Wells—Question and answer <i>re</i> the expenditure incurred by Taluk Boards, District Boards and Government for the sinking of drinking water —	29-31
—Question and answer <i>re</i> the number of villages with a population of 200 and above and of those which have no drinking water — among them	53, 54
—Number of villages with a population of 200 and above without drinking water —	64
—Programme drawn up for sinking drinking water — ..	54

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
Wells—Complaint <i>re</i> delay in the sinking of drinking water —..	63
——Larger provision for drinking water — urged ..	116
——Larger provision for drinking water — in Mysore District prayed for ..	103
——Increase of allotment for drinking water — by Rs. 20,000 announced in the Dewan's Concluding Remarks	216
Wet Assessment—See Remission ..	46, 146, 147
Wild Animals—Representation <i>re</i> revising the rules relating to shooting of — ..	161

Y

Yelandur and Sringeri Jahgirs—Relaxation of the restriction contained in Section 103, Land Revenue Code, in the case of — not approved by the Assembly ..	21
Yelandur Jahgir—Meeting the expenditure for Village Panchayets in — from Jahgir funds suggested ..	120

Acc. no: - 5300

